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DURING THE

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Volume 2	No. 1. Diplomatic.
Volume 3	No. 1. Diplomatic.
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38TH CONGRESS, 2d Session. } HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. { EX. DOC. No. 1.

MESSAGE

OF THE

PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES,

AND

ACCOMPANYING DOCUMENTS,

TO THE

TWO HOUSES OF CONGRESS,

AT

THE COMMENCEMENT OF THE SECOND SESSION

OF

THE THIRTY-EIGHTH CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON:
GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE
1864.

REPORT

OF THE

SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
Washington, December 5, 1864.

SIR: I have the honor to submit for your information, and the consideration of Congress, the following synopsis of results attained during the past year in those branches of the public service which have been placed by law under the supervision and control of this department.

From the foundation of the government to the present time the management and disposal of the public lands have engrossed a large share of the public attention. Of the two thousand millions of acres embraced in the territorial extent of the United States, one thousand four hundred millions belonged to the public domain.

By a liberal policy in granting and selling lands, about one-third of this vast patrimony has been disposed of, leaving about one thousand millions of acres still the property of the government. About one-fourth of all the laws that have been enacted by Congress relate to the public lands, and to the settlement of the land claims derived from the governments which formerly had jurisdiction of the soil.

At some periods of our national history a considerable income to the treasury was derived from sales, and at others, the cash receipts declined to a sum but little exceeding the cost of administering the land system. During the first sixty years of the present century the average income from sales was two and three quarter millions of dollars per year, and the quantity disposed of by sales, and for military bounties, was about two hundred and five millions of acres.

During the last ten years the income from lands was less than during the preceding decade. This was occasioned by the large quantities of land—granted for internal improvements and for military and other purposes—which have competed, in the market, with the lands of the United States; and, more recently, by the passage of the Homestead law, under which large quantities have been entered at nominal rates. The annual receipts from ordinary sales for four years past have been as follows:

For the year ending June 30, 1861	$884, 887 03
Do ..... do ..... do 1862	125, 048 30
Do ..... do ..... do 1863	136, 077 95
Do ..... do ..... do 1864	678, 007 21

The depressing influences of civil war have been felt during the last three years, but the results for that just closed demonstrate a revival of the annual demand for the public lands, particularly for settlement and cultivation.

During the year ending June 30, 1864, public lands have been disposed of as follows:

Acres sold for cash	432, 773.90
" located with military warrants	515, 900.00
" located with agricultural scrip	214, 418.14
" certified to States for railroads	857, 180.87
" taken under the Homestead law	1, 261, 592.61
" disposed of during the year	3, 281, 865.52
During the quarter ending September 30, 1864, the aggregate quantity taken for the same purpose was	939, 476.90
Making a total of	4, 221, 342.42

The cash receipts for sales, homestead and location fees for the same five quarters, were $1,019,446 44.

The aggregate quantity of public lands surveyed, but not disposed of, was, on the 30th September last, 133 517,587 acres. This has been the average quantity for several years past. The amount surveyed annually has been about equal to that disposed of annually.

Nineteen States have accepted the provisions of the acts donating lands "for the benefit of agriculture and the mechanic arts," and have received land and land-scrip amounting to 4,950,000 acres.

The jurisdiction conferred on this department by the act of Congress of March 3, 1851, for the definite location of confirmed private land claims in California was taken from it by an act approved June 14, 1860, but has been recently restored under the act approved July 1, 1864. The quantity of land embraced in all the confirmations to the present date is 4,366,974 acres; of which 2,430,906.60 acres have been finally surveyed and patented. What remains to be done, in the important work of severing the private from the public lands in that State, will be prosecuted with diligence, and brought to completion as rapidly as possible.

Under the acts of Congress of July 1, 1862, and July 2, 1864, making grants of land to aid the construction of railroad and telegraph lines to the Pacific coast, the initial point of the main line of railroad from the Missouri river westward has been fixed at Omaha, Nebraska, and the definite location of the road for one hundred miles west from that point has been approved by the President. The route of the Pacific railroad of California has been selected, and a

map of the preliminary location thereof, from Sacramento eastward to the great bend of the Truckee river, in Nevada, has been filed in this department. The lands along these routes, for twenty-five miles, on both sides, have been withdrawn from market, pursuant to the requirements of the act of 1862.

In the administration of the laws regulating the grants of swamp lands to the States, and authorizing the allowance of indemnity in certain cases, where swamp lands have been sold by the United States, a liberal construction has been adopted and a generous policy pursued. No alteration of these laws is demanded by principles of justice. An extension of the indemnity, or of the time now prescribed by law for selecting swamp lands, would, in my opinion, be prejudicial to the interests of the United States.

The claim of the Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal church to lands at the Dalles of the Columbia river, in Oregon, based upon the first section of the act of Congress, approved August 14, 1848, having been brought before this department upon appeal on the 27th of April last, I requested the advice of the Attorney General of the United States touching the law arising upon the facts disclosed by the papers in the case. On the 27th of May I had the honor to receive his reply, stating that, in his opinion, the question presented was "purely judicial, and not proper to be determined by any executive officer." In deference to this opinion, the department declined making a decision in that and a similar case then before it. Proceedings in all such cases under that act have been suspended in the General Land Office and in the subordinate offices in Oregon.

For further details in reference to the public lands, I respectfully refer to the annual report of the Commissioner of the General Land Office.

During the past year additional discoveries of precious metals, particularly of silver, have been made in the region flanking, on the eastward, the extended mountain ranges of the Sierra Nevada. A vast belt of some one or two hundred miles in width, and eight or nine hundred in length, embracing portions of Idaho, Nevada, and Arizona, is rich in silver ore. Owing to the remote locality of these mines, and the difficulty of transportation thereto, but little machinery well adapted to the rapid and economical reduction of the various ores has been introduced. In that portion of Nevada through which the Pacific railroad will pass many rich veins have been found, and it is estimated by persons familiar with the subject that, if the mines now opened there were supplied with the proper machinery, they would yield ten millions of dollars per month. In the same region vast beds of salt have also been found, which, from its value in the process of separating the silver in the ores, has given a fresh impulse to mining. When we reflect that the region of country in which deposits of the precious metals abound includes large portion of three States and six Territories, and that the richest veins of ore heretofore discovered are as yet but slightly developed, whilst new discoveries are constantly made, it will be perceived that the annual product of the mines in the United States must soon reach a magnitude without precedent in the history of mining operations.

The wealth imbedded in the rocks of that extensive region is actually inexhaustible, and it will furnish in future years, indirectly, a principal part of our means of liquidating the debt contracted by the government for the overthrow of the great rebellion. As a measure tending to accelerate the reduction of these mineral deposits into available wealth, and to strengthen the public credit by an authentic publication of our vast resources, I respectfully recommend that provision be made for the appointment of experienced and skilful mineralogists to make a scientific examination of the principal mining localities, and of the mineral regions generally, and to report the results. Their reports should be printed and widely circulated. An appropriation would be required for these purposes.

Much interest has been manifested in favor of the establishment of a bureau of mines and minerals, to which the administration of all details in respect to this important subject should be committed. I am satisfied that such legislation will, before many years, be found necessary, if it has not already become so.

The attention of Congress has frequently been called to the importance of securing an income to the national treasury from the products of the mines and placers. By the laws of Spain and Mexico, and according to the principles generally accepted in civilized countries, the property in these precious deposits is vested in the government exercising sovereignty and jurisdiction over the soil.

The first annual report from this department contained a number of suggestions relating to the protection of this property, and to securing a revenue from the annual products. Since that time, the same subject has been frequently mentioned in the annual reports of this department, but Congress has never taken legislative action. Sound policy dictates the propriety of levying a revenue tax upon those who are engaged in gathering individual wealth from this national property. The Bureau of Internal Revenue, recently established in the Department of the Treasury, furnishes a ready and suitable instrumentality for collecting it. The requirement of a moderate license fee from each person engaged in placer mining upon the public domain, and a reasonble tax upon the products of all mines, which might be graduated according to the cost of production, would be just to the government and satisfactory to the mining interest.

When it is considered that a nominal tax of one per centum upon the present product of the mines would yield a larger income than is now derived from the sales of the public lands, with an expense of collecting it comparatively small, and that the prospective revenue from this source is so great, the impolicy of granting the mines and mineral lands in fee, without consideration, must be apparent to all. It should, however, be borne in mind that the business of developing the mineral resources of those regions is yet in its infancy, and that all legislation bearing upon it should have for its object the increase of the annual products of the precious metals, and should, in its inception, be directed to the encouragement of the miner, by affording him security in his possessions

and stability to his business, rather than to obtaining an immediate income to the treasury.

With the prospect of returning peace, and the consequent increase of migration to the mining regions likely thereafter to ensue, it seems to be demanded of Congress that the rights of miners should be defined and secured by law, and the prosperity of those regions and the preservation of good order therein thus insured.

The mines of New Mexico and Arizona are probably not inferior in richness to any within the limits of the United States. Owing to their inaccessibility they are indifferently wrought. All efforts to make them available must necessarily be feeble, and attended with but partial success, until roads shall have been constructed through those Territories from the Atlantic States, or from the navigable waters of the Pacific. Since the acquisition of this portion of our domain, now a period of seventeen years, the United States have received no income from the sale of lands within it, and but an inconsiderable sum from the sale of lands in southeastern California. It is believed that the larger portion of the land in that section, adapted to agriculture, is covered by Spanish and Mexican grants or set apart for Indian pueblos. There is, therefore, but a slight prospect that anything will be realized from sales of the lands, or that they will ever be located by homestead settlers. The wants and habits of the population are not such as to give any assurance or afford any expectation that they will undertake, from their own means, to prosecute to a successful completion the roads necessary to the development of the vast mineral riches of the country.

A further discouragement to the settlement of Arizona and southern California has been the continued drought, which has prevailed for the last two years, and from which, most of the herds of cattle and sheep, accustomed to graze there, have perished.

The desert of California, known as the Colorado desert, covering a territory of near one hundred miles in extent, was evidently at one time watered by the Colorado river. Being for the most part depressed below the bed of that river, it is susceptible of reclamation from its present condition, by means of dams and acéquias, the construction of which, although not difficult, is, without substantial aid from Congress, beyond the means of the inhabitants. These combined difficulties render it probable, nay, almost certain, that the government will, under existing circumstances, derive no benefit either from the barren lands or from the mineral wealth which abounds in those Territories.

There can be no doubt that the public resources would be much increased by the immediate working of the mines to the extent of their capacity, and by the settlement of those regions by an enterprising and industrious population, though no direct income should be derived from the sale of the lands. It is therefore worthy of consideration, whether it would not be expedient to grant all, or such portions of the lands, as are requisite to insure the construction of the necessary railroads, and the conversion of the sterile lands to a condition of fertility. The benefits resulting from such roads would not be confined to the pro-

duct of the mines. A new highway, at all times exempt from obstruction by snow, would be open to the Pacific. Passing by the valley of the Rio Grande to El Paso, it would receive a large portion of the rich commerce of Central and Western Mexico. These benefits are so obvious and of such surpassing importance, that I do not hesitate in expressing my earnest conviction that the government should embrace any suitable opportunity which may be offered to secure the completion of a railroad upon the terms suggested.

It appears from a communication of General Dix, the president of the Union Pacific Railroad Company, that it has, since the adjournment of Congress, expended more than half a million of dollars upon the main line of the road leading westward from Omaha, of which one hundred miles have been permanently located, and forty miles are in process of construction.

The company has surveyed lines to Salt Lake City, through the South Pass, Laramie plains, Bridger's Pass, by way of Timpanagos and Weber rivers, to determine the most feasible route. Parties have also been engaged in explorations in Colorado Territory through Berthold's Pass and up the Caché la Poudre river, and also in examining the topography of the country in the vicinity of the 100th meridian of longitude, and in locating the line from Omaha to Fort Kearney. Considering the limited time which has elapsed since the action of Congress enabled this company to prosecute the work with energy, satisfactory progress has been made, and the country has no reason to apprehend any tardiness in the prosecution of this great enterprise.

The progress made in the construction of the branch road in Kansas, known as the Union Pacific railroad, eastern division, has not met the reasonable expectations of the public. There was just reason to believe that the second section of forty miles of that road would have been rapidly approaching completion, if not actually completed by this time; instead of which, forty miles only of the track are laid, and that not yet in a condition to be examined by the commissioners appointed by the President, to inspect and report upon the work.

For this unexpected state of affairs the company is not altogether without excuse. The assassination of its contractor in July last, soon after the adjournment of Congress, the continued insurmountable difficulties of obtaining the necessary materials, either by river or rail, from causes known to all, prevented them for a time from prosecuting the work. Since these difficulties have been partially removed, a commendable energy has marked the conduct of the company. The first section of the road to Lawrence, to which place the track is laid, will undoubtedly be open to the public and in use within a few days. The company in California is also making satisfactory progress with its portion of the road.

The President has appointed George Ashmun of Massachusetts, Springer Harbaugh of Pennsylvania, Charles T. Sherman of Ohio, Jesse L. Williams of Indiana, and Timothy J. Carter of Illinois, to be directors, on the part of the United States in the Union Pacific Railroad Company, and these gentlemen

have accepted the appointment. The wisdom of Congress in providing for the appointment of such officers cannot be doubted.

Being impressed with the conviction of the importance of securing the interest of the government in the roads connecting with the main line, and the faithful compliance, by the companies constructing them, with the terms and conditions upon which they are entitled to the munificent bounties offered by Congress, I should not hesitate to recommend, if it were deemed practicable, that such directors should be *ex officio* members of the board or other governing authority of each of such companies. I submit this subject to the consideration of Congress, with the hope that some means will be devised by which a supervisory control over the action of such companies may, within proper limits, be conferred upon the directors on the part of the United States.

The management of the Indians during the past year has been attended with difficulty. In addition to the war against that portion of the Sioux that committed the massacres in Minnesota in 1862, and who are yet unpunished and unsubdued, military operations have been carried on against the combined bands of the Sioux of the plains and of the Upper Missouri, as well as against a considerable portion of the Cheyennes and Arapahoes, particularly those who have been accustomed to inhabit the country of the Upper Platte river, and who were parties to the treaty of Fort Laramie. It is not necessary to inquire whether, by adopting conciliatory measures these military operations might not, to a great extent, have been avoided. Those who desire to investigate the subject may, with advantage, consult the report of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs. The question of interest is, what course shall hereafter be pursued with these Indians, in order to reduce them to subjection, and to afford all needful protection to our citizens. The overland mail to Colorado, and to the States and Territories west thereof, as well as a large proportion of the carriers of goods, and of the emigrants to those regions, passes over the Laramie plains, which are infested during a large portion of the year by these Indians. The route of the Pacific railroad passes through the same country, and the government is, by act of Congress, under obligation to extinguish the Indian title. The government has but one treaty—that of Fort Laramie—with the Sioux (of Dakota) and with the Cheyennes and Arapahoes between the forks of the Platte river, which these latter Indians have ever acknowledged. This treaty was ratified by the Senate with amendments and its benefits to the Indians, by virtue of the limitations imposed by the Senate, are about to terminate. A sufficient reservation for the Cheyennes and Arapahoes has been established on the Upper Arkansas, in the vicinity of Fort Lyon, and efforts have been made which promise success to make it a suitable and permanent home for them. The treaty referred to forbids the occupation of the Platte country by the whites, and only permits their transit through it.

To enable the Union Pacific Railroad Company to establish its line of road through this country, it is necessary that the United States shall have the unmolested possession of the route, and of much of the adjacent country. To secure that object, however, I do not think it important that any further treaties

should be made with these Indians. Their violation of the existing treaty, in making war upon our people, renders this unnecessary, if the views which are hereinafter expressed shall be approved by Congress. As the most expeditious mode to accomplish the object, it is recommended that the agency at the Upper Platte be abolished, and that the number of military posts along the line of the railroad and overland mail route be increased sufficiently to protect it and exclude the Indians therefrom.

This department will make provision for such Indians, as will submit to its authority and locate upon the reservation. Those who resist should be pursued by the military and punished.

With these Indians—the Sioux—and all others in hostility with the United States, trade and intercourse should be interdicted, until they yield to the will and direction of the government. To this end, I recommend that a law be passed, making it a penal offence for any person to carry goods, or supplies of any kind whatever, into their country, for traffic; and that all persons, of whatever pursuit, shall be prohibited from trading or trafficking with them while they are in a state of hostility.

Much has been said, and the public mind has lately been agitated, against the policy of the government in making treaties with Indian tribes, and some persons in authority advise an abrogation of all existing treaties; but it is presumed that, while this nation is governed by the rules of civilization, such a proposition will not be entertained to the injury of all the tribes and nations of Indians who are in amity with the United States. Where the Indians have kept faith with the government, no question of expediency or policy will justify a violation of its pledges to them. There are, however, many Indians within the domain of the United States, with whom the government has no treaties acknowledging the primary right of soil in the tribes; with these, possibly, with some exceptions, it would be wise to abstain from making any treaty recognizing such right. Suitable reservations should be selected for them, and means adopted to establish them thereon, and to enable them, by their own industry, to sustain themselves. This policy has already been introduced successfully in the management of the Indians in California, and may properly be applied, to a considerable extent, in the neighboring States and Territories. In negotiating new treaties, where good policy or existing engagements will admit of that course of action, stipulations for the payment of money annuities should be avoided.

The propriety of the removal of the Navajoes of New Mexico and Arizona to the Bósque Redóndo reservation has been a subject of much contrariety of opinion. This department, upon the best information at its command, consented to their removal. As the reservation has been set apart, and a large sum of money expended by the military authorities in the endeavor to permanently establish the Indians there, great fickleness of purpose would be manifested in abandoning the enterprise before it shall have been fully and fairly tested. I am strongly inclined to the opinion, notwithstanding all that

has been urged against it, that, if the scheme receives a fair and just support, it will prove a success, and these Indians, so long the foes of the government, will become its faithful supporters.

For further and detailed information on the subject of Indian affairs I respectfully refer to the elaborate report of the Commissioner.

The liberal provisions of law for the payment of pensions to soldiers and seamen who have been disabled in the service of the country, and to the widows, orphans, and dependent mothers and sisters of such as have fallen in battle or died of disease or wounds, have been administered with industry, fidelity, and promptitude.

The very interesting and instructive report of the Commissioner of Pensions affords valuable information, and presents important suggestions. in which I fully concur.

Of those patriots, to whom pensions for services in the Revolutionary war had been awarded, five still survive at very advanced ages. At the beginning of the year, twelve were living, and 1,418 widows of Revolutionary soldiers were receiving pensions, making 1,430 pensioners of this class—the aggregate of whose yearly stipends was $115,217 43.

The number of army pensioners (other than Revolutionary) who were paid during the fourteen months ending the 30th of June last was 22,767, and of widows, (other than Revolutionary,) orphans, and dependent mothers, 25,433.

The total number of persons who received army pensions during that period was therefore 49,630, and the amount paid during the year ending June 30, was $4,340,368 60.

The number of navy pensioners who were paid during the fourteen months preceding the date mentioned was 1,505; and the amount of money paid them during the year was $164,247 92. The whole number of pensioners on the 30th June last was 51,135, requiring for their annual compensation $4,595,376 33.

During the year ending September 30, 1864, 1,812 bounty land warrants were issued, requiring 286,960 acres of lands to satisfy them.

The act of Congress, approved July 14, 1862, entitled "An act to grant pensions," is believed to be one of the wisest and most munificent enactments of the kind ever adopted by any nation. Its beneficial provisions extend to the disabled survivors, and to the widows, orphans, dependent mothers, and dependent orphan sisters of the deceased soldiers and seamen of every grade and rank.

During the past year more than $3,500,000 have been paid for pensions granted on account of disability or death ensuing from service in the war of the rebellion. During the continuance of the war, no reliable estimate can be made of the amount of money that will be required eventually to meet the obligations thus assumed by the government to our soldiers and seamen.

The list of pensioners is constantly undergoing both increase and diminution, and at present, and for months to come, it must be rapidly augmented, even should peace be restored without further hostilities. It is estimated that more than 7,000,000 of dollars will be required to satisfy the claims accruing under the pension laws during the current fiscal year.

In fixing the grade of disability of invalid pensioners, and in discriminating as to the connection of the causes of disability or death with the service, the Pension Office is often involved in doubt and uncertainty.

It is believed that a commission of experienced surgeons might devise and mature such a schedule of usual causes of disability and death, in cases where pensions have been and are claimed, as would greatly aid the Pension Office in reaching correct conclusions—in discriminating between those cases where the cause should be regarded as incident to the service, and those in which the cause has no relation to, or connection with, military or naval duty. Whilst it is conceded that, in cases of great doubt and uncertainty, conclusions should be in favor of claimants, all must agree that a wise precaution should be taken to guard against mistakes, and that every means of enlarging information upon the topic suggested must be promotive of justice both to claimants and to the government.

The report of the Commissioner of Pensions shows the importance of the provisions of law requiring periodical examinations of invalid pensioners, and contains a list of the names of the examining surgeons.

This department has recently been advised that, under the joint resolution of Congress approved July 1, 1864, the sum of $5,000,000 of the navy pension fund has been invested in registered bonds of the United States.

I commend to the consideration of Congress the suggestion of the Commissioner, that an appropriation for pension purposes should be made of a portion of the proceeds of abandoned and confiscated property on land. It occurs to me as eminently proper that some of the means derived from these sources should be applied to the establishment of homes for those who have been, or may hereafter be, permanently disabled and rendered helpless by reason of their service during the existing war.

It was recommended to Congress at its last session that an act be passed requiring the national banks to discharge the duties of pension agents. It was believed that by that instrumentality the convenience of the pensioners would be greatly promoted, and the expense attending the employment of agents avoided. Since the adjournment of Congress, communications have been received from most of those banks, expressing a willingness to perform the duty without charge to the government. I renew the recommendation that a law be passed charging the banks with the payment of pensions, whenever it shall be the pleasure of the department to require it of them.

Since the last annual report of this department, seven additional agencies for paying pensions have been established, and it is believed that the number now in operation will be sufficient to transact the business, should the present system of payments be continued.

The business operations of the Patent Office for the year ending September 30 have been very satisfactory. During the period above named, 6,740 applications for patents and 989 caveats were filed; 29 applications also were made for the extension of patents previously granted. During the same period

4,843 patents, including reissues and designs, were issued, and 40 extensions granted. The number of applications awaiting the payment of the final fee required by law before patents can be issued has largely increased, numbering now over 1,000. The finances of the office are in a prosperous condition, as appears by the following short statement:

The balance in the treasury to the credit of the patent fund on October 1, 1863, was $37,732 63. The receipts of the office to September 30, 1864, amounted to $230,838 60, making a total sum of $268,571 23. The expenditures during the same period were $212,453 84, leaving a balance of $56,117 39 on hand on October 1, 1864, being $18,384 76 more than the balance as exhibited on October 1, 1863.

The report of the Commissioner of Public Buildings presents many details of interest to the citizens and residents of this District, and contains information in respect to the manner in which various appropriations for local purposes have been applied. The condition of the streets and avenues of Washington city is a matter of frequent and just complaint. The United States has never assumed any general jurisdiction of the subject, although appropriations for improving the avenues have been frequently made.

The city authorities, apparently relying upon the liberality of Congress, have abstained from making expenditures in improving and opening streets commensurate with the constant increase of population and business. This state of affairs is likely to continue until a definite arrangement is established between the government and the city in relation to the matter under consideration. I therefore renew the recommendation made last year, that street commissioners should be appointed to determine the description and extent of the annual repairs and improvements to avenues, streets, and alleys; and that the funds requisite should be provided by the United States and the city in proportions to be fixed by law. The property-holders of Washington, moved by a just pride in the prosperity and beauty of the city, will not hesitate to tax themselves liberally to maintain a constant and efficient system of street improvement. The present rate of municipal taxation, for all purposes, is about one per centum on real and personal property, which is less than is paid in any other city with which I am acquainted. The tax-payers here are not charged with the expense of maintaining a State government, or those institutions of a benevolent character which are usually sustained by other communities, and they will not shrink from taxation for local purposes, when their property is yielding a rate of income equalled in few other cities and towns of the country. The propriety of these remarks is still more apparent, when it is considered that the expenses of the judicial tribunals for both civil and criminal business, and of the police force, are principally paid by the government, and are not charged to the property-holders of the city or District. Recognizing, however, the duty of the government to make provision for the improvement and repair of streets extending through public grounds, and to aid in keeping in a suitable condition such as are in front of the public buildings, I would respectfully recommend that provision be made by

Congress for paving F street, between 7th and 9th streets. The Nicholson pavement, by reason of its durability, smoothness, and elasticity, has met with marked favor. In view of the probability that measures will be adopted by Congress providing some plan for suitably paving Pennsylvania avenue, and other principal thoroughfares of the city, I have obtained an estimate of the expense of laying the Nicholson pavement in F street, along the southern front of the building occupied by this department.

By joint resolution No. 56, of June, 1864, the Secretary of the Interior was, among other things, directed to "prevent the improper appropriation or occupation of any of the public streets," &c., in the city of Washington. One of the objects of this resolution evidently was to prevent the re-building of the Centre market-house upon its present site. Notice was accordingly given to the authorities of the city to desist from the erection of the building that had just been commenced, and they thereupon suspended the work upon it. The authorities manifest a commendable disposition to make this necessary improvement in such place and manner as will meet the approbation of Congress.

The substantial and rapid progress of the city for the last three years, its increasing and energetic population, and the certainty of its future prosperity, evince the importance of immediate action, having for its object the improvement of its sewerage, the cleansing of the canal—so as to correct, as far as possible, its present unwholesome and offensive condition—and the adornment of the streets and public grounds, thereby making the metropolis of the nation healthy and attractive. To that end, in addition to the suggestions contained in my last annual report, it is recommended that Congress provide by law for the removal of the Centre market-house from its present site, and the extension of the Smithsonian grounds to Pennsylvania avenue. It is also advised that the public reservations bordering on the canal and adjoining the Smithsonian grounds be added thereto. The enlarged area which the proposed change would give to these grounds, their adornment by the planting of trees and shrubbery, and the erection of fountains, would add greatly to the comfort, health, and pleasure of a populous portion of the city, and be most agreeable and attractive to transient visitors. The space occupied by the canal from 7th street to 6th street and the contiguous reservation would afford ample room for the market-house. The expense of making this space available is not worthy of consideration, in view of the substantial benefits to be obtained by extending the Smithsonian grounds to the avenue. It is believed that Congress may, without interfering with any right of the city of Washington, make such disposition of the canal as it shall deem proper; and if it should be determined to extend the sewer, now being constructed through the botanic garden, along and in the canal to the river, and to fill up the residue of the canal, there can be but little doubt that the grounds thus reclaimed for building and other useful purposes will be equal in value to the expense of this improvement.

The approaching completion of the Capitol, under the direction of the architect, Mr. Walter, imparts much interest to his report upon that and kindred

subjects. Accompanying it are plans and drawings of the surrounding grounds which he proposes to add to those of the Capitol, in order to render them, in his opinion, reasonably spacious and suitable to the building. His views appear to me to be correct and judicious. They do not require the purchase of any private property; and should they be adopted by Congress, it is recommended that measures be taken and the necessary appropriations be made to grade, embellish, and enclose the grounds.

Owing to the increased cost of construction, additional appropriations for the completion of the work are necessary. I refer to the report of the architect for particulars upon this subject.

The east and west wings and the north front of the building occupied by this department have never been thoroughly repainted since their erection. The pavements of the corridors in the south front, now much worn, and partly laid with bricks, should be relaid with marble, so as to conform to those in the newer portions of the building. For these purposes an estimate for an appropriation has been submitted.

The work upon the Potomac dam and Washington aqueduct, authorized at the last session, has been prosecuted with all practicable despatch. The extreme scarcity of skilled labor and well-known local causes have, however, seriously impeded its progress, and its condition is not so far advanced as was confidently anticipated. An appropriation of fifty-one thousand nine hundred and forty-five dollars ($51,945) is required to pay for the work now under contract, and which should be completed before the close of the present fiscal year. The report of the engineer contains full information in regard to the expenditures hitherto made, as well as those that will be required to finish the aqueduct in a proper manner.

The ninth annual report of the Board of Visitors of the Government Hospital for the Insane shows that the institution has rendered very valuable service to the country during the past year. The whole number of patients under treatment during the year ending June 30, 1864, was 787, of whom 565 were from the army, 35 from the navy, and 6 were rebel prisoners. The number of patients remaining at the end of the year was 351, of whom 191 were from the army, 18 from the navy, 4 from the rebel army, 2 from the Soldiers' Home, and 136 from civil life. The number discharged during the year as "recovered" was 288, "improved" 69, "unimproved" 5, deceased 74; total 436. The financial exhibit made by the board in their report is satisfactory. The extended service performed has necessarily involved an expenditure somewhat beyond the appropriation. The deficiency will, I doubt not, be supplied by Congress. The report of the superintendent, points out the improvements upon the buildings and grounds that are deemed desirable.

The Columbia Institution for the Instruction of the Deaf and Dumb and the Blind appears, from the annual report of the board of directors, to be in a prosperous condition. The honorable Amos Kendall, to whose liberality and philan-

thropy it is indebted for its existence, retired from the presidency thereof some months since, and was succeeded by Mr. E. M. Gallaudet, its former efficient and accomplished superintendent. A collegiate department for the deaf and dumb has been inaugurated under the recent act of Congress authorizing the board to confer degrees. The Potomac water has been conveyed to the premises, but the arrangements for lighting the building with gas have not been completed. The appropriation of $26,000 made at the last session of Congress for enlarging the grounds has been expended in the purchase of nearly fourteen acres contiguous to the former premises on the north and west. The number of pupils on the first day of July, 1863, was 52, and on the first day of July, 1864, 58. During the year, 81 have received instruction, of whom 72 were mutes, and 9 blind; and at the date of the report there were 73 pupils.

The State of Maryland having established an institution at Baltimore for the blind, the board has expressed the opinion that the blind of this District, on account of their small number, could be better instructed at Baltimore, and has recommended that their transfer to and support in that institution be sanctioned by law. This recommendation is submitted to the consideration of Congress.

The report of the president of the board of police commissioners, prepared in obedience to the requirements of the 4th section of the "act to create a metropolitan police district," &c., gives information in respect to the service performed by the officers and men during the past year. The number of patrolmen is one hundred and fifty, officered by a superintendent and ten sergeants. The police district embraces about seventy square miles, with a population of 150,000 or 160,000 souls. The number of arrests made during the past year was 23,545; of those thus arrested there have been committed to jail 1,010; given bail for appearance at court, 586; turned over to military authorities, 2,271; committed to the workhouse, 1,223; entered into bond to keep the peace, 710; punished by fine, 8,743; other punishment of a light nature, 343; dismissed, 7,757; cases of which final disposition was not reported, 902. The fines imposed amount in the aggregate to $33,197 50. The police force during the same time has furnished lodgings to 2,483 destitute persons found in the streets and highways, restored 102 lost children, and assisted to carry 170 disabled persons to hospitals, besides taking up estrays, giving fire alarms, and attending to many other similar duties. A detective corps and a sanitary company have been in successful operation. During the year a fire-alarm and police telegraph has been erected. This will prove to be of very great value in rendering the police force more effective, and in insuring the safety of property against the ravages of fire and the dangers of riot. It is believed that after this telegraph has been used for a few months, and the members of the police have become familiar with the very many uses to which it may be applied, the necessity of an increase in the number of policemen will not be felt as heretofore. I respectfully recommend that an appropriation be made by Congress to meet the expense incurred.

The warden of the jail in the District of Columbia, appointed by authority of the act of Congress approved February 29, 1864, entered upon his duties on the 11th of April last. The average number of prisoners since that time has been about one hundred, though occasionally much greater. The jail has become dilapidated and insecure, and a new and more spacious one should be erected. This recommendation has been submitted by my predecessors for several years past, and at one time the Senate called upon this department to furnish a plan and estimate for this object. Congress, however, has never authorized the erection of such a building. The necessity for it increases with the increase of population and of transient sojourners in Washington, and is undeniably much greater to-day than heretofore. I have considered carefully the suggestion of the warden, that ample means for the construction of such a building might be obtained by the sale of the vacant square on which the jail now stands. This square, so near to the Capitol and Smithsonian grounds, will not be necessary for beautifying the city, or for affording it ample ventilation. According to an estimate which has been submitted to me, it contains 435,286 square feet of ground, which, if laid off into lots and sold, would at present prices command a large sum. The new jail might be located upon the square on which the City Hall stands, in the rear of that building. If erected after the most approved modern plan, it would not prove detrimental to private property, whilst the erection of dwellings or buildings for business purposes, upon the square, which it is proposed to sell, would tend greatly to enhance the value of private property in the vicinity. The warden of the jail, and the grand jury that served at the June term of the court, as well as the police commissioners, have called attention to the large number of juvenile offenders in the District, and to the great impropriety of incarcerating them with veterans in crime Youths so treated are often discharged from jail more depraved than when they entered it. The recommendation made last year in favor of the erection of a house of correction for such offenders is respectfully renewed. It should be so regulated as to combine punishment with means of instruction and reform. The necessity for the erection of a penitentiary in this District was fully set forth in the last annual report of this department. Additional force cannot be given to the recommendation then made by a repetition of the views therein presented.

The clerical force engaged in the compilation of the statistics of the census becomes gradually less with the progress of the work devolving upon it, and its duties should be completed at an early period. The volume on population has been printed and distributed, and meets with favor throughout the country. That on agriculture is nearly ready for distribution, and the subsequent volumes will appear in succession; the whole presenting a complete exhibit of the material interests and progress of the country up to the period of the rebellion.

The numerous demands of States, departments, members of Congress, and individuals for statistical information, illustrate the importance of the organization of a permanent bureau of statistics, heretofore recommended to Congress.

The maintenance of such a bureau, charged, among other duties, with that of compiling the census returns and superintending the publication thereof, will not, it is believed, cause additional expense to the government.

The building occupied by the United States for the use of its courts in the city of New York is held under an expired lease. Notice has been given by the lessors that it is their intention to sell the premises as soon as the fair value can be obtained therefor. The attention of Congress to this subject is earnestly solicited, and an appropriation is recommended adequate to the purchase of a building adapted to the service.

The enforcement of the measures adopted by Congress for the suppression of the African slave trade has been followed by the most auspicious results. It is believed that in no port of the United States has a vessel been fitted out to engage in that nefarious traffic. Several prizes have been taken before the mixed courts of justice sitting at Sierra Leone and the Cape of Good Hope, but the result has not yet been communicated to the department.

I am, sir, respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. P. USHER, *Secretary.*

To the PRESIDENT *of the United State*

REPORT

OF

THE COMMISSIONER OF THE GENERAL LAND OFFICE.

GENERAL LAND OFFICE, *October* 3, 1864.

SIR: Pursuant to the resolution of the Senate of the United States, adopted on the 28th of February, 1855, the following is presented as an abstract of the annual report of this date:

1. Introduction, showing marked improvement in operations connected with the disposal of the public lands; the extent of the republic; its national domain.

2. Details of cash sales; bounty land locations; selections for swamp, for railroads, homestead, agricultural scrip, during the year ending June 30, 1864; also for the quarter, part estimated, terminating September 30, 1864.

3. Foreign titles; California ranchos; remarks in regard to the past and present jurisdiction conferred in relation to surveys; area embraced in surveying returns of confirmed titles, and area thereof covered by United States patents.

Recommendation that legislative measures be had providing for final adjudication of claims in New Mexico and Arizona, so as properly to segregate them from the public domain, in order to do justice to *bona fide* claimants, and enable the Executive in disposing of the public lands to avoid conflict.

Extent of returns received as the bases of patents for donation settlements in Oregon and Washington; reference made to the proceedings authorized to settle the Hudson's bay and Puget's sound agricultural claims.

4. Surveying operations under land system.

5. Proceedings under the homestead law; amendment suggested in that respect, and more especially in regard to the pre-emption system, fixing period for settlement, and limitation as to time; for proving up as well for pre-emptions on *un*offered surveyed lands, as for those on lands subject to entry at private sale.

6. Proceedings in relation to survey and sale of the Port Angelos town site; remarks respecting proposed reservation for like purposes at Corvallis, Oregon.

7. Measures in relation to municipal settlements, and the disposal of coal lands, under act of Congress approved July 1, 1864.

8. Operations with agricultural and mechanic college land scrip, showing that the whole issue, as far as State acceptances have been received, is completed; also indicating the principles which control its location.

9. Exhibit of details in locations in satisfaction of bounty land warrants for military services.

10. Changes of land offices; public sales.

11. Proceedings in relation to the survey and sale of the Fort Howard and Fort Crawford military reservations in Wisconsin.

12. Operations in connexion with grants for railroads; with details and views of the system.

13. Swamp land selections; with details and suggested amendatory legislation.

14. Proceedings had in regard to Winnebago trust sales reported, and steps taken to open the lands to sale under statutory restrictions.

15. Proceedings in regard to the survey of the Sioux reservation, Minnesota.

16. Surveys of Indian reserves in Utah, ordered under special authority of law; and also for surveys in Nevada to open the way for actual settlement to certain Indians.

17. "Pueblos" in New Mexico and Arizona; their character, and extent of these reported; also in regard to "town claims" in New Mexico.

18. Policy pursued in regard to timber spoliation, and its results.

19. The interests of the government in minerals in the public domain; suggestions as to their value and importance to the government.

20. Condition as to adjustment of accounts of receivers of public money, disbursing agents, and 2, 3, 5 per cent. funds.

21. Reference to the sphere of duties prescribed by law to the General Land Office.

22. Tables and statements presenting details.

With great respect, your obedient servant,

J. M. EDMUNDS, *Commissioner.*

Hon. JOHN P. USHER,
Secretary of the Interior.

GENERAL LAND OFFICE,
October 3, 1864.

SIR: During the fiscal year ending June 30, 1864, and the quarter terminating on the 30th ultimo, there has been marked improvement in public land operations in comparison with the period of the last annual report.

Nothing is more illustrative of the energy of our people than the fact that whilst in the midst of the depressing circumstances growing out of domestic commotion, agitating the country from centre to circumference, the arts of peace, with those of war, have been in process of active development.

The farming interest has done its share. Husbandmen have given their labor to agriculture, economizing force, directing it with increased industry and vigor, and by improved methods have brought from the earth abundance, feeding not only the marshaled hosts of a million and a half of armed men, but also the multitudes of our citizens in other pursuits, and yet with a surplus; in all this, laying the solid foundation of individual and public prosperity.

It is an obvious historical fact, that where the people are poor, the government is so; but where they are industrious, thrifty, their labors directed to agriculture, mechanic arts, and commerce, the three elements of prosperity, the aggregate individual wealth necessarily creates national prosperity and power.

The multitude of men withdrawn from civil pursuits by the pending struggle is without precedent in modern times, even in the wars of the French revolution; the actual number of combatants being greater than the whole population, men, women, and children, of Denmark proper, the political relations of which have occupied, recently, so large a share of the attention of Europe. Yet new fields have been opened in the public domain, domestic and foreign trade quickened; the former through rivers, canals, and railways, the latter by the mercantile marine, defying the perils of war in pursuing the channels of foreign trade, carrying our exchangeable commodities around this continent, to European ports, and to the Indian and Chinese seas.

The most extended empire of the ancient world, after a thousand years, reached the zenith of its greatness in the early ages of the Christian era, with a territory of sixteen hundred thousand square miles. The American Republic, dating its existence from 1776, has extended its vast outline so as to include three and a quarter millions of square miles, equal, not in *geographical*, but in *arable* extent, to the wide dominions of the British Empire. Its original limits, as acknowledged by the definitive treaty of peace in 1783, enlarged by the treaty of 1803 with France, of 1819 with Spain, better defined at certain points by the treaties of 1842 and 1846 with Great Britain, again enlarged by treaty of 1848 with Mexico, of 1853 with that power, *all* give us an outline from ocean to ocean, from the great lakes to the Gulf of Mexico and the tropics,

comprehending a geographical surface of the extent stated, and embracing within those limits a public domain of over one thousand four hundred and fifty millions of acres.

Our government has thus far disposed of large bodies of these lands on the most liberal bases; by credit sales—afterwards repealed and the cash system permanently established—by conceding pre-emptions, by donations, by school grants—16th and 36th sections in place—by 500,000-acre internal improvement grants to each State, by grants for colleges, universities, for canals, railroads, for services in the war of the Revolution, of 1812 with Great Britain, of 1847 with Mexico, and in Indian wars of later date, and yet possesses over one thousand millions of acres, embracing every climate of the temperate zone.

The extensive details connected with this subject for years prior to the present fiscal one are presented in past annual reports; those for the period which has elapsed since June 30, 1863, being as follows:

	Acres.	Cash rec'd.
For the year ending June 30, 1864, there were sold for cash	432,773.90	$678,007 21
For the quarter ending September 30, 1864, (part estimated)	140,407.54	200,926 92
	573,181.44	878,934 13
To which add cash paid into the treasury on account of 9,398 entries under the homestead act of May 20, 1862		93,980 00
On account of commissions on homestead entries		20,442 75
On account of fees paid for bounty land locations		12,381 60
On account of commissions on agricultural scrip located		5,387 96
On account of fees paid for pre-emption and donation claims		8,320 00
Making amount paid into the treasury from June 30, 1863, to September 30, 1864		1,019,446 44

BOUNTY LAND WARRANTS.

There were located during the year ending June 30, 1864	515,900.00
For the quarter ending September 30, 1864, (part estimated)	125,000.00

SWAMP LANDS.

No selections approved from June 30, 1863, to September 30, 1864.

RAILROADS.

There were approved to the several States for railroads during the year ending June 30, 1864	857,180.87
For the quarter ending September 30, 1864	361,291.72

HOMESTEAD ACTS OF MAY 20, 1862, AND MARCH 21, 1864.

There were entered, under the homestead acts, during the year ending June 30, 1864	1,261,592.61
For the quarter ending September 30, 1864, (part estimated)	277,021.64

AGRICULTURAL SCRIP.

There were located with agricultural scrip, during the year ending June 30, 1864	214,418.14	
For the quarter ending September 30, 1864	35,756.00	
Total cash paid into the treasury		$1,019,446 44
Total number of acres disposed of from June 30, 1863, to September 30, 1864	4,221,342.42	
The aggregate quantity of surveyed lands offered and unoffered and undisposed of on September 30, 1864, was	133,517,587.00	
Consisting of offered lands	82,641,469.00	
Unoffered	50,876,118.00	

PRIVATE TITLES DERIVED FROM FOREIGN GOVERNMENTS CLAIMED UNDER FOREIGN TREATIES.

In the elder portions of our territorial acquisitions from France and Spain, embracing the ancient province of Louisiana and the Floridas, such titles were scattered all over the most important localities, and for the last sixty years have engaged the attention of different tribunals under authority of Congress to pass upon their validity, thereafter it being the duty of the General Land Office to have the recognized grants properly segregated.

The same policy has obtained respecting California, where Spanish and Mexican titles have been granted upon a most extensive scale. The act of 3d March, 1851, created a board of land commissioners for the adjudication of this class of claims, authorizing appeal to the district courts, and thence to the Supreme Court of the United States. In the earlier period of our administration, in dealing with these titles, (by issuing complete patents,) it was the practice, after judicial confirmation of the claim, for the department finally to determine the *locus* and survey, as preliminary to the issue of the United States relinquishment patent. The exercise of this power, however, was arrested by the act of Congress, approved 14th June, 1860, defining and regulating "the jurisdiction of the district courts of the United States in California in regard to the survey and location of confirmed private land claims." The effect of this measure was, in fact, virtually to withdraw, to a great extent, from the Executive the duty of making a summary determination as to such surveys, and, of course, held the issue of patents generally in abeyance until parties might intervene through the instrumentality of the courts. By the law, passed at the last session, approved 1st July, 1864, to "expedite the settlement of titles to lands in the State of California," the power as to prospective cases has been restored to the executive department. Since the commencement of operations respecting Spanish and Mexican grants in California, to the 30th September, 1864, returns of surveys, with judicial transcripts have been received at the General Land Office for confirmed ranchos equal to $3{,}366{,}974\frac{26}{100}$ acres, for which United States patents have already been issued embracing $2{,}430{,}906\frac{60}{100}$, covering more than two thousand folio pages of records

Before the full tide of emigration sets into New Mexico and Arizona, it is of the first consequence that the extensive and indefinite grants in those regions should be passed upon finally, in the way of confirmation or rejection, and to this end it is recommended that definitive legislative measures be prescribed. Timely action, in this respect, will be only a sheer act of justice to *bona fide* claimants—to our government, in disencumbering the public lands of invalid claims, thereby enabling the Executive, when demand for land arises, to pro-

ceed in the disposal of the public domain with the certainty of giving undisputed titles.

The evidences of right to donation claims in the State of Oregon and Territory of Washington, founded on actual settlements, have reached this office, numbering over three thousand cases. For part of these, patents have been issued, and for the residue will be despatched in regular order of business.

By the act of Congress, approved 27th June, 1864, to "carry into effect a treaty between the United States and her Britannic Majesty for the final settlement of the claims of the Hudson's Bay and Puget's Sound Agricultural Companies," authority is given for the appointment of commissioners "to adjust and determine the claims" of the Hudson's Bay and Puget's Sound Agricultural Companies, thereby placing these long unsettled matters in train of adjustment so that the department, after final proceedings, will be enabled to deal with the public lands in that region of our country without danger of conflict.

THE PUBLIC SURVEYS.

By the act of Congress, approved 30th May, 1862, for reducing the expenses of the survey and sale of the public lands, it is declared that the printed Manual, dated 22d February, 1855, the instructions of the Commissioner, and of the surveyor general, the latter when not in conflict, "shall be taken and deemed a part of every contract for surveying the public lands of the United States." That law further stipulates that no surveying contract shall be binding until approved by the Commissioner, or made by him exceptional; that he shall also fix the price per mile for surveys, not to exceed the legal maximum; that those for confirmed private land claims shall be paid for by claimants; and that, where settlers in any township may desire a survey, within the regular progress of operations, it may be done at their cost.

Orders have been given to give effect to these provisions, and special circular of instructions, bearing date 1st June, 1864, has been issued, supplemental to the Manual, in which, among other details, the *condition* in this service is made *absolute*, that, in *all* cases, the work shall be done by the *deputy surveyors in person;* regulations are also prescribed as to the mode of proceeding where surveying is to be done at cost of applicants; the steps to be taken in obtaining the survey of small islands are indicated, with the course to be pursued in regard to surveys in connexion with swamp lands and certain classes of rivers and lakes.

In the State of Wisconsin, the field-work, under contract for the last fiscal year, has been completed, the lands abounding in pine timber with numerous lakes. Contracts for the present year have been made to the extent of the $40,000 appropriation, in order to establish the lines of the portion of the State now unsurveyed, lying south of the boundary dividing Wisconsin from Michigan, and east of the fourth meridian. When the work is finished, under these contracts, the surveying in Wisconsin will be completed, a few townships excepted, for which $6,000 estimate has been submitted, one-third of which is designed for the incidental expenses of the surveyor general's office at Dubuque for fiscal year ending 30th June, 1866. After the expiration of that period, the surveyor general's office for the surveying districts of Wisconsin and Iowa may be closed, and the archives in readiness for transfer to the respective States.

In Minnesota, surveying operations embrace localities east and north of "Mille Lacs." The lands were found to be swampy, abounding in pine and fir timber, the surveys consisting of the extension of the tenth parallel north, the third guide meridian west, and in township and sectional lines embracing nearly six hundred thousand acres.

In Kansas, the sums appropriated have been expended on surveys which extend to localities in the northern part of the State, about forty-four miles south

of Fort Kearney, and consisting of standard, parallel, township, and subdivisional lines embracing nearly seven hundred thousand acres, the region of these surveys having been selected in view of the obligations of the government growing out of the Pacific railroad grant.

In Nebraska, the appropriation has been expended in surveying township and subdivisional lines, also in the vicinity of the Pacific railway, in the southern part of the Territory, twenty miles south of Fort Kearney, and embraces over seven hundred and thirty-three thousand four hundred acres.

The surveyor general for the district of Kansas and Nebraska has made contracts for the present year for surveys in Nebraska to embrace the regions near the head-waters of Big and Little Blue rivers and between the Platte and Republican rivers in southwesterly direction from Fort Kearney, and in Kansas for surveys on the Solomon fork, Prairie Dog creek, and Smoky Hill fork. The service, however, has been interrupted by Indian hostilities.

In Dakota Territory, the surveys for the last fiscal year were restricted to the region south of 43° 30′ north latitude, and between the Big Sioux and Dakota rivers, embracing the extension of the base line on that parallel west to the intersection of the Dakota river; the township and subdivisional work covering over four hundred and ninety-five thousand acres; the contract for the present year comprising the subdivision of eight townships on the Big Sioux river, north and east of Sioux Falls city.

In Colorado Territory, the returns of surveys for the last fiscal year consist of correction, parallel, township, and sectional lines, with fifty miles of private grant, embracing over four hundred and thirty-one thousand acres of public lands, also ninety-two thousand two hundred and ninety-two acres in the fourth location of the Los Vejas grant, as confirmed by act of 21st June, 1860, to the heirs of Luis Maria Baca, the premises formerly falling within the limits of New Mexico, but now of Colorado.

Under the appropriations for the year ending 30th June, 1864, for California and Nevada, the surveys in the former were made chiefly on the eastern slope of the Sierra Nevada, north of the Truckee, and in the immediate vicinity of Honey lake. The surveyor general, in the contract with his deputy for the surveying extension across these mountains, authorized the establishment of the fourth standard parallel on the eastern slope thereof, by means of traverse lines instead of the continuance of the extension of that parallel, in *place*, from its former terminus in range 4 east, such continuance having been found impracticable, owing to the precipitous character of the mountains; and as existing laws make no provision for offsets or traverse along mountains, no payment has been made to the deputy for 52 miles $38\frac{39}{100}$ chains, incident to this service the matter being consequently submitted for congressional consideration.

The surveying in California, for the period in question, embraces, in standard parallels, township, sectional, and meander lines, nearly two hundred and fifty nine thousand acres; and of private claims, at the expense of parties covering 92,292 acres.

The surveys in Nevada have progressed along the line of the Pacific railroad on the Truckee river, in the vicinity of the eastern boundary of California mainly in the Humboldt River valley, north of Lake Humboldt. This latter region being remote from the standard lines, the extension of which, *in place* was found impracticable, the late surveyor general gave instructions to his deputy to establish the sixth standard parallel north by offsets or traverse lines, as a basis for starting subdivisional surveys in that locality. In furtherance of those instructions, the deputy traversed the country from the Carson river guide meridian, in range 20 east of the Mount Diablo meridian, to the line between townships 28 and 29 north, of range 31 and 32 east. This work being unauthorized by the suveying laws, and amounting to 115 miles $75\frac{55}{100}$ chains, has been disallowed, and the surveyor general so informed, in order that the deputy may seek

relief from Congress. The extent of the surveying service in Nevada, under the superintendence of the late surveyor general of California and Nevada, embraces, in standard parallels, township and subdivisional lines, 269,849 acres.

The Territory of Nevada, under the provision of the 8th section of the act approved July 2, 1864, (Statutes at Large, p. 352,) was detached from the surveying district of California and Nevada, and made part of that of Colorado. The surveying archives have not yet been transferred from San Francisco to Denver City, Colorado. The surveyor general at the latter place has consequently, not been able to enter into contract for the survey of public lands in Nevada during the present fiscal year, for which $20,000 were appropriated; nor will he be able to contract the present year for any survey in Nevada, except in the valley of the Truckee river, which has been specially authorized for Indian purposes, as mentioned elsewhere in this report.

In New Mexico, owing to the disturbed condition of the country, growing out of warlike operations against the Navajo and Apache Indians, no surveys could be prosecuted, and consequently no contract, during the past year, has been made for surveys in that Territory.

In Arizona, the surveyor general reported his arrival at Tucson on the 25th January, 1864, when he opened his office. Owing to the lateness of the season, no surveying has been undertaken under the appropriation of $5,000 for the last fiscal year. At the expiration of that period the surveying district of Arizona was consolidated with that of New Mexico, of which it had formed an integral part prior to the 24th February, 1863, the date of the organic act creating the surveying district of Arizona. Under the provision of the 8th section of the act approved July 2, 1864, consolidating Arizona and New Mexico, at the expiration of the official tenure of the surveyor general for the former by *limitation* on the 4th of July last, instructions were issued on the 18th of the same month directing the late surveyor general of Arizona to close his office and transfer the archives to the surveyor general at Santa Fé, New Mexico.

In Oregon, the surveying service during the last fiscal year was prosecuted to the extent of $10,000, the means appropriated by Congress for that period, and additional $5,000 for the previous year, which had not been expended, because competent surveyors could not be had at the rates then allowed, on account of the high cost of living consequent upon rapid immigration. The whole amount of means placed to the credit of the surveyor general has been applied to the survey of the public lands on the headwaters of the Powder and Grand Ronde rivers, in the eastern portion of the State; the returns of field-work already made covering nearly one thousand lineal miles of surveying, embracing over 224,000 acres.

Since the foregoing was written, advices have reached the General Land Office, showing that the United States astronomer and surveyor employed for the purpose has determined, surveyed, and marked that portion of the 46th parallel of north latitude included between the Columbia and Snake rivers, and forming the boundary between the State of Oregon and Territory of Washington.

In Washington Territory surveying operations were prosecuted during the last fiscal year to the extent of the appropriation of $10,000, the surveys embracing 137,579 acres in Takama River valley, near the confluence of Takama with Columbia river and in Snake River valley.

The work under contract for the establishment of the common boundary between Oregon and Washington, on the 46th degree north latitude, from the Columbia to Snake river, under special appropriation of $4,500 per act of Congress of June 25, 1860, has been prosecuted by Daniel G. Major, astronomer and surveyor.

The progress made in the survey, as officially reported by him on the 20th January last, consists of a series of astronomical observations on Cottonwood creek, the intermediate station, which was definitely established. From this point he traced the boundary west thirty-five miles to the Columbia river, and

fixed an initial station for astronomical determination. The boundary was prolonged east of Cottonwood Creek station six miles to the Blue mountains, the extremely rugged character of the country between those mountains and the Snake river, the terminus of the boundary, over which an actual reconnoissance was made, having rendered it impracticable to prosecute the survey during the winter, compelling the surveying party to seek winter quarters. The astronomer reports further, that with the arrival of the spring, and more favorable season, the work would be resumed and completed.

The lines of the public surveys which have been established during the fiscal year ending 30th June, 1864, in the regions mentioned in the foregoing, cover, in the aggregate, an extent equal to 4,255,990 acres of public lands, and of 149,974 acres embraced in confirmed grants.

Existing legislation, in its *general* application, does not authorize the establishment of surveying corners at less intervals than half a mile, nor meanders at the base of abrupt and impassable mountains. Experience suggests, and this office recommends, authority of law for the departure from the rectangular system in such anomalous cases, the modification to extend to isolated valleys, or lands or water-courses where ancient custom, actual settlements, or the public interest may require, precedent for which may be found in the principle sanctioned by Congress in the act of 3d March, 1853, for surveys in California and other purposes.

The reports herewith of the surveyors general, received after the foregoing was prepared, are referred to for details, some of which are of special interest.

SETTLERS UNDER THE HOMESTEAD ENACTMENTS.

By the act of Congress approved 21st March, 1864, supplemental to the homestead law of 20th May, 1862, the benefits of the original measure have been so extended as to be available to persons absent on duty in the land or naval service of the United States, and, to facilitate operations under this legislation, circular letters of regulation, with requisite forms of proceedings, have been despatched to the proper local offices and widely disseminated.

The second proviso of the 2d section of the act of 20th May, 1862, in the case of orphan infant heirs, authorizes the executor, administrator, or guardian to sell for the benefit of such heirs. It is suggested that authority of law should be given making it optional either to sell or commute under the 8th section.

Questions have been raised as to whether a married woman, during recognition of the conjugal relations, can enter land under the homestead law, which provides that "all persons who have arrived at the age of twenty-one years" shall enjoy the privilege of entry. In the ruling of the General Land Office it is held that a married woman has no legal existence, her services and the proceeds of her labor being due and belonging to her husband; hence, although "arrived at the age of twenty-one years," she can *per se* do no act that will not enure to the benefit and use of her husband; that if permitted to enter land because of having arrived at twenty-one years of age, the legal restrictions growing out of her matrimonial relations would at once be violated. The same objection arises should she claim as the "head of a family," as the husband is the "head" during the existence of the marital tie; but that in cases where the husband is *non compos mentis*, or imprisoned for life, or abandons his family, the wife would be considered, *de facto*, the "head of the family," and would be entitled to entry, but not otherwise; that the privilege of entry granted to persons "arriving at the age of twenty-one years" has reference solely to unmarried persons, and that all persons who have individuals dependent upon them and under their control, married or unmarried, come within the meaning of the terms "head of a family," and are entitled to make entry.

The pre-emption enactments have become an established system in the disposal of the public lands. They hold out strong inducements to the home

settlers and to emigrants, as they can take their choice of localities, even in advance of the public surveys, and under existing legislation have a credit, not only until after survey, but for the indefinite time which may elapse to the period fixed for a public sale of the bodies of lands embracing such settlements. Whilst it is the purpose of legislation to deal with the settler in a liberal spirit, and to secure him in his rights, sound policy requires that the privilege should be shielded from abuse by statutory amendments in this, that the settler upon lands subject to entry at private sale shall be required to reside continuously the whole twelve months upon his tract, and that those upon surveyed unoffered lands shall be required to prove up within one year from date of settlement where, at the time of such settlement, the land was surveyed, but where not surveyed until after settlement the claim shall be established and paid for within a year from the return of the official survey to the district land office.

TOWN SITES.

Under the act of Congress, approved 3d March, 1863, "for increasing the revenue by reservation and sale of town sites on public lands," and the order of the President for survey and sale in the case of the Los Angelos reserve, on the Straits of Juan de Fuca, in Washington Territory, an appraisement was made of the urban and suburban lots in the town site of said reserve by disinterested persons. Thereafter a public sale was ordered, and held on the 4th May, 1864, at the custom-house at Port Angelos, reserving certain lots and blocks for public uses. The sale was conducted by the register and receiver of the land office at Olympia, who have made returns, including subsequent sales at private entry up to the close of the month of May, 1864, from which, it appears, there were sold 27 urban lots for $1,780 00
And 11 suburban for 2,790 25

Amounting, in the aggregate, to 4,570 25

Leaving unsold, and subject to private entry, at the minimum appraised value, 731 urban lots, and 41 suburban and fractional blocks and lots, the suburban having been appraised at from $15 to $25 per acre, and the urban at an average value each of $40.

HARBOR ON OREGON COAST.

On the 14th August last, this office laid before the Secretary a communication dated at Corvallis, Oregon, respecting the discovery of a harbor on the coast, directly opposite the centre of Willamette Valley, and recommended that a town-site be laid out and opened for sale by the government, the locality of the newly discovered harbor being represented as affording peculiar advantages for the rapid building up of a town. At the same time it was suggested that a site of suitable size be set off and surveyed into lots under the laws of March 3, 1863, and July 1, 1864; and although the proposed town site would fall within an Indian reservation, no difficulty was apprehended in making an arrangement satisfactory to the Indians in carrying out a measure so important to all concerned.

The Secretary, however, as preliminary to definite action in that respect, has deemed it proper to call for a report from the superintendent of Indian affairs, whilst, in the mean time, the premises are protected by the Indian reservation from ordinary settlements and claims.

MEASURES IN REGARD TO MUNICIPAL SETTLEMENTS, AND THE DISPOSAL OF COAL BEDS AND COAL FIELDS.

By the recent act of Congress, approved 1st July, 1864, for the disposal of coal lands and town property on the public domain, a most important legisla-

tive step has been taken in facilitating municipal settlements. This statute repeals the old town-site law of 23d May, 1844, which restricted municipal preemptors to 320 acres; it enlarges the extent of such locations to 640 acres; authorizes the survey of the same into streets, squares, blocks, lots, and alleys; and, upon the filing of map of the city or town, properly verified, authorizes the sale of the lots, which are of liberal size, to the highest bidder, subject to a minimum of $10 per lot. The statute further concedes to the actual settler a preemption on the lot on which he lives, at that rate, and a like privilege to an additional lot on which he may have substantial improvements, yet confers discretion on the Executive to increase or lessen the minimum, after notice, according to circumstances; and where there is a failure of parties to file the requisite map within a limited period, enables the department to take the initiative and add fifty per cent. to the minimum.

This measure will be of signal advantage to the advancing town settlements which are everywhere growing up around and in the vicinity of the mines of the precious and useful metals, and of coal beds. Under the former policy no title could be secured to town property on the public lands until the locality had been embraced by the general system of public surveys, which, in multitudes of cases, for years would not be reached. The present system is quite up to the wants of the age in this respect, and will enable municipal settlers speedily to secure perfect titles to the premises coming under this legislation. Instructions, to aid the object of the law, have been despatched, not only in regard to its municipal privileges, but also to give effect to the other provisions of the statute in regard to coal beds, and thus enable individuals to secure titles to this class of lands, and at the same time to make them a source of revenue under the law.

COLLEGE GRANT TO THE STATES FOR THE BENEFIT OF AGRICULTURE AND THE MECHANIC ARTS.

Under the act of Congress approved July 2, 1862, the loyal States accepting the grant, as heretofore reported, are entitled as follows:

Those States having public lands within their limits have the right to select in the aggregate 1,500,000 acres.

Those not having public lands are entitled to 5,280,000 acres of land scrip, to be located by the assignees of such States.

Up to the 30th of September, 1864, the following States have accepted:

1st. States in which the selections under the law are to be made from public lands within the limits of such States respectively.

2d. States to which the law requires that scrip shall issue, and thereafter to be disposed of by said States to assignees.

Area of selections to be taken in the limits of each State.

Iowa	240,000
Kansas	90,000
Michigan	240,000
Minnesota	120,000
Wisconsin	240,000
Acres	930,000

Acres of scrip to which these States are severally entitled.

Rhode Island	120,000
Illinois	480,000
Kentucky	330,000
Vermont	150,000
New York	990,000
Pennsylvania	780,000

New Jersey	210,000
Massachusetts	360,000
New Hampshire	150,000
Connecticut	180,000
Maine	210,000
Maryland	210,000
Ohio	630,000
West Virginia	150,000

The aggregate State selections which have been reported to the General Land Office under the first head equal 593,194.74 acres.

Scrip has been made out and issued for all the above-mentioned States.

On the back of each piece of scrip is printed the form of assignment to facilitate transfer.

The number of pieces issued since the commencement of operations under this law to September 30, 1864, is 30,933, embracing aggregate acres 4,950,000, the said scrip requiring 125 folio volumes of records, thus completing the whole of this business to present date, so far as the issue of scrip is concerned.

Irregularities having arisen in regard to the location by assignees of the scrip under this law, a circular was issued under date June 17, 1864, to the United States registers and receivers, in which attention is directed to the requirements of law as follows:

That the scrip may be located by the assignees upon any vacant unappropriated public lands of the United States, subject to entry at private sale at $1 25 per acre, with the proviso in the second section of the act "that not more than one million acres shall be located by such assignees in any one of the States."

That the said act, our original instructions of May 4, 1863, and the scrip, pointedly on its face restrict the location to "one quarter section," a subdivision which, in the language of a former Attorney General, is "never used in any of the acts of Congress to denote merely the quantity of 160 acres, but is always intended to describe a parcel of land containing 160 acres, which has been set apart and designated by the proper officer of the government as a quarter section, according to the act of Congress prescribing the mode of surveying and dividing the public lands." Hence the location of scrip upon 40 or 80 acre tracts which are contiguous and form a compact body of 160 acres, but not in the same quarter, is not admissible, and must be rejected. Scrip, however, where a full "quarter section" is not selected, may be located on any one legal subdivision less than "one quarter section" where such location is taken in full for "one quarter section." These are the words expressed on the face of the scrip itself.

That the location of this scrip on "mineral lands" is forbidden by law, and any such selections must be rejected.

That this scrip is not receivable for pre-emptions, nor in payment of double minimum lands.

In May last the monthly returns reached here from the district land offices for the upper peninsula of Michigan, showing that in the mineral region, in the Marquette district, the register and receiver had admitted locations covering $50{,}888\frac{12}{100}$ acres with agricultural college scrip, issued under the agricultural college law of July 2, 1862; Statutes, vol. 12, p. 503, chap. 130.

They were thereupon promptly informed that the law of Congress before them expressly declared "that no mineral lands shall be selected or purchased under the provisions of this act;" also each piece of scrip which the claimant held and surrendered into their hands declared on its face, in italicized letters, "mineral lands excluded," whilst the scrip circular, dated May 4, 1863, on their files, ordered that no mineral lands should be selected; that the locations thus admitted were illegal and invalid, for even if by inadvertence such locations should pass into patent, the same would be void in law and carry no title under the statute.

The register and receiver were further instructed that the locators of these lands might, however, secure title by payment in *cash;* that they must be properly notified to this effect, and that a limited period from the date of notice would be allowed within which to make such payment and receive back the scrip, available for other lands of the class the law contemplated, and that in default of such payment the locations would be cancelled, and the lands offered at public sale to the highest cash bidder, pursuant to special instructions, which would be sent in the eventuality of the parties failing to meet the foregoing requirements.

The locality, extent, and bearing of the mineral region in the upper peninsula are facts of general notoriety and universally admitted. When, therefore, it was attempted to take these lands with an element of value, the agricultural college scrip, that contains an express *interdict* against its location on "mineral lands," there was but one course to take under the law, and that was to cancel the same, yet giving the parties the benefit of their diligence by allowing them, without competition, to purchase the lands with cash, or, in default, to offer them to the highest cash bidder.

In those cases, however, in which the claimants may hold that, although in the mineral region, certain localities are not mineral but "agricultural lands," such cases would, upon due proof, be exceptional, and not remediless under the action of this office; but, on the contrary, on being duly proved to be agricultural and non-mineral, the locations would stand intact and protected under the statute.

Hence we have determined that, should the character of the selection in a given case be disputed, the course of proceeding would be this:

The party alleging the tract is *not* mineral, but strictly agricultural, must file an affidavit to that effect from a respectable and disinterested witness, who must declare in such affidavit that he has made personal and careful examination of the tract in view of the question raised, and finds it not mineral, but strictly arable, and therefore exceptional in regard to the body of mineral lands in the region of said selection. Thereupon this office will order an investigation at the district office into the matter by the register and receiver, who will be instructed to take testimony, cross-examine witnesses, and make a report of the result, accompanied by such testimony, to the end that the department may finally adjudicate such cases and dispose of them accordingly.

MILITARY BOUNTY LANDS UNDER THE SEVERAL LAWS OF CONGRESS.

The aggregate quantity of public lands set apart by Congress for military services is ascertained to embrace, up to September 30, 1864, 65,189,292 acres, which include lands appropriated in satisfaction of services in the revolutionary war, in the war of 1812 with Great Britain, for Canadian volunteers, for the war with Mexico, act of 1847, and under the laws of 1850, 1852, and 1855.

There have been taken under said bounty land acts of 1847, 1850, 1852, and 1855, inclusive, for the year ending 30th June, 1864, 515,900 acres; located with warrants, during the quarter ending September 30, 1864, (part estimated,) 125,000 acres; total, 640,900 acres.

Under said bounty land acts of 1847, 1850, 1852, and 1855, there were issued prior and up to the 30th September, 1864, 539,408 warrants, covering 59,181,950 acres, of which, on the 30th September, 1864, there were outstanding 60,860 warrants, covering 6,448,320 acres.

PUBLIC LANDS ORDERED INTO MARKET SINCE LAST ANNUAL REPORT.

There have been offered at Minneapolis and St. Cloud, Minnesota, under proclamation, dated April 18, 1864...	330,000 acres.
At St. Cloud, Minnesota, under proclamation of July, 1864..	3,312,920 acres.
At St. Peter, Minnesota, under proclamation of August 23, 1864.....	53,972 acres.
Total.....	3,696,892 acres.

Whilst, pursuant to the act of March 3, 1863, orders have been given for the sale in November next of lots in—

1. Fort Howard military reservation, equal to	3,998 acres.
2. Fort Crawford military reservation	198 acres.
Total	4,196 acres.

THE FOLLOWING CHANGES IN LAND OFFICES HAVE OCCURRED:

The Delaware land district office at Atchison, Kansas, was discontinued by executive order, and the vacant lands therein made subject to sale at Topeka, Kansas, the office of the Pawnee district, December 26, 1863.

The office for the sale of public lands in Colorado Territory was removed from Golden City to Denver, by executive order dated June 4, 1864.

As the public land business is nearly wound up in certain States, it is submitted that authority of law should be given to the department in such cases to close the United States local land offices when in the judgment of the Secretary it would be consistent with the public interest, and, in order to guard against any difficulty in dealing with any residue of lands undisposed of, that authority be delegated to the commissioner to discharge the duties now imposed by law on the register and receiver.

FORT HOWARD AND FORT CRAWFORD MILITARY RESERVATIONS IN WISCONSIN.

Fort Howard.—This valuable reservation, lying upon Fox river and Green bay, in the State of Wisconsin, has been surveyed and laid off into lots containing from one to forty acres each, under the special act of Congress approved March 3, 1863.

Public notice has been given for the offering to the highest bidder, for cash, the whole of these lots, together with the fort site of $3\frac{4}{100}$ acres, subject to a minimum price, the total aggregate being $21,922 47, as fixed by the Commissioner of the General Land Office. The sale has been advertised to commence on the ground on Thursday, November 10, 1864, and to be conducted by the register and receiver of the land office at Menasha.

That part of the reservation lying between Duck creek and Beaver Dam creek, not included in the special offering, is to be disposed of at some future period as other public lands, unless taken up in the mean time by pre-emptors.

Fort Crawford.—This reservation, at Prairie du Chien, Wisconsin, has also been surveyed and subdivided, under the same act, into town lots, 80 by 140 feet, with streets 66 feet and alleys 20 feet wide. The whole have been advertised to be offered at public sale to the highest cash bidder, at a minimum price, the aggregate of which is $5,743, fixed as in the case of Fort Howard; the sale to commence on the premises on Tuesday, November 15, 1864, and to be conducted by the land officers at La Crosse; all such actual sales, however, to be subject, as required by law, to the approval of the Secretary of the Interior.

OPERATIONS IN CONNEXION WITH THE RAILWAY SYSTEM.

The general government, in distributing the public lands, has lent its powerful aid in advancing this great system by liberal concessions of the public lands in aid of the construction of railroads.

From the introduction into our country, in 1829, of the locomotive, the advantages of this new and rapid means of intercommunication have everywhere been appreciated, and in the first twenty years of its existence, and up to the year 1850, in the United States, it had outstripped in extent either Great Britain, France, Austria, or Germany, having stretched a distance of over 8,000 miles. In that year the Congress of the United States made the munifi-

cent grant of 2,595,000 acres to the State of Illinois in aid of the construction of the Central road to connect Galena, on the Mississippi, and Chicago, on Lake Michigan, with Cairo, at the junction of the Ohio and Mississippi; this railroad grant being larger in extent than the aggregate surface of the States of Delaware and Rhode Island. At that time the whole extent of railway in Illinois was only 110 miles. From the land fund thus conceded by Congress was constructed the Illinois Central at a cost of $35,000,000, the main road and branch being together equal in length to over 700 miles. As exemplifying the impulse given to the railway system by this grant, it should be observed that in the year 1860 it had, in the State in question, reached an extent of about 3,000 miles, whilst millions of acres of public lands, which had been for years in market unsold, were speedily taken up, and the United States has retired as a landholder from that State.

Under the railroad grants by acts of Congress passed in 1856 and 1857, the department has approved, up to September 30, 1864, and actually invested title by certified transcripts, in the States of Iowa, Michigan, Minnesota, Wisconsin, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, and Louisiana, a total of 13,689,818$\frac{59}{100}$ acres, whilst the aggregate certified to those States, added to the quantities approved under the acts of Congress of 1850, 1852, and 1853, to the States of Illinois, Missouri, and Arkansas, make the quantity of acres 19,565,603$\frac{59}{100}$. On the railway base lines of the interior, east of the Mississippi, there have been already constructed a network of intercommunication comprising an extent, by estimate, at this day, of 35,000 miles, at a cost of thirteen hundred millions of dollars; whilst the great Pacific railroad trunk west of that river, now in progress of construction under the sanction of Congress, and with the aid of statutory concessions, will constitute the great base line of the plains for a new and enlarged system which will have to deal with an accumulating trade, foreign and domestic, the latter now approaching annually four thousand millions of dollars.

SWAMP CLAIMS, UNDER ACTS OF MARCH 2, 1849, SEPTEMBER 28, 1850, MARCH 2, 1855, MARCH 3, 1857, AND MARCH 12, 1860, NOW AMOUNTING TO OVER FIFTY-EIGHT MILLIONS OF ACRES.

In administering these laws difficulties have been encountered from the outstart not contemplated nor provided for in the original legislation.

The end proposed, as plainly expressed in the preamble of the original grant, has been attained only to a very limited extent, whilst the demands on the land fund and on the public treasury to satisfy indemnity claims have been enormous.

In the adjustment of swamp indemnity we have exacted from those furnishing proof, a rigid adherence to the instructions of June 30, 1862—transcript of which is in appendix—and all proof for indemnity, since taken, has been critically tested by those instructions.

They have, however, been so far modified by the ruling of the department in the case of Adair county, Iowa, as to admit for consideration claims for indemnity prepared under former rulings, even though they may have been filed after the date of the instructions of 1862, where it may be satisfactorily established that the proof had been fully completed prior to that date.

We have also admitted for examination on other points a class of proof from Illinois of the old form, filed prior to the date of notice to the governor of Illinois, of the revised requirements.

The claims for indemnity acted upon during the last fiscal year, are entirely confined to Iowa, Illinois, and Wisconsin, a large portion of the claims from Iowa and Illinois remaining yet to be adjusted, the work requiring patient and critical research and investigation.

The question of granting swamp indemnity on lands which had been sold prior to March 3, 1857, but not selected till after that date, was taken formally before the department on appeal and ruled out as not embraced in the statute.

Minnesota is the only State from which swamp selections have been reported since the date of our last annual communication; none yet have been received from the region of the Pacific.

As the selections in that State (Minnesota) embrace only such tracts as are vacant and unincumbered, according to the stipulation of the act of March 12, 1860, less difficulty will arise in their definitive adjustment.

Discrepancies in Michigan swamp selections have arisen creating embarrassment both to the United States and State governments, growing out of the fact that in certain townships in that State, in which the original surveys had been found defective, swamp selections were made from the field-notes of those defective surveys, and subsequently resurveys were made, and from the plats of the latter, other and different selections in the same townships were reported. Prior to the reception of these we had approved and patented to the State most of the selections made under the *old* or defective surveys. New selections cannot, therefore, be admitted in the same townships where the first or old ones had been patented.

To remove the difficulty and enable the United States to give to Michigan a good title to the swamp tracts and dispose of the residue or fast lands in such townships, it is necessary for the State to relinquish her title to the swamp tracts acquired under the old surveys, taking in lieu thereof an equal quantity of such lands described as swamp in the new surveys.

In some of the land districts in Iowa frequent applications have been made to enter under the homestead act, lands alleged to be swamp. Instructions, therefore, have been sent to the local land officers to permit such entries where satisfactory evidence is submitted as to the dry and arable character of the land, where the swamp selection had been made subsequent to the date of the confirmatory act of 3d March, 1857.

Propositions for legislative consideration have been presented for extending the time for making selections, and for the continuance of the indemnity act of March 2, 1855.

The views here entertained and heretofore expressed are adverse to these measures, and for reasons appearing in the following:

After experience of fourteen years in administering the swamp grant, we have found that instead of only embracing five or six million of acres, as originally estimated, it has been expanded to cover more than fifty-eight millions of acres.

The swamp grant, then, has already taken an area equal to the extent of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and more than one third of the aggregate of all the lands that have been sold for cash, at public and private sale, by the United States since the foundation of this government!

Already, of this amount, nearly forty-five millions of acres have been actually approved and certified to the States.

Besides these, we have allowed, under the commands of legislation, the sum, in *cash* indemnity, out of the public treasury, of $342,885 42; also, have granted swamp indemnity in other public lands equal to $293{,}384\frac{57}{100}$ acres. Proof is now on file, as heretofore stated, for additional cash indemnity to be paid out of the public treasury of $702,500, with further swamp indemnity in new lands of 552,500 acres.

Further, the estimated amount of indemnity not yet filed, but which will probably be claimed under existing laws, will embrace five million five hundred and sixteen thousand acres. Also, the amount involved in the legislation which has been petitioned for, would reach, by estimate, 5,482,615 acres, without taking into consideration the immense quantities which might be selected as swamp, under further extension as to time.

Let it be borne in mind, too, in this connexion, that the expressed consideration stipulated by Congress in making the swamp grant, was the construction of necessary levees and drains to reclaim swamp and overflowed lands, made thereby unfit for cultivation.

This stipulation has been practically ignored, and the selections not limited to regions inundated by great rivers and watercourses, such as led originally to the passage of the law. On the contrary, the swamp grant has emerged from the few millions first estimated to gigantic proportions, reaching from the lakes to the Gulf of Mexico, and extending hundreds of miles east and west of the Mississippi, along nameless creeks, or bordering on inconsiderable lakes, and absorbing millions of acres of the most valuable lands of the country. It has created multitudes of interferences with individual titles, resting on actual sales or locations; interfered with railroad and other internal improvement grants, giving rise to innumerable conflicts, and causing enormous outlay to the public treasury in the nature of indemnity.

The question naturally arises, How is it that the grant has assumed such immense proportions so enormously in excess of the original estimate?

The answer is to be found in the indefinite terms of the grant; and in this, that neither in the original statute, nor in the subsequent legislation, is adequate provision made for subjecting swamp claims to proper tests; nor is there any stipulation in the matter of indemnity for requiring obligation that the awards will be faithfully applied to the reclamation of the swamps. For reasons suggested it is here recommended that in no respect should the swamp grant be enlarged; and further, that in view of the present indefinite mode of procedure, and to the end that even and exact justice may be done to all concerned, legislation be had, in the first place, putting an end to the indemnity principle, and requiring, as a condition precedent to the approval of a swamp claim to any tract, that it shall be subject to tests as to validity equal to those now required respecting preëmptions; and that, in the case of every swamp claim, it shall be required that the claim be proved up, with at least the same formalities as the law stipulates for a settler to secure his homestead, and according to such regulations as may be prescribed by the department.

THE WINNEBAGO RESERVATION ON BLUE EARTH RIVER, MINNESOTA.

By the second article of the treaty with the Winnebagoes of 27th February, 1855, a home reserve was set apart to those Indians, equal to eighteen miles square.

The first article of the subsequent treaty concluded with them, on the 15th April, 1859, however, required the home reserve to be reduced, the eastern part to be allotted in *severalty*, and certificates to be issued by the Commissioner of Indian Affairs for the tracts so allotted; the second article of said treaty of 1859 ordering the western part to be sold for the benefit of the Indians, under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior, on sealed bids and to the highest bidders, and any surplus over the severalty allotments in the eastern part to be disposed of in like manner.

By the act of Congress, approved 21st February, 1863, provision is made for the removal of the Winnebagoes, and for the assignment to them of an unoccupied tract beyond the limits of any State, equal in extent to the diminished reservation,

This act also makes it the duty of the Secretary of the Interior to cause the lands of the reservation, and the improvements thereon, to be appraised, and after appraisal the same to be open to pre-emption, entry, and settlement: provided that, before any person shall be entitled to preëmption, previous to the public sale, he shall become an actual, *bona fide* settler thereon; the portion of

the reservation not settled upon to be offered at public auction, after which the lands to be subject to sale at private entry, but no portion to be sold for less than the appraised value before the 1st January, 1865.

Under date of June 15, 1864, the Secretary of the Interior transmitted to this office a list of the lands in the reservation, with their appraised value, in order that the same might be offered at public sale in conformity to law, and accordingly a proclamation has been issued by the President for the sale of these lands, embracing 53,972$\frac{26}{100}$ acres, to commence on December 5, 1864. Under same date of June 15, 1864, the Secretary enclosed a transcript letter from the Indian Office, showing the names of certain members of the Winnebago tribe who desire to retain their allotments of land in Minnesota, under the treaty of 1859, which lands, with certain other tracts designated by the Secretary, under date aforesaid, have been excepted from the sale which has been ordered by the aforesaid proclamation of the President.

The 4th section of this act of February 21, 1863, authorizes the sale of the lands of said Indians which had been set apart for the payment of their debts, the sales to be made on sealed bids.

Three returns have been transmitted to this office by the Secretary of the Interior, showing two hundred and seventy sales made, covering 43,736$\frac{31}{100}$ acres, for which $121,206 31 have been received.

For all these cases patents have been issued and sent to the Office of Indian Affairs.

SIOUX INDIAN RESERVATION.

Under the third article of the treaty of July 23, 1851, with the See-see-toan and Wah-pay-toan bands of Dakota or Sioux Indians, and the treaty of August 5, 1851 with the Med-ay-wa-kan-toan and Way-pay-koo-tay bands of Dakota or Sioux Indians, a tract of country of the average width of ten miles on either side of the Minnesota river, and bounded on the west by the Tchay-tam-bay and Yellow Medicine rivers, and on the east by the Little Rock river and a line running due south from its mouth to the Waraju river, was set apart for the use and occupancy of said Indians.

That portion of the reservation as described, lying north of the Minnesota river, was subsequently ceded to the government under the provisions of Senate resolution passed June 27, 1860.

By the act of March 3, 1863, it is provided that the portion of this reservation south of the Minnesota river, shall be surveyed under the direction of the Commissioner of the General Land Office, into legal subdivisions, to conform to the surveys of the other public lands, and be disposed of, under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior, for the benefit of the Indians.

Instructions were issued by this office on the 29th of June, 1864, to the surveyors general of Minnesota and Dakota Territory to contract with loyal and competent deputy surveyors for the survey of this reservation. As no appropriation was made for this work, said surveyors general were, by direction of the Secretary of the Interior, instructed to stipulate in their contracts that those surveys shall be paid for out of the proceeds of the sales of the lands when surveyed.

On the 25th day of July last the surveyor general of Minnesota entered into contract for the survey of an area equal to about six townships.

The surveyor general of Dakota reported, under date of July 25 last, that he has found a suitable deputy who is willing to survey that part of the reservation which lies in Dakota Territory, amounting to about eight townships, upon the terms and conditions of payment stated. It is expected, therefore, that the whole or nearly the whole of this reservation will be surveyed during the present fiscal year, upon the terms prescribed.

The reservation embraces an area equal to about forty-two townships, or 967,680 acres, of which 230,400 acres have been surveyed, 138,240 acres are now under contract, and thirty-two townships, or 737,280 acres, remain unsurveyed at the present date.

PROCEEDINGS IN REGARD TO THE SURVEY OF INDIAN RESERVATIONS IN UTAH.

By an act approved May 5, 1864, it is provided that "the several Indian reservations heretofore made, or occupied as such," in Utah Territory, except the Uinta valley reservation, shall be surveyed into tracts or lots not exceeding eighty acres each. As no money has been appropriated to pay the expense of surveying these reservations, it has been determined that the survey shall be paid for out of the proceeds of the sale of lots.

Pursuant to the directions of the Secretary of the Interior, the necessary steps have been taken to execute the law, the price of survey not to exceed that established for surveying the public lands in Utah.

Accordingly the surveyor general at Denver, Colorado, has been instructed to correspond with the superintendent of Indian affairs at Great Salt Lake City, and obtain such data as will enable the surveyor general to determine the number and extent of those reserves, and secure the services of some loyal and competent local surveyor to do the work.

Upon receiving the desired information the surveyor general is directed to enter into contract without delay, and forward the necessary instructions to the deputy.

The surveyor general has further been advised of the Secretary's suggestion that perhaps a better price might be obtained for the lands if these reserves were surveyed into lots of ten or twenty acres each, having reference to the facilities for irrigation.

SURVEYS ON TRUCKEE RIVER, SOUTH OF PYRAMID LAKE, IN NEVADA, TO OPEN THE WAY FOR THE CULTURE OF THE SOIL BY THE INDIANS.

The Secretary of the Interior having deemed it important to survey the public lands along the Truckee river, in Nevada, in the vicinity and south of Pyramid lake, in the western part of that Territory, in order to open the way to the culture of the soil by the Indians, this office, by his direction, prepared a contract, to be executed by the surveyor general at Colorado, with whose surveying district the Nevada district has been consolidated by the act of 2d July, 1864.

As the surveying season had so far advanced when the law of consolidation was passed, and there was not sufficient time for transfer of the archives from the San Francisco surveyor general's office to Denver in Colorado before ordering the survey in question, this office furnished the surveyor general of the latter Territory, from our records, with the evidence of the survey of so much of the guide meridian as forms the east boundaries of the townships contiguous to the Truckee region of survey, so as to enable the deputy surveyor to carry forward the proposed survey in continuation of those already run. The Colorado surveyor general was further instructed that, as the object of these surveys is to embrace the desirable lands along the Truckee river, and as it is impracticable to reach that locality from the third standard parallel by the regular system, on account of the intervening mountainous country, the deputy should extend the fourth standard as far east as necessary, not exceeding eighteen miles, and from it run the range lines *south* twelve miles for two tiers of townships; that before proceeding to run these lines a calculation must be made for the convergency of meridians between the third and fourth standards, and the deputy will start from points such distance west of the established township corners on the fourth standard as will, when extended, close on the township corners established on the third standard, allowing for divergency, and that the two townships *north* of the fourth parallel would of course be surveyed in the usual manner. He was also instructed that as there is some uncertainty through what townships and ranges the Truckee river

passes, he would direct the deputy that if it should be found that the survey of any of the townships enumerated in his contract, did not embrace all the arable and pastoral lands in the valley of the Truckee river, such townships should be excluded and others in the valley substituted.

PUEBLO INDIANS.

It is estimated that the Pueblo Indians of New Mexico and Arizona, those whose claims are confirmed and those unconfirmed, constitute a population of eighteen thousand five hundred persons.

When the Spaniards first visited the country they found these people in pueblos or villages, and hence gave them the name of Pueblos. They are community Indians, cultivating the soil, raising cereals, vegetables, fruits, and cotton, with herds of cattle, weaving and spinning cotton, wool, and making blankets of superior quality; engaged also in the manufacture of curious pottery; advanced in all these respects when first visited by Europeans.

Their houses are built of adobe, though sometimes of stone laid in mortar, are several stories in height, containing different families. These edifices are generally in the form of a hollow square, with council chamber, the lower story without doors or windows, entrance being effected by ladders. They are sometimes built in places difficult of access, on high bluffs or on the brow of a mountain.

Surveys have been received at the General Land Office for the Pueblos of Jemez, San Juan, Picuris, San Felipe, Pecos, Cochiti, Santo Domingo, Taos, Santa Clara, Tesuque, San Ildefonso, Projoaque, Zia, Sandia, Isleta, and Nambe, containing, in the aggregate, $453{,}427\frac{48}{100}$ acres, for all of which patents have been engrossed. The surveys have also been returned for the following towns in New Mexico, viz: Tecolote, Chilili, Belen, Tome, and Las Vegas, containing, in the aggregate, $872{,}777\frac{21}{100}$ acres.

Details in regard to these and other (unconfirmed) Pueblos in New Mexico and Arizona accompany this report.

TIMBER ON THE PUBLIC LANDS.

Under authority of law and judicial decisions this office has put in operation repressive measures against the spoliation of the timber on the public lands. These measures have extended to Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Dakota, Kansas, California, Oregon, Washington, and Nevada. Wherever the trespass has actually taken place, but found not to be wilful but through ignorance, it has not been the policy of the department to pursue the offenders in a vindictive spirit, but, where the lumber has been taken from offered land, simply to require the actual entry of the premises and payment of costs. In the case of unoffered or unsurveyed lands, we have enforced the payment of a liberal stumpage. Where timber is scarce, as in the case of Nevada Territory, we have issued stringent orders to the district land officers, and to the following effect: The importance of a supply of timber where timber is so scarce would seem to invoke protection in order to preserve it and prevent waste; but as the timber is chiefly to be found in the mountain slopes, on land not adapted to agriculture, it becomes a question as to what extent restriction upon its enjoyment shall be imposed on settlers in the Territory. In the case of pre-emptors and homestead settlers, on lands fit for tillage, they are restricted to timber growing on the land for purposes of building, fencing, repairs, and firewood. Neither pre-emptor nor homestead settler can cut timber for sale until the former has made entry, and the latter resided five consecutive years on the land. Where land settled and pre-empted is destitute of timber, in that case the party must, *ex necessitate*, be permitted to take timber from the mountain slopes, but solely for domestic use, otherwise Nevada plains would be unsettled.

Should parties file for mountainous land, not fit for cultivation, in order to cut and sell the timber, the register and receiver are directed to cause it to be seized

and sold, for by so doing they would to some extent protect mill owners from the exactions of speculators.

Persons who have invested in saw-mills, and are reaping large profits from the necessities of the settlers, must pay a reasonable tariff per one thousand feet of timber sawed; as stumpage, say, not less than one-sixth the value per one thousand feet of the manufactured lumber at the mill. This would be moderate, in view of the great demand for timber in the Territory, and but consistent with honest principles that a compensatory return should be made for the timber.

In order to effect such an arrangement the land officers are authorized to consult the United States district attorney as to the best mode of securing a *revenue* from the timber, payable quarterly on each and every thousand of feet sawed at the respective mills, or used as cordwood, hewn timber, or other description of timber, on a sworn statement of the number of feet taken. Should the "*mill*" owners, "cordwood," "hewn timber," or "other timber" holders refuse to enter into such stipulation, the register and receiver are directed to advise them that the timber is public property and liable to seizure, and where the negotiation with them is not satisfactory the register and receiver must promptly seize any timber cut upon the public lands.

The policy pursued has been quite efficient in mitigating the evil, and that, too, not only without any cost to the government, but leaving the avails of seizure in the treasury of over ten thousand dollars.

MINERAL WEALTH OF THE GOVERNMENT IN THE PUBLIC DOMAIN.

The extent and immensity of these interests have heretofore been presented in annual and other communications from this branch of the service. The continual discoveries which are taking place establish the fact that these in the past have not been overestimated in any respect; but, on the contrary, that the actual mineral wealth of our country is far beyond any official showing heretofore submitted, attributable to the limited data at the time in our possession.

The fact has been brought to light in regard to this part of the continent, that extensive mineral veins, mainly of the useful metals, yet interspersed with auriferous deposits, start from Nova Scotia in the northeast, where gold is found—the chief gold commissioner's table showing that for the half year, ending 30th June, 1864, 9,161 ounces were taken—extend thence in a southwesterly direction, in general curvature with the Atlantic coast, passing through North Carolina into Georgia, where, in the rich gold-mining district of Dahlonega, a mint has been established, at the cost of $100,000.

Then, in the valley of the Chaudiere and its tributaries, south of the St. Lawrence, where, according to a report, dated 26th September, 1863, of the register of the crown domains at Quebec, gold exists, passing into our country in the region of the great lakes, traversing the upper peninsula of Michigan, copper and iron appear of immeasurable extent, to which gold and silver discoveries have recently been added; and thence, advancing in a southwesterly direction, these veins pass through Wisconsin, Minnesota, and into Iowa, where lead mines appear in the belt occupied by the Galena limestone, reaching the Mississippi at Dubuque, first worked, in the year 1788, by a miner of that name, and subsequently under permission of the Spanish governor general, Carondelet, until Colorado is reached, when the mineral product rises in veins of gold, flanked by extensive coal beds—the precious metals having been traced thence into Utah, and extensively found in New Mexico and Arizona.

The scarcity of the precious metals, and their supposed very limited extent, have made them, from the earliest ages of civilization, fixed representatives of value—by far the greater portion of the earth's surface, as far as ascertained, being utterly destitute of them. Experience, however, within the last sixteen years, has enlarged the basis of this theory, in consequence of the prodigious discoveries in California, in Oregon, Washington Territory, Idaho, Western Da-

kota, Nevada, New Mexico, Arizona, Colorado, and elsewhere. The greatest gold discoveries of the present age, or of any age, first appeared in the year 1848, in California.

The territory of this, the first and leading northwestern gold discovery, lying between the Sierra Nevada on the east and the Pacific on the west, had remained almost in a state of nature for a period of three and a quar er centuries after its first exploration by Cabrello, and even after the Spanish political authority had been established there by the viceroys and governors, the pathway of civilization having been opened to a limited extent by the missionaries of the Cross. When the United States succeeded, in 1848, to the sovereignty of the country, a scattered and mixed race of some ten or twelve thousand constituted the entire population of the country. In that year the gold discoveries were the immediate cause of a complete revolution in the business and social relations of the country. The stream of immigration set in from the elder portions of the Union—from South America, Europe, and even from the distant shores of the Chinese empire.

The solid foundations of republican institutions were at once laid in the Territory. Cities started up as if by enchantment, and without the ordinary political gradations, California assumed in two years thereafter the full proportions of an American State. San Francisco springing from the condition of a small village of adobe buildings to that of one of the chief commercial cities of the world, the rush and impulse created by the resistless attraction being without precedent. At once means were taken by sea and land to effect speedy communications with the other portions of the Union by overcoming time and space. The six months' transit has been shortened to less than three weeks, and the electric telegraph established, sending its messages and returning replies in a single day, between the rising and setting of the sun.

From this leading auriferous region the gold strata and washings have been traced into Oregon, especially on its eastern limits at Auburn and Boisé, thence into Washington Territory, extending northwesterly to the Pend d'Oreilles, and recently in the Olympia range of mountains.

What relations have the United States held in a proprietary point of view to these vast treasures? They have left them open to our people and to the citizens and subjects of foreign powers for a period of sixteen years, during which one thousand millions of dollars have been extracted without a dollar's revenue to the national exchequer. Nor, indeed, have they been placed in any respect, by authority of law, under the management of this or any other department of the government.

It is a subject of interest, in this connexion, to glance at the relations held by Great Britain in regard to the auriferous Anglo-ultramarine empire. Some eight years ago Governor Douglas, of the Vancouver colony, informed the British government of the existence of gold in New Caledonia, yet the matter did not attract attention until the year 1858, when information as to the wealth of these new gold fields was received in California, whence large numbers of miners and others rushed to the region of Frazer's river. In that year Sir Edward Bulwer Lytton introduced a measure into Parliament, which became a law, creating the colony of British Columbia of 200,000 square miles, having the United States as its southern boundary—about the 55th parallel on the north, the Pacific on the west, and the Rocky mountains on the east.

Immediately upon the first influx of immigration the British government took measures to secure to Great Britain the royalty of the mines, by imposing a license tax, and interdicting the introduction of merchandise, except through the agencies of the Hudson's Bay Company, forbidding at the same time to foreign ships the navigation of Frazer's river. Although the home government subsequently instructed the local governor to deal liberally with the citizens of the United States, yet it appears that up to June, 1858, thirteen hundred miners, mostly citizens of the United States, had paid the tax. Previous to their dis-

coveries in British North America, and some two years after those in California, it was announced that gold fields had been found on the Turon river, in 1850, in the Bathurst district of New South Wales, in Australia, and almost simultaneously richer fields were discovered in Victoria.

In that year the population of the country was 50,000, the year following a quarter of a million, whilst, in 1856, 100,000 laborers were in the mines, which, according to mineralogical estimate, it would require three hundred years to exhaust. In that year of activity an act was passed by the provincial parliament dividing the whole gold fields of Victoria into six mining districts. Proper functionaries were appointed to administer the mining system, the results of which, in floods of wealth, have gone to the centre of the British empire, whilst the auriferous regions of the United States have remained without being consigned by law, to the management of any department. Projects have been announced to the public for surveying our national gold fields into small parcels, and selling out the ultimate title. The theory of this results from error in assimilating the principle to the disposal of the public lands containing copper, lead, iron, &c., the chief and great value of which is created by the labor bestowed in fashioning them to the innumerable purposes of life, whilst the intrinsic character of gold places it in an entirely different relation, its value being mainly in the metal itself, the simple act of coinage rendering it a universal representative of values and a part of the currency of the world.

The results of any such policy, in the judgment of this office, would be fraught with the most disastrous wrongs to the American people, whose golden estate would soon pass into the hands of wealthy corporators and capitalists.

The region within the United States permeated by the precious metals has an extent of about one million square miles, yet the area actually covered by workable deposits is comparatively small, and the existence of these metals in paying quantities in any specific locality is only ascertained by careful and expensive explorations and tests; but inducements to such explorations in the auriferous region are such as to carry the explorer far in advance of permanent settlements, and consequently beyond the limits reached by the most advanced public surveys. These circumstances forbid and render impossible the preparation of the ground for public sale in advance of the metaliferous discoveries by any system which can be devised. Besides, usage in this and all other countries concedes to the discoverer a preference right, in limited and reasonable extent, to the fruits of his enterprise, subject only to such periodical payment or royalty as shall be established by the sovereign power. Consequently, the value of these lands cannot be tested by the standard of public competition, as is the case with the arable portion of the public domain, nor would it be just to expose the adventurous explorer to such competition against capital, which had risked nothing in the investigation, and in no way aided in stimulating the enterprise by which it would thus seek to be benefited. Added to these obstacles, presented at the threshold of any scheme for the divestiture of title to the gold and silver-bearing localities, is the absolute impossibility of fixing any just minimum for these lands, for the reason that no two given areas are of equal value; the localities now known and worked as permanent mines varying from a few dollars, say less than one hundred, to six thousand per foot, lineal measure, upon the vein or lode. Should a greater disparity of value per foot be found by the progress of new discoveries, which is certain to be the case, at what point within the limits named should a mimimum be fixed as the basis of sale? If near the highest sum named, not one locality in a thousand could be sold at all. If near the lowest, no adequate compensation would be received for the more valuable locations, and the least valuable would forever remain unsold. If a medium between the two extremes be named, only a few more sales could be effected, and the one-half would be excluded from sale by the excessive price.

But were it admitted that a minimus which should be just to the public could be determined upon, it would be found that the area which could be made actu-

ally necessary to the workable lodes would be so inconsiderable, and the price so insignificant, that the expense of survey and disposal would far exceed the product of the sale. Indeed, so great would be the excess that, objectionable as is the existing negative policy of the government, it is preferable to any system of sale which has been or can be proposed.

The tendency of capital to grasp and consolidate all interests of such limited extent as may be monopolized, is such that by any system of divesting the government and people of the proprietorship of this auriferous estate, (limited in area, but not in value,) would result in the rapid concentration of this public interest in the hands of the few to the predjudice and deprivation of the many; and as the cheapest capital is endowed with the highest tendency to monopolize, it is fair to presume, in fact may be confidently predicted, that foreign capital would in a few years own and control the vast mineral resources of this country, without having given any adequate valuable consideration therefor. In fact, it may be assumed that the treasury would be the poorer to the extent which the administration of the system would exceed in cost the receipts derivable from sales, which would not be inconsiderable.

Once so monopolized, the working of these vast fields of wealth would be regulated by the interests of capital, and that capital interested in forwarding the views of competing nations, and enhancing their material prosperity against the interests, if not at the expense indirectly of the government and people of the United States.

In times of war, should such arise—and it is not impossible, nay, hardly improbable—it might become the interest of such combinations to materially reduce the product of the precious metals, when it would be to our interests, as it is at present, that the higest maximum of product should be attained.

It will be no answer to this proposition to say that the mines could be legally, in such case, seized and worked for government account, for the title might and probably would be, for convenience and safety, nominally held by our own citizens. Such, at least, is one of the ordinary precautions of capital, than which no interest is more timid or endowed with more foresight.

But the material and moral prosperity and advancement of this government and people will be best promoted by the adoption of such a course with regard to the mineral wealth of the public domain as shall secure the largest product with the most equitable distribution among our own people, and at the same time subject this interest to an equitable proportion of the public burdens with which the people and treasury are charged.

It is believed that these desirable, nay, indispensable objects will be best secured by retaining the proprietorship of the mines in the whole people, charging them with reasonable percentage upon product, and making the right of occupancy dependent upon the steady exercise of diligence and good faith in working them. When these conditions fail beyond reasonable time and without adequate cause, the right to occupy should cease and the ground be open to other citizens who will give assurance of *bona fide* occupation, thus securing to the nation the accumulation of wealth, to themselves adequate reward, and to the national treasury its just proportion of the product.

By such a policy the expenses of survey will be substantially obviated; no portion of the public domain will pass from the possession of the nation with insufficient compensation—none for more than its actual value; all will share justly the national liabilities, and the whole will be open to all our people alike; affording, as these distant regions shall be reached by ready means of intercommunication now in progress of construction, a vast and solid capital sufficient for the necessities of the people, and for the control and management of the world's commerce which must ere long centre upon our shores.

When the nation is weighed down with financial obligations, with pressing necessity for constant supplies of the precious metals, the real representatives of value and currency of the world, there is no subject in civil affairs which ad-

dresses itself with more force at this time to the attention of statesmen than the establishment, by law, of a system which, whilst it shall do justice to the interests and equities of individuals, under existing mining usages and customs, shall, at the same time, come, to some extent at least, in aid of the public treasury. The undoubted proprietary title to these mines is in the United States. For fourteen years they have been left open, without tallage, and during that period hundreds of millions have been extracted and carried away by individuals and capitalists.

To sell such interests and divest the government of the ultimate title, would be to realize the force and folly in the moral of the great fabulist, wherein the regular daily golden supply was given up, in the vain hope of grasping at once large yet unknown wealth, resulting in the penalty of total loss and disappointment. The sale of these interests would be to exchange the republic, a liberal, generous, beneficent proprietor, for the sharp, remorseless capitalist, to wring from the laboring classes enormous profits. It would, in fact, be a policy contradicted by the enlightened systems of Europe, and that which has existed, under other sovereignties, on this continent and in the island of Cuba, for more than three hundred years.

Discarding, then, all theories which would wrest from our government the fee in the mines and minerals, what is the course which sound policy dictates for the benefit of our people undividedly and the country at large? Is it to allow these vast interests to pass exempt from any contribution in aid of the public finances when all the other interest of our people are reached by the taxing power to uphold the republic? The judgment of the General Land Office is against such a proposition.

On the other hand, the obvious course to be pursued is to make these public interests reasonably contribute, like all other interests, to sustain government. This may be done by a system so liberal to the mining interest as scarcely to be felt by it—in fact, giving the indemnity which will be found in the security and certainty to them in obtaining the usufruct.

To this end legislation is recommended opening the mines and minerals of the public domain, the property of the nation, to the occupancy of all loyal citizens, subject, as far as compatible with moderate seignorage, to existing customs and usages, conceding to the discoverer, for a small sum, a right to one mine, placer, or lead, with a pre-emptive right, in the same district, to an additional claim, both to be held for the term of one year, for testing the value. Where found non-yielding, nothing is paid by claimant but the inconsiderable fee in the first instance, which gave him security for making the desired test; but where found profitable, to be permanently secured, or secured just as long as the claimant may choose to work the premises, by the payment, at reasonable rates, of a specific sum per foot, with the percentage upon product which may be prescribed by law, and forfeiture within a period of grace after the lapse of each successive year, and thereafter, in default of payment, the mine to be open to any other applicant. It is recommended, in this connexion, that it shall be made by law the duty of the collector or deputy collector of internal revenue nearest the proper mining district to receive and account for all moneys paid for the use of the United States under the suggested system of tallage, the bond of such officer to cover the responsibility, whilst the internal revenue assessor or assistant assessor for such mining district shall make returns to the collector and General Land Office of the names of all persons working mines within his jurisdiction, with specific designations as to localities. The machinery in detail would require the setting apart and mapping of the several mining districts, and, it is believed, would, with care in the details of legislation, be made completely effective with the aid of existing civil officers of the United States, and without additional expense to the treasury.

ACCOUNTS OF RECEIVERS OF PUBLIC MONEYS, DISBURSING AGENTS, AND ADJUSTMENT OF THE TWO, THREE, AND FIVE PER CENT. FUNDS.

The accounts of the several receivers of public moneys, as also those rendered by them as disbursing agents, have been adjusted to July 1, 1864, except in the cases of those at Humboldt, Kansas, and Dakota City, Nebraska, and Vermillion in Dakota, which have been adjusted up to February 1, 1864, the latest period to which they have yet been rendered.

Accounts have been adjusted between the United States and the several States entitled to the 2, 3, and 5 per cent. funds accruing to the latter upon the net proceeds of the sales of the public lands situated within their respective limits, to the dates hereinafter specified. No adjustments have been made subsequent to those dates, because the expenses incident to the disposal of the public lands have exceeded the proceeds of sales.

Statement in regard to the two, three, and five per cent. fund accounts.

States.	Date to which the fund accounts have been adjusted.	Balance reported to be due the State on account of two per cent. fund.	Balance reported to be due the State on account of three per cent. fund.	Aggregate amount of said balance on five per cent. fund.	Numbers, dates, and amount of warrants issued in favor of States for payment of balance reported as ascertained from the books of the Treasury.		
					No. of warrant.	Date.	Amount.
Missouri	Dec. 31, 1862	$2,089 47	$3,134 20	$5,223 67	.....	*Not paid	.....
Michigan	Dec. 31, 1863	.....	.....	9,445 44	1927	July 23, 1864	$9,445 44
Wisconsin	Dec. 31, 1862	.....	.....	250,139 11	.....	Not paid	.....
Minnesota	Dec. 31, 1861	.....	.....	948 07	8109	July 8, 1862	948 07
Illinois	Dec. 31, 1860	.....	.....	293 75	5518	May 29, 1861	293 75
Illinois	Sept. 18, 1863	.....	†1,565 80	.....	.....	.....	.....
Arkansas	Dec. 31, 1860	.....	.....	‡19,634 75	267	Aug. 18, 1863	19,634 75
Alabama	Dec. 31, 1859	2,882 99	4,324 49	7,207 48	3878 3879	Oct. 17, 1860	7,207 48
Mississippi	Dec. 31, 1859	4,903 24	7,354 87	12,258 11	4286 4287	Dec. 31, 1860	12,258 11
Louisiana	Dec. 31, 1859	.....	.....	13,382 09	3990	Oct. 25, 1860	13,382 09
Florida	Dec. 31, 1859	.....	.....	3,028 10	.....	Not paid	.....
Iowa	Dec. 31, 1859	.....	.....	4,189 95	.....	Not paid	.....
Ohio	Dec. 31, 1856	.....	19 04	.....	9255	May 29, 1859	19 04
Indiana	Dec. 31, 1856	.....	47 12	.....	.....	Not paid	47 12
§California	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
‖Oregon	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
‖Kansas	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	.....	9,875 70	16,445 52	325,750 52	.....	.....	63,235 85

* Payment to the State of Missouri suspended for certificate from the governor as to the name of the State treasurer.

† On permanent Indian reservations.

‡ The sum $19,634 75, reported as due to Arkansas, has been transferred to the payment of the interest on the bonds of that State held by the Smithsonian Institute.

§ Not entitled.

‖ No account stated.

In presenting in the foregoing some of the prominent subjects which have occupied the attention of the office since the last annual communication, it is only justice to this branch of the public service to state that it necessarily conveys but an imperfect idea of the immense details and responsibilities encountered in the yearly routine of public business.

This branch, it may be observed, is the record office general of the millions of individual land titles which have emanated from our government, beginning in 1788, even before the adoption of the Constitution of the United States.

These records and ledgers, with multitudes of inceptive and progressive evidences of title constantly accumulating, are arranged so systematically as to be easily accessible, and are necessarily of continual reference on calls from parties in pending suits or settlement of decedents' estates.

Then, as an auditing department in all that concerns land matters, whether in accounts for surveys, for the accounts of moneys taken by receivers on account of the sales of public lands, or fees and commissions, or as disbursing agents, we are charged with the responsibility of constantly guarding the public interest in order to hold such fiduciaries to strict responsibility, ascertaining and reporting balances promptly to the treasury.

But the more important sphere of duty is the examination and adjudication of the numerous questions of fact and of law arising under foreign and Indian treaties, under conflicting donations, in regard to surveys, under the donation and homestead laws, under pre-emption, rural, and municipal, under internal improvement, and school selections, under the laws granting military bounties, and the enactments respecting railroads, swamp, canal, and other grants.

These are the classes of subjects often connected with voluminous records, in which the General Land Office is called upon to act in the execution of the duties with which it is charged under the laws of Congress.

Respectfully submitted.

J. M. EDMUNDS, *Commissioner.*

Schedule of papers accompanying the annual report, dated October 3, 1864, from the General Land Office.

No. 1. Statement of the surveying returns to this office for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1864, and for the quarter ending September 30, 1864.

No. 2. Statement of public lands sold, of cash received therefor; number of acres entered under the homestead law of May 20, 1862, and with Agricultural College scrip; commissions received under sixth section of said act, and statement of incidental expenses thereon, and of payments into the treasury on account thereof, in the fiscal year commencing July 1, 1863, and ending June 30, 1864.

No. 3. Summary for the fiscal year ending 30th June, 1864, showing the number of acres disposed of for cash; with bounty land scrip; by entry under the homestead laws of 20th May, 1862, and 21st March, 1864, with aggregate of $10 homestead payments; homestead commissions; also, locations with Agricultural and Mechanic College scrip, under act of 2d July, 1862.

No. 4. Statement exhibiting the quantity of land certified to the States under the railroad grants of 1850, 1852, 1853, 1856, and 1857.

No. 5. Statement exhibiting the quantity of land selected for the several States under the acts of Congress approved March 2, 1849, and September 28, 1850, and March 12, 1860, up to and ending September 30, 1864.

No. 6. Statement exhibiting the quantity of land approved to the several States under the acts of Congress approved March 2, 1849, and September 28, 1850, up to and ending September 30, 1864.

No. 7. Statement exhibiting the quantity of land patented to the several States under the act of Congress approved September 28, 1850, with appendix.

No. 8. Condition of bounty land business under acts of 1847, 1850, 1852, and 1855, showing the issues and locations from the commencement of the operations under said acts to September 30, 1864.

No. 9. Estimate of appropriations required for the office of the Commissioner of the General Land Office for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1866.

No. 10. Estimates of appropriations for the surveying department for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1866.

No. 11. Estimates of appropriations required for surveying the public lands for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1866.

No. 12. Estimates of appropriations for the surveying department, to supply deficiencies for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1863.

No. 13. Reports of surveyors general, A to K, inclusive.

No. 14. Exhibit in regard to pueblos in New Mexico and Arizona.

No. 15. Connected map of the public land, States and Territories compiled from the diagrams accompanying the reports of the surveyors general.

GENERAL LAND OFFICE, *October* 3, 1864.

NOTE.—The diagrams accompanying the annual reports of the surveyors general are omitted, and the connected map of the public land States and Territories, brought up to current date therefrom, is bound with this report in lieu of them.

No. 1.

Tabular statement showing the number of acres of public lands surveyed in the following land States and Territories up to June 30, 1863, *of public lands and private land claims during the last fiscal year, and the total of the public lands surveyed up to June* 30, 1864, *and also the total area of the public domain remaining unsurveyed within the same.*

Land States and Territories.	Number of acres of public lands surveyed up to June 30, 1863.	Number of acres of public lands surveyed within the fiscal year ending June 30, 1864.	Total area of private claims surveyed within the fiscal year ending June 30, 1864.	Total of the public lands surveyed up to June 30, 1864.	Total area of the public lands remaining unsurveyed June 30, 1864, including private claims surveyed but not yet fully reported.
	Acres.	*Acres.*	*Acres.*	*Acres.*	*Acres.*
Wisconsin	32,570,590	410,933	.....	32,981,523	1,529,837
Iowa	35,630,898	.....	.....	35,630,898	.....
Minnesota	20,404,088	599,305	.....	21,003,393	30,443,648
Kansas	13,883,645	695,275	.....	14,578,920	37,464,600
Nebraska Territory	11,174,112	733,405	.....	11,907,517	36,729,283
California	26,463,404	258,991	57,682	26,722,395	74,937,285
Nevada Territory	147,584	269,849	.....	417,433	51,767,527
Oregon	4,842,061	224,369	.....	5,066,430	55,892,290
Washington Territory	2,893,715	137,579	.....	3,031,294	41,764,866
Colorado Territory	161,064	431,076	92,292	592,140	66,287,860
Utah Territory	2,425,239	.....	.....	2,425,239	65,659,241
Arizona Territory	.....	.....	.....	.....	80,730,240
New Mexico Territory	2,293,142	.....	.....	2,293,142	75,275,498
Dakota Territory*	936,422	495,208	.....	1,431,630	152,550,450
Idaho Territory†	.....	.....	.....	.....	58,196,480
Montana Territory‡	.....	.....	.....	.....	92,016,640
Total§	153,825,964	4,255,990	149,974	158,081,954	921,245,745

* By the act of May 26, 1864, the area of Dakota Territory was increased by attaching to it 58,665,600 square acres off the southeast corner of the original Territory of Idaho.

† Reduced in area.—See act May 26, 1864.

‡ Montana was erected into a separate Territory out of the former Territory of Idaho, by the act of May 1864.

§ The aggregate area of the whole public domain may be obtained by adding to the totals of the abovel n s surveyed and remaining to be surveyed the areas of the following public land States, in which all or nearly all the public lands have been surveyed, viz: Illinois, 35,462,400 square acres; Ohio, 25,576,960 square acres; Mississippi, 30,179,840 square acres; Florida, 37,931,520 square acres; Missouri, 41,824,000 square acres; Indiana, 21,637,760 square acres; Louisiana, 26,461,440 square acres; Michigan, 36,128,640 square acres; Alabama, 32,462,080 square acres; Arkansas, 33,406,720 square acres; Indian Territory, 44,154,240 square acres.

	Acres.
Total area exclusive of water-courses, &c	1,444,703,273
Area water surface, lakes and rivers	5,296,727
Making an aggregate area of the public domain	1,450,000,000

No. 2, A.

Statement of public lands sold, of cash and bounty land scrip received therefor, number of acres entered under the homestead law of May 20, 1862, of commissions received under the sixth section of said act, and statement of incidental expenses thereon, in the first half of the fiscal year commencing July 1, 1863, and ending June 30, 1864.

Land offices.	Quantity sold for cash and bounty land scrip at and above the minimum price of $1 25, and amount received for the same, for the first half of the fiscal year ending Dec. 31, 1863.		Exhibit of the amount paid for in cash and in bounty land scrip respectively for the first half of the fiscal year ending December 31, 1863, mentioned in first column.		Quantity of land entered under homestead act of May 20, 1862, with aggregate of the $10 payments required by the second section of the act; and also with aggregate of commissions of registers and receivers, under sixth section of the said act.				Aggregate disposed of for cash, also bounty land scrip, and of cash under homestead act of 1862.		Incidental expenses.
	Acres.	Amount.	Cash.	Bounty land scrip.	Area in homestead entries, in acres.	Aggregate in $10 payments.	Am't of reg'rs' and rec'rs' commissions under 6th section of homestead act of 1862.	Aggregate of $10 payments and commissions.	Acres.	Amount.	
OHIO.											
Chilicothe	10,403.55	$26,459 03	$24,566 91	$1,892 12	443.55	$60 00	$11 09	$71 09	10,847.10	$26,519 03	$1,354 58
INDIANA.											
Indianapolis											500 00
ILLINOIS.											
Springfield	326.79	769 96	622 95	147 01					326.79	769 96	724 79
MISSOURI.											
Boonville	447.98	1,017 72	817 72	200 00	9,009.11	610 00	121 00	731 00	9,457.09	1,627 72	721 05
Ironton	653.86	1,017 29	1,017 29		240.00	30 00	6 00	36 00	893.86	1,047 29	523 97
Total	1,101.84	2,035 01	1,835 01	200 00	9,249.11	640 00	127 00	767 00	10,350.95	2,675 01	1,245 02
ALABAMA.											
St. Stephen's											
Greenville											
Huntsville											

Tuscaloosa											
Elba											
Demopolis											
Montgomery											
Centre											
Total											
MISSISSIPPI.											
Washington											
Paulding											
Jackson											
Columbus											
Total											
LOUISIANA.											
New Orleans											
Opelousas											
Monroe											
Greensburg											
Natchitoches											
Total											
MICHIGAN.											
Detroit	5,447.45	6,809 36	6,409 36	400 00	7,839.68	650 00	99 00	749 00	13,287.13	7,459 36	923 19
East Saginaw	19,598.20	44,391 90	34,061 90	10,330 00	22,626.53	1,970 00	358 10	2,328 10	42,224.73	46,361 90	2,468 15
Ionia	4,312.70	18,730 44	17,780 44	950 00	44,645.68	3,720 00	642 29	4,362 29	48,958.38	22,450 44	2,065 03
Marquette	49,716.48	75,303 97	75,303 97		7,490.58	520 00	97 60	617 60	57,207.06	75,823 97	2,759 80
Traverse City	4,352.68	5,440 87	5,140 87	300 00	45,834.51	3,110 00	574 92	3,684 92	50,187.19	8,550 87	1,450 44
Total	83,427.51	150,676 54	138,696 54	11,980 00	128,436.98	9,970 00	1,771 91	11,741 91	211,864.49	160,646 54	9,666 61
ARKANSAS.											
Batesville											
Little Rock											
Washington											
Huntsville											
Clarksville											
Champagnole											
Total											
FLORIDA.											
Tallahassee											
St. Augustine											

No. 2, A.—*Statement of public lands sold, of cash and bounty land scrip received therefor, &c.*—Continued.

Land offices.	Quantity sold for cash and bounty land scrip at and above the minimum price of $1 25, and amount received for the same, for the first half of the fiscal year ending Dec. 31, 1863.		Exhibit of the amount paid for in cash and in bounty land scrip respectively for the first half of the fiscal year ending December 31, 1863, mentioned in first column.		Quantity of land entered under homestead act of May 20, 1862, with aggregate of the $10 payments required by the second section of the act; and also with aggregate of commissions of registers and receivers, under sixth section of the said act.				Aggregate disposed of for cash, also bounty land scrip, and of cash under homestead act of 1862.		Incidental expenses.
	Acres.	Amount.	Cash.	Bounty land scrip.	Area in homestead entries, in acres.	Aggregate in $10 payments.	Am't of reg'rs' and rec'rs' commissions under 6th section of homestead act of 1862.	Aggregate of $10 payments and commissions.	Acres.	Amount.	
Newnansville											
Tampa											
Total											
IOWA.											
Fort Des Moines	808. 32	$1, 111 46	$1, 111 46		1, 515. 68	$240 00	$32 39	$272 39	2, 324. 00	$1, 351 46	$769 12
Council Bluffs	130. 50	163 12	163 12		4, 286. 31	570 00	99 73	669 73	4, 416. 81	733 12	702 54
Fort Dodge	293. 84	822 67	822 67		3, 035. 78	220 00	39 71	259 71	3, 329. 62	1, 042 67	645 07
Sioux City	26. 03	33 56	33 56		1, 691. 08	150 00	27 19	177 19	1, 717. 11	183 56	614 13
Total	1, 258. 69	2, 130 81	2, 130 81		10, 528. 85	1, 180 00	199 02	1, 379 02	11, 787. 54	3, 310 81	2, 730 86
WISCONSIN.											
Menasha	3, 523. 86	4, 741 77	4, 741 77		7, 477. 58	800 00	103 05	903 05	11, 001. 44	5, 541 77	694 24
Falls of St. Croix	2, 270. 33	4, 236 81	4, 028 48	$208 33	9, 602. 99	830 00	152 01	982 01	11, 873. 32	2, 416 26	702 92
Stevens's Point	1, 501. 00	1, 876 26	1, 876 26		4, 727. 84	540 00	64 60	604 60	6, 228. 84	9, 735 22	576 40
Bayfield	1, 937. 15	4, 906 57	4, 906 57		300. 55	20 00	3 76	23 76	2, 237. 70	4, 730 02	877 93
Eau Claire	3, 031. 99	3, 790 02	3, 790 02		12, 081. 57	940 00	159 93	1, 099 93	15, 113. 56	4, 926 57	693 92
La Crosse	4, 865. 95	6, 475 22	6, 375 22	100 00	32, 734. 72	3, 260 00	450 43	3, 710 43	37, 600. 67	5, 066 81	588 77
Total	17, 130. 28	26, 026 65	25, 718 32	308 33	66, 925. 25	6, 390 00	933 78	7, 323 78	84, 055. 53	32, 416 65	4, 134 18
MINNESOTA.											
Taylor's Falls	1, 991. 08	2, 515 74	2, 515 74		4, 827. 20	340 00	60 34	400 34	6, 818. 28	2, 855 74	410 27
St. Cloud	2, 011. 04	2, 678 70	1, 911 04	767 66	16, 179. 18	1, 200 00	220 73	1, 420 73	18, 190. 22	3, 878 70	558 57

Winnebago City	1,037.49	2,285 88	1,964 13	321 75	95,123.66	6,740 00	1,291 02	8,031 02	96,160.15	9,025 88	636 34
Minneapolis	587.70	1,071 99	571 99	500 00	11,857.93	1,110 00	203 08	1,313 08	12,444.63	2,181 99	640 73
Duleith	186.13	232 58	232 58	.....	457.45	30 00	5 69	35 69	643.58	262 58	503 77
St. Peter	1,368.39	3,542 25	2,942 85	599 40	41,785.72	4,080 00	727 22	4,807 22	43,154.11	7,622 25	654 89
Total	7,181.83	12,327 14	10,138 33	2,188 81	170,231.14	13,500 00	2,508 08	16,008 08	177,410.97	25,827 14	3,404 57
CALIFORNIA.											
San Francisco	10,609.57	13,261 95	13,261 95	.....	36,579 65	2,320 00	460 19	2,780 19	47,189.22	15,581 95	1,540 23
Los Angelos	200.00	250 00	250 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	200.00	250 00	1,160 27
Marysville	2,410.62	3,013 30	3,013 30	.....	13,367.24	850 00	168 76	1,018 76	15,777.86	3,863 30	1,123 45
Humboldt	464.78	580 98	580 98	.....	319.20	20 00	3 99	23 99	783.98	690 98	772 62
Stockton	8,107.06	10,133 87	10,133 87	.....	8,373.16	540 00	104 67	644 67	16,480.22	10,673 87	1,190 63
Visalia	2,456.26	3,070 31	3,070 31	.....	2,840.60	190 00	35 50	225 50	5,296.86	3,260 31	878 04
Total	24,248.29	30,310 41	30,310 41	.....	61,479.85	3,920 00	773 11	4,693 11	85,728.14	34,230 41	6,665 24
OREGON.											
Oregon City	367.89	459 85	459 85	.....	5,732.41	400 00	71 65	471 65	6,100.39	859 85	984 71
Roseburg	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	367.89	459 85	459 85	.....	5,732.41	400 00	71 65	471 65	6,100.30	859 85	984 71
WASHINGTON TER.											
Olympia	15,029.71	18,787 20	18,787 20	.....	25,150.43	1,640 00	314 13	1,954 13	40,180.14	20,427 20	1,930 43
Vancouver	17,248.42	21,588 30	21,588 30	.....	35,955.31	2,370 00	449 29	2,819 29	53,293.73	23,958 30	1,898 50
Total	32,278.13	40,375 50	40,375 50	.....	61,105.74	4,010 00	763 42	4,773 42	93,383.87	44,385 50	3,828 93
KANSAS.											
Topeka	315.60	381 99	381 99	.....	31,211.15	2,140 00	401 12	2,541 12	31,526.75	2,521 99	534 48
Atchison	3.79	4 74	4 74	.....	2,516.23	200 00	47 40	247 40	2,520.02	204 74	565 89
Humboldt	209.32	261 68	261 68	.....	15,249.85	990 00	191 50	1,181 50	15,459.17	1,251 68	505 22
Junction City	67.15	83 95	83 95	.....	19,422.39	1,370 00	264 29	1,634 29	19,489.54	1,453 95	621 37
Total	595.86	732 36	732 36	.....	68,399.62	4,700 00	904 31	5,604 31	68,995.48	5,432 36	2,226 96
NEBRASKA TERRITORY.											
Omaha City	13,020.73	16,275 91	16,275 91	.....	29,427.42	1,960 00	367 83	2,327 83	42,448.15	18,253 91	438 98
Brownsville	929.42	1,161 75	1,161 75	.....	21,835.86	1,460 00	272 94	1,632 94	22,765.28	2,621 75	570 22
Nebraska City	288.78	360 97	360 97	.....	14,318.89	850 00	167 73	1,017 73	14,607.67	1,210 97	499 54
Dakota City	81.50	101 87	101 87	.....	1,699.79	120 00	22 49	142 49	1,781.29	221 87	502 02
Total	14,320.43	17,900 50	17,900 50	.....	67,281.96	4,390 00	830 99	5,220 99	81,602.39	22,290 50	2,010 76

No. 2, A.—*Statement of public lands sold, of cash and bounty land scrip received therefor, &c.*—Continued.

Land offices.	Quantity sold for cash and bounty land scrip at and above the minimum price of $1 25, and amount received for the same for the first half of the fiscal year ending Dec. 31, 1863.		Exhibit of the amount paid for in cash and in bounty land scrip, respectively, for the first half of the fiscal year ending December 31, 1863, mentioned in first column.		Quantity of land entered under homestead act of May 20, 1862, with aggregate of the $10 payments required by the second section of the act; and also with aggregate of commissions of registers and receivers, under sixth section of the said act.				Aggregate disposed of for cash, also bounty land scrip, and of cash under homestead act of 1862.		Incidental expenses.
	Acres.	Amount.	Cash.	Bounty land scrip.	Area of homestead entries, in acres.	Aggregate in $10 payments.	Am't of reg'rs' and rec'rs' commissions under 6th section of homestead act of 1862.	Aggregate of $10 payments and commissions.	Acres.	Amount.	
NEW MEXICO TER.											
Santa Fé	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	$500 00
COLORADO TERRITORY.											
Golden City	1,941.18	$2,426 47	$2,426 47	.....	19,262.05	$1,340 00	$240 78	$1,580 78	21,203.23	$3,766 47	725 22
DAKOTA TERRITORY.											
Vermillion	168.56	210 71	210 71	.....	8,113 76	510 00	101 42	611 42	8,282.32	720 71	767 90

No. 2, A.—*Statement of public lands sold, of cash and bounty land scrip received therefor, &c.*—Continued.

RECAPITULATION.

States and Territories.	Quantity sold for cash and bounty land scrip at and above the minimum price of $1 25, and amount received for the same for the first half of the fiscal year ending Dec. 31, 1863.		Exhibit of the amount paid for in cash and in bounty land scrip, respectively, for the first half of the fiscal year ending December 31, 1863, mentioned in first column.		Quantity of land entered under homestead act of May 20, 1862, with aggregate of the $10 payments required by the second section of the act; and also with aggregate of commissions of registers and receivers, under sixth section of the said act.				Aggregate disposed of for cash, also bounty land scrip, and of cash under homestead act of 1862.		Incidental expenses.
	Acres.	Amount.	Cash.	Bounty land scrip.	Area of homestead entries, in acres.	Aggregate in $10 payments.	Am't of reg'rs' and rec'rs' commissions under 6th section of homestead act of 1862.	Aggregate of $10 payments and commissions.	Acres.	Amount.	
Ohio	10,403.55	$26,459 03	$24,566 91	$1,892 12	443.55	$60 00	$11 09	$71 09	10,847.10	$26,519 03	$1,354 58
Indiana											500 00
Illinois	326.79	769 96	622 95	147 01					326.79	769 96	724 79
Missouri	1,101.84	2,035 01	1,835 01	200 00	9,249.11	640 00	127 00	767 00	10,350.95	2,675 01	1,245 02
Alabama											
Mississippi											
Louisiana											
Michigan	83,427.51	150,676 54	138,696 54	11,980 00	128,436.98	9,970 00	1,771 91	11,741 91	211,864.49	160,646 54	9,666 61
Arkansas											
Florida											
Iowa	1,258.69	2,130 81	2,130 81		10,528.85	1,180 00	199 02	1,379 02	11,787.54	3,310 81	2,730 86
Wisconsin	17,130.28	26,026 65	25,718 32	308 33	66,925.25	6,390 00	933 78	7,323 78	84,055.53	32,416 65	4,134 18
Minnesota	7,181.83	12,327 14	10,138 33	2,188 81	170,231.14	13,500 00	2,508 08	16,008 08	177,410.97	25,827 14	3,404 57
California	24,248.29	30,310 41	30,310 41		61,479.85	3,920 00	773 11	4,693 11	85,728.14	34,230 41	6,665 24
Oregon	367.89	459 85	459 85		5,732.41	400 00	71 65	471 65	6,100.30	859 85	984 71
Washington Territory	32,278.13	40,375 50	40,375 50		61,105.74	4,010 00	763 42	4,773 42	93,383.87	44,385 50	3,828 93
Kansas	595.86	732 36	732 36		68,399.62	4,700 00	904 31	5,604 31	68,995.48	5,432 36	2,226 96
Nebraska Territory	14,320.43	17,900 50	17,900 50		67,281.96	4,390 00	830 99	5,220 90	81,602.39	22,290 50	2,010 76
New Mexico Territory											500 00
Dakota Territory	168.56	210 71	210 71		8,113.76	510 00	101 42	611 42	8,282.32	720 71	767 90
Colorado Territory	1,941.18	2,426 47	2,426 47		19,262.05	1,340 00	240 78	1,580 78	21,203.23	3,766 47	725 22
Total	194,750.83	312,840 94	296,124 67	16,716 27	677,190.27	51,010 00	9,236 56	60,246 56	871,941.10	363,850 94	41,470 33
To which add commissions received on homestead entries, as shown in the third column of section three										9,236 56	
										373,087 50	

No. 2, B.—*Statement of public lands sold, of cash and bounty land scrip received therefor, under sixth section of said act; also, of land located with scrip under the agricultural college value thereof, and statement of incidental expenses thereon, in the second half of the fiscal*

States and Territories.	Land offices.	Quantity sold for cash and bounty land scrip at and above the minimum price of $1 25, and amount received for the same for the second half of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1864.		Exhibit of the amount paid for in cash and in bounty land scrip, respectively, for the second half of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1864, mentioned in first column.	
		Acres.	Amount.	Cash.	Bounty land scrip.
Ohio	Chilicothe	7,147.76	$23,650 22	$18,052 08	$5,598 14
Indiana	Indianapolis				
Illinois	Springfield	1,280.00	2,570 00	2,470 00	100 00
Missouri	Booneville	2,348.97	4,826 82	4,701 82	125 00
Do	Ironton	778.87	1,323 57	1,323 57	
Total		3,127.84	6,150 39	6,025 39	125 00
Alabama	St. Stephen's				
Do	Greenville				
Do	Huntsville				
Do	Tuscaloosa				
Do	Elba				
Do	Demopolis				
Do	Montgomery				
Do	Centre				
Total					
Mississippi	Washington				
Do	Paulding				
Do	Jackson				
Do	Columbus				
Total					
Louisiana	New Orleans				
Do	Opelousas				
Do	Monroe				
Do	Greensburg				
Do	Natchitoches				
Total					
Michigan	Detroit	1,409.82	1,762 29	1,562 29	200 00
Do	East Saginaw	8,354.95	11,920 13	11,820 13	100 00
Do	Ionia	3,864.77	6,612 54	6,612 54	
Do	Marquette	93.749.38	143,987 75	143,987 75	
Do	Traverse City	6,425.66	8,285 83	8,285 83	
Total		113,804.58	172,568 54	172,268 54	300 00
Arkansas	Batesville				
Do	Little Rock				
Do	Washington				
Do	Huntsville				
Do	Clarksville				
Do	Champagnola				
Total					
Florida	Tallahasse				
Do	St. Augustine				
Do	Newnansville				
Do	Tampa				
Total					
Iowa	Fort Des Moines	1,191.17	1,810 97	1,710 97	100 00
Do	Council Bluffs	371.70	714 63	714 63	
Do	Fort Dodge	3,488.35	4,584 43	1,850 43	2,734 00
Do	Sioux City	162.51	203 13	203 13	
Total		5,213.73	7,313 16	4,479 16	2,834 00

number of acres entered under the homestead law of May 20, 1862, *of commissions received and mechanic act of July* 2, 1862, *and commissions received by registers and receivers on the year commencing July* 1, 1863, *and ending June* 30, 1864.

Quantity of land entered under homestead act of May 20, 1862, with aggregate of the $10 payments required by section 2 of the act, and also with aggregate of commissions of registers and receivers under section 6 of said act, and of act approved March 21, 1864, amendatory thereof, for the second half of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1864.				Aggregate disposed of for cash, also bounty land scrip and of cash under homestead act of 1862, & act amendatory.		Quantity of land loc'd in second half of fiscal year with scrip iss'd under Agr'l Col. and Mech. act of July 2. 1862, and reg's' and rec's' com'ns on value of land sold.		Incidental expenses.
Area in homestead entries—acres.	Aggregate in $10 payments.	Am't of reg's' & ree's' com'ns under sec. 6 of homestead act of 1862, & the amendatory act of 1864.	Aggregate of $10 payments and commissions.	Acres.	Amount.	Acres.	Amount.	Amount.
.....	.....	.....	.....	7,147.76	$23,650 22	.....	.....	$1,196 89
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	500 00
.....	.....	.....	.....	1,280.00	2,570 00	.....	.....	643 39
16,454.63	$1,490 00	$414 87	$1,904 87	18,803.60	6,316 82	.....	.....	1,282 28
448.00	30 00	13 10	43 10	1,226.87	1,353 57	.....	.....	550 93
16,902.63	1,520 00	427 97	1,947 97	20,030.47	7,670 39	.....	.....	1,833 21
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

No. 2, B.—*Statement of public lands sold, of cash and bounty land scrip received*

States and Territories.	Land offices.	Quantity sold for cash and bounty land scrip at and above the minimum price of $1 25, and amount received for the same for the second half of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1864.		Exhibit of the amount paid for in cash and in bounty land scrip, respectively, for the second half of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1864, mentioned in first column.	
		Acres.	Amount.	Cash.	Bounty land scrip.
Wisconsin	Menasha	2,513.66	$3,117 09	$3,117 09	
Do	Falls of St. Croix	1,287.35	1,598 19	1,598 19	
Do	Stevens's Point	5,154.41	6,879 11	6,879 11	
Do	Bayfield	6,351.36	8,033 86	7,933 86	$100 00
Do	Eau Claire,	2,325.88	3,010 37	3,010 37	
Do	La Crosse	2,497.93	10,125 52	10,125 52	
Total		20,130.59	32,764 14	32,664 14	100 00
Minnesota	Taylor's Falls	1,239.03	1,664 92	1,664 92	
Do	St. Cloud	5,521.43	7,903 12	7,094 37	808 75
Do	Winnebago City	2,562.42	3,928 75	3,728 75	200 00
Do	Minneapolis	2,493.84	5,095 58	4,895 58	200 00
Do	Duleith	2,220.33	2,775 44	2,775 44	
Do	St. Peter	3,135.77	5,943 53	5,849 78	93 75
Total		17,222.82	27,311 34	26,008 84	1,302 50
California	San Francisco	2.478.78	3,098 64	3,098 64	
Do	Los Angelos				
Do	Marysville	3,993.90	4,992 37	4,992 37	
Do	Humboldt	967.11	1,208 89	1,208 89	
Do	Stockton	6,316.45	7,895 59	7,895 59	
Do	Visalia	1,600.86	2,001 09	1,901 09	100 00
Total		15,357.10	19,196 58	19,096 58	100 00
Oregon	Oregon City	1,664.52	2,080 62	2,080 62	
Do	Roseburg	10,165.96	12,707 45	12,707 45	
Total		11,830.48	14,788 07	14,788 07	
Washington Territory	Olympia	8,020.15	15,353 79	15,353 79	
Do	Vancouver	5,791.55	7,039 45	7,039 45	
Total		13,811.70	22,393 24	22,393 24	
Kansas	Topeka	922.08	1,159 03	1,159 03	
Do	Atchison				
Do	Humboldt	372.91	466 32	466 32	
Do	Junction City	779.31	1,010 41	836 87	173 54
Total		2,074.30	2,635 76	2,462 22	173 54
Nebraska Territory	Omaha City	972.49	1,215 61	1,215 61	
Do	Brownsville	598.57	748 19	748 19	
Do	Nebraska City	733.86	917 32	917 32	
Do	Dakota City	73.18	91 55	91 55	
Total		2,378.10	2,972 67	2,972 67	
New Mexico Territory	Santa Fé				
Colorado Territory	Golden City	4,806.36	6,007 95	6,007 95	
Dakota Territory	Vermillion	466.96	583 70	583 70	
Nevada Territory	Carson City	19,370.75	24,260 51	24,260 51	

therefor, number of acres entered under the homestead law, &c.—Continued.

Quantity of land entered under homestead act of May 20, 1862, with aggregate of the $10 payments required by section 2 of the act, and also with aggregate of commissions of registers and receivers under section 6 of said act, and of act approved March 21, 1864, amendatory thereof, for the second half of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1864.				Aggregate disposed of for cash, also bounty land scrip and of cash under homestead act of 1862, & act amendatory.		Quantity of land loc'd in second half of fiscal year with scrip iss'd under Agr'l Col. and Mech. act of July 2, 1862, and reg's' and rec's' com'ns on value of said land.		Incidental expenses.
Area in homestead entries—acres.	Aggregate in $10 payments.	Am't of reg's & rec's' com'ns under sec. 6 of homestead act of 1862, & the amendatory act of 1864.	Aggregate of $10 payments and commissions.	Acres.	Amount.	Acres.	Amount.	Amount.
3,175.78	$370 00	$53 90	$423 90	5,689.44	$3,487 09	.....	.....	$579 48
2,769.90	290 00	55 65	345 65	4,057.25	1,888 19	.....	.....	586 20
22,487.80	2,410 00	441 14	2,851 14	27,642.21	9,289 11	160.00	$4 00	659 20
9,559.64	680 00	124 48	804 48	15,911.00	8,713 86	640.00	16 00	678 34
1,360.00	90 00	22 00	112 00	3,685.88	3,100 37	.....	.....	570 09
4,802.16	470 00	150 95	620 95	7,300.09	10,595 52	.....	.....	762 52
44,155.28	4,310 00	848 12	5,158 12	64,285.87	37,074 14	800.00	20 00	3,835 85
6,164.73	370 00	102 68	472 68	7,453.76	2,034 92	1,280.00	32 00	586 47
23,171.73	1,580 00	473 20	2,053 20	28,693.16	9,483 12	1,600.00	40 00	692 38
113,643.71	7,880 00	2,502 20	10,382 20	116,206.13	11,808 75	1,440.00	36 00	629 09
36,768.67	3,030 00	841 73	3,871 73	39,262.51	8,125 58	2,080.00	52 00	630 55
1,088.56	70 00	15 61	85 61	3,308.89	2,845 44	160.00	4 00	556 58
88,226.61	6,350 00	1,719 27	8,069 27	91,362.38	12,293 53	960.00	24 00	748 31
269,064.01	19,280 00	5,654 69	24,934 69	286,286.83	46,591 34	7,520.00	188 00	3,843 38
2,096.49	210 00	42 00	252 00	4,575.27	2,308 64	.....	.....	511 74
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	820 50
3,474.40	230 00	43 43	273 43	7,468.30	5,222 37	.....	.....	876 80
560.00	40 00	7 00	47 00	1,527.11	1,248 89	.....	.....	628 10
5,228.92	340 00	69 37	409 37	11,545.37	8,235 59	.....	.....	943 30
3,079.75	190 00	40 83	230 83	4,680.61	2,191 09	.....	.....	913 42
14,439.56	1,010 00	202 63	1,212 63	29,796.66	20,206 58	.....	.....	4,693 86
5,467.75	370 00	67 93	437 93	7,132.27	2,450 62	.....	.....	1,269 04
5,491.38	340 00	76 64	417 47	15,657.34	13,047 45	.....	.....	1,552 68
10,959.13	710 00	144 57	855 40	22,789.61	15,498 07	.....	.....	2,821 72
6,340.91	410 00	86 50	496 50	14,361.06	15,763 79	160.00	4 00	1,220 99
2,347.72	140 00	37 38	177 38	8,139.27	7,179 45	.....	.....	994 51
8,688.63	550 00	123 88	673 88	22,500.33	22,943 24	160.00	4 00	2,215 50
5,506.82	440 00	111 14	551 14	6,428.90	1,599 03	.....	.....	906 79
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	70 51
7,338.89	500 00	127 95	627 95	7,711.80	966 32	.....	.....	505 79
17,373.37	1,310 00	315 07	1,625 07	18,152.68	2,320 41	.....	.....	513 12
30,219.08	2,250 00	554 16	2,804 16	32,293.38	4,885 76	.....	.....	1,996 21
11,364.73	770 00	220 89	990 89	12,327.22	1,985 61	320.00	8 00	524 30
17,428.76	1,180 00	287.11	1,467 11	18,027.33	1,928 19	.....	.....	511 48
17,119.41	1,090 00	241 69	1,331 69	17,853.27	2,007 32	.....	.....	509 18
2,106.80	140 00	26 33	166 33	2,179.98	231 55	.....	.....	500 54
48,019.70	3,180 00	776 02	3,956 02	50,397.80	6,152 67	320.00	8 00	2,045 50
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	500 00
25,962.75	1,700 00	325 12	2,025 12	30,769.11	7,707 95	.....	.....	1,411 95
10,954.51	600 00	149 21	749 21	11,421.47	1,183 70	.....	.....	506 96
6,452.13	430 00	94 65	524 65	25,822.88	24,690 51	.....	.....	502 27

No. 2, B.—*Statement of public lands sold, of cash and*

RECAPIT

States and Territories.	Quantity sold for cash and bounty land scrip at and above the minimum price of $1 25, and amount received for the same for the second half of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1864.		Exhibit of amount paid for in cash and bounty land scrip, respectively, for the second half of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1864, mentioned in first column.		Quantity of land entered un with aggregate of $10 pay of the act, and also with agg and receivers under section March 21, 1864, amendatory fiscal year ending June 30,	
	Acres.	Amount.	Cash.	Bounty land scrip.	Area of homestead entries in acres.	Aggregate in $10 payments.
Ohio	7,147.76	$23,650 22	$18,052 08	$5,598 14		
Indiana						
Illinois	1,280.00	2,570 00	2,470 00	100 00		
Missouri	3,127.84	6,150 39	6,025 39	125 00	16,902.63	$1,520 00
Alabama						
Mississippi						
Louisiana						
Michigan	113,804.58	172,568 54	172,268 54	300 00	79,351.80	5,760 00
Arkansas						
Florida						
Iowa	5,213.73	7,313 16	4,479 16	2,834 00	19,233.13	1,670 00
Wisconsin	20,130.59	32,764 14	32,664 14	100 00	44,155.28	4,310 00
Minnesota	17,222.82	27,311 34	26,008 84	1,302 50	269,064.01	19,280 00
California	15,357.10	10,196 58	19,096 58	100 00	14,439.56	1,010 00
Oregon	11,830.48	14,788 07	14,788 07		10,959.13	710 00
Washington Ter.	13,811.70	22,393 24	22,393 24		8,688.63	550 00
Kansas	2,074.30	2,635 76	2,462 22	173 54	30,219.08	2,250 00
Nebraska Territ'y.	2,378.10	2,972 67	2,972 67		48,019.70	3,180 00
New Mexico Ter.						
Colorado Territ'y.	4,806.36	6,007 95	6,007 95		25,962.75	1,700 00
Dakota Territory.	466.96	583 70	583 70		10,954.51	600 00
Nevada Territory.	19,370.75	24,260 51	24,260 51		6,452.13	430 00
Total	238,023.07	365,166 27	354,533 09	10,633 18	584,402.34	42,970 00

To which add number of acres located with agricultural scrip, and commissions
Also, commissions received on homestead entries, as shown in column No. 3 of

bounty land scrip received therefor, &c.—Continued.

ULATION.

der homstead act of May 20, 1862, ments required by the 2d section regate of commissions of registers 6 of said act, and of act approved thereof, for the second half of the 1864.		Aggregate disposed for cash, also bounty land scrip, and of cash under homestead act of 1862, and act amendatory.		Quantity of land located in the second half of the fiscal year, with scrip issued under the Ag'rl Col. & Mech. act of July 2, 1862, and registers' and receivers' com's on the value of the land sold.		Incidental expenses.
Am't of reg's' & rec'v's' com's under sec. 6 of homest'd act of 1862, & the amd'ry act of '64.	Aggregate in $10 payments and commissions.	Acres.	Amount.	Acres.	Amount.	Amount.
		7,147.76	$23,650 22			$1,196 89
						500 00
		1,280.00	2,570 00			843 39
$427 97	$1,947 97	20,030.47	7,670 39			1,833 21
1,498 43	7,258 43	193,156.38	178,328 54	205,298.14	$5,159 96	8,343 90
406 74	2,076 74	24,446.86	8,983 16	320.00	8 00	2,743 97
848 12	5,158 12	64,285.87	37,074 14	800.00	20 00	3,835 85
5,654 69	24,934 69	286,286.83	46,591 34	7,520.00	188 00	3,843 38
202 63	1,212 63	29,796.66	20,206 58			4,693 86
144 57	854 57	22,789.61	15,498 07			2,821 72
123 88	673 88	22,500.33	22,943 24	160.00	4 00	2,215 50
554 16	2,804 16	32,293.38	4,885 76			1,996 21
776 02	3,956 02	50,397.80	6,152 67	320.00	8 00	2,045 50
						500 00
325 12	2,025 12	30,769.11	7,707 95			1,411 95
149 21	749 21	11,421.47	1,183 70			506 96
94 65	524 65	25,822.88	24,690 51			502 27
11,206 19	54,176 19	822,425.41	408,136 27	214,418.14	5,387 96	39,834 56
received thereon		214,418.14	5,387 96			
section 3			11,206 19			
		1,036,843.55	424,730 42			

No. 3.—*Summary for the fiscal year ending June* 30, 1864, *showing the number stead laws of May* 20, 1862, *and March* 21, 1864, *with aggregate of* $10 *and Mechanic College scrip, under act of July* 2, 1862.

States and Territories.	Quantity sold for cash and bounty land scrip at and above the minimum price of $1 25, and amount received for the same for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1864.		Exhibit of the amount paid for in cash and bounty land scrip, respectively, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1864, mentioned in first column.		Quantity of land entered on with aggregate of $10 pay of the act, and also with agg and receivers under section March 21, 1864, amendatory June 30, 1864.	
	Acres.	Amount.	Cash.	Bounty land scrip.	Area of homestead entries in acres.	Aggregate in $10 payments.
Ohio	17,551.31	$50,109 25	$42,618 99	$7,490 26	443.55	$60 00
Indiana						
Illinois	1,606.79	3,339 96	3,092 95	247 01		
Missouri	4,229.68	8,185 40	7,860 40.	325 00	26,151.74	2,160 00
Alabama						
Mississippi						
Louisiana						
Michigan	197.232.09	323,245 08	310,965 08	12,280 00	207,788.78	15,730 00
Arkansas						
Florida						
Iowa	6,472.42	9,443 97	6,609 97	2,834 00	29,761.98	2,850 00
Wisconsin	37,260.87	58,790 79	58,382 46	408 33	111,080.53	10,700 00
Minnesota	24,404.65	39,638 48	36,147 17	3,491 31	439,295.15	32,780 00
California	39,605.39	49,506 99	49,406 99	100 00	75,919.41	4,930 00
Oregon	12,198.37	15,247 92	15,247 92		16,691.54	1,110 00
Washington Ter.	46,089.83	62,768 74	62,768 74		69,794.37	4,560 00
Kansas	2,670.16	3,368 12	3,194 58	173 54	98,618.70	6,950 00
Nebraska Territ'y.	16,698.53	20,873 17	20,873 17		115,301.66	7,570 00
New Mexico Ter.						
Colorado Territ'y.	6,747.54	8,434 42	8,434 42		45,224.80	3,040 00
Dakota Territory.	635.52	794 41	794 41		19,068.27	1,110 00
Nevada Territory.	19,370.75	24,260 51	24,260 51		6,452.13	430 00
Total	432,773.90	678,007 21	650,657 76	27,349 45	1,261,592.61	93,980 00

of acres disposed of for cash, with bounty land scrip, by entry under the homestead payments, homestead commissions; also, locations with Agricultural

der homestead act of May 20, 1862, ments required by the 2d section regate of commissions of registers 6 of said act, and of act approved thereof, for the fiscal year ending		Quantity of land located in the fiscal year, with scrip issued under the Agricultural College & Mechanic act of July 2, 1862, and registers' & recev's' com's on the value of the land sold.		Aggregate disposed of for cash, also bounty land scrip, Agricult'al College scrip, cash under homestead act of 1862, and act amendatory.		Incidental expenses.
Am't of reg's' & rec'v's' com's under sec. 6 of homest'd act of 1862, and the amd'ry act of 1864.	Aggregate in $10 paym'ts and commissions.	Acres.	Amount.	Acres.	In value equal to—	Amount.
$11 09	$71 09	.....	.....	17,994.86	$50,180 34	$2,551 47
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,000 00
.....	.....	.....	.....	1,606.79	3,339 96	1,568 18
554 97	2,714 97	.....	.....	30,381.42	10,900 37	3,078 23
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
3,270 34	19,000 34	205,298.14	$5,159 96	610,319.01	347,405 38	18,010 51
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
605 76	3,455 76	320.00	8 00	36,554.40	12,907 73	5,474 83
1,781 90	12,481 90	800.00	20 00	149,141.40	71,292 69	7,970 03
8,162 77	40,942 77	7,520.00	188 00	471,219.80	80,769 25	7,247 95
975 74	5,905 74	.....	.....	115,524.80	55,412 73	11,359 10
216 22	1,326 22	.....	.....	28,889.91	16,574 14	3,806 43
887 30	5,447 30	160.00	4 00	116,044.20	68,220 04	6,044 43
1,458 47	8,408 47	.....	.....	101,288.86	11,776 59	4,223 17
1,607 01	9,177 01	320.00	8 00	132,320.19	30,058 18	4,056 26
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,000 00
565 90	3,605 90	.....	.....	51,972.34	12,040 32	2,137 17
250 63	1,360 63	.....	.....	19,703.79	2,155 04	1,974 86
94 65	524 65	.....	.....	25,822.88	24,785 16	502 27
20,442 75	114,422 75	214,418.14	5,387 96	1,908,784.65	797,817 92	81,304 89

No. 4.

Statement exhibiting the quantity of land certified to the States under the railroad grants of 1850, 1852, 1853, 1856, *and* 1857.

States.	Dates of laws.	Number of acres certified under the grants up to June 30, 1863.	Number of acres certified for the year end'g June 30, 1864.	Number of acres certified for the 5th quarter ending Sept. 30, 1864.	Total number of acres certified.
Illinois	Sept. 20, 1850	2,595,053.00	.....	.....	2,595,053.00
Missouri	June 10, 1852 Feb. 9, 1853	1,815,435.00	.....	.....	1,815,435.00
Arkansas	Feb. 9, 1853	1,465,297.00	.....	.....	1,465,297.00
Michigan	June 3, 1856	2,493,857.45	151,689.38	.....	2,645,546.83
Wisconsin	June 3, 1856	896,374.85	629,992.05	158,894.24	1,685,261.14
Iowa	May 15, 1856	2,770,702.26	.....	.....	2,770,702.26
Louisiana	June 3, 1856 Aug. 11, 1856	1,072,405.45	.....	.....	1,072,405.45
Mississippi	Aug. 11, 1856	171,550.00	.....	.....	171,550.00
Alabama	May 17, 1856 June 3, 1856 Aug. 11, 1856	1,868,275.00	.....	.....	1,868,275.00
Florida	May 17, 1856	1,759,160.00	.....	.....	1,759,160.00
Minnesota	Mar. 3, 1857	1,439,020.99	75,499.44	202,397.48	1,716,917.91
		18,347,131.00	857,180.87	361,291.72	19,565,603.59

GENERAL LAND OFFICE, *August* 16, 1864.

No. 4—Continued.

Statement exhibiting the quantity of land certified to the States under the railroad grants of 1856 *and* 1857.

States.	Number of acres certified under the grants up to Sept. 30, 1863.	Number of acres certified for the year end'g June 30, 1864.	Number of acres certified for the 5th quarter ending Sept. 30, 1864.	Total number of acres certified.
Iowa	2,770,702.26	.....	.....	2,770,702.26
Michigan	2,493,857.45	151,689.38	.....	2,645,546.83
Minnesota	1,439,020.99	75,499.44	202,397.48	1,716,917.91
Wisconsin	1,183,874.19	342,492.71	158,894.24	1,685,261.14
Florida	1,759,160.00	.....	.....	1,759,160.00
Alabama	1,868,275.00	.....	.....	1,868,275.00
Mississippi	171,550.00	.....	.....	171,550.00
Louisiana	1,072,405.45	.....	.....	1,072,405.45
	12,758,845.34	569,681.53	361,291.72	13,689,818.59

GENERAL LAND OFFICE, *August* 17, 1864.

No. 5.

Statement exhibiting the quantity of land selected for the several States under the acts of Congress approved March 2, 1849, September 28, 1850, and March 12, 1860, up to and ending September 30, 1864.

States.	Fourth quarter of 1863.	First quarter of 1864.	Second quarter of 1864.	Third quarter of 1864.	Year ending June 30, 1864.	Total since date of grant.
	Acres.	*Acres.*	*Acres.*	*Acres.*	*A .*	*Acres.*
Ohio						54,438.14
Indiana						1,354,732.50
Illinois						3,267,470.65
Missouri						4,604,448.75
Alabama						479,514.44
Mississippi						3,070,645.29
Louisiana, (act 1849)						10,774,978.82
Louisiana, (act 1850)						543,339.13
Michigan						7,273,724.72
Arkansas						8,652,432.93
Florida						11,790,637.46
Wisconsin						3,449,238.28
Iowa						2,579,976.29
California						
Oregon						
Minnesota	753,160.00					753,160.00
Total	753,160.00					58,648,737.40

No. 6.

Statement exhibiting the quantity of land approved to the several States under the acts of Congress approved March 2, 1849, and September 28, 1850, up to and ending September 30, 1864.

States.	Fourth quarter of 1863.	First quarter of 1864.	Second quarter of 1864.	Third quarter of 1864.	Year ending June 30, 1864.	Total since date of grant.
	Acres.	*Acres.*	*Acres.*	*Acres.*	*Acres.*	*Acres.*
Ohio						25,640.71
Indiana						1,251,115.51
Illinois						1,434,544.96
Missouri						3,819,713.79
Alabama						2,595.51
Mississippi						3,068,642.31
Louisiana, (act 1849)						8,192,305.64
Louisiana, (act 1850)						237,949.09
Michigan						5,482,832.40
Arkansas						7,283,763.13
Florida						10,901,007.76
Wisconsin						2,196,832.34
Iowa						631,892.38
California						
Oregon						
Minnesota						
Total						44,528,835.53

No. 7.

Statement exhibiting the quantity of land patented to the several States under the act of Congress approved September 28, 1850, and also the quantity certified to the State of Louisiana under act approved March 2, 1849.

States.	Fourth quarter of 1863.	First quarter of 1864.	Second quarter of 1864.	Third quarter of 1864.	Year ending June 30, 1864.	Total since date of grant.
	Acres.	*Acres.*	*Acres.*	*Acres.*	*Acres.*	*Acres.*
Ohio						25,640.71
Indiana						1,256,367.56
Illinois						1,272,906.96
Missouri						2,575,508.73
Mississippi						2,681,383.16
Louisiana, (act 1850)						199,598.07
Louisiana, (act 1849)						8,192,305.64
Michigan						5,592,901.52
Arkansas						6,011,357.03
Florida						10,644,468.04
Wisconsin						2,241,000.55
Iowa						*596,405.12
Total						41,289,843.09

* 17,650.43 acres of this contained in indemnity patent under act of March 2, 1855.

APPENDIX.

Instructions of June 30, 1862, relative to proof for swamp land indemnity.

1st. Testimony in support of such indemnity awards must be the affidavits of at least two disinterested and respectable persons who have a personal and exact knowledge of the character of the land claimed in its smallest legal subdivisions as it existed at the date of the swamp grant of September 28, 1850, which affidavits must state the causes of swamp or overflow, designating the proportion of each tract that is claimed to be swamp and unfit for cultivation in its natural condition, with a description of the timber, the names thereof, and the shrubs or plants growing on the lands, the character and extent of the means employed in levees, embankments, or drains, in order to make the land purchased as arable really inhabitable as such; the contiguity of the lands to rivers, watercourses, or lakes, with a general description of the surrounding tracts; whether the land is subject to overflow, and at what seasons and extent, and whether, by the removal of the timber or by ploughing, the water disappears without ditching or draining.

2d. The proof should be the affidavit of the person who purchased the land of the United States, and also the affidavit of the present occupant. When the original purchaser is not a resident of the State, or had no knowledge of the character of the land in 1850, or at the date of purchase, or when the occupant is in like manner uninformed, or the tract is unoccupied, the facts may be established by two respectable and disinterested persons resident nearest the land; and in such cases the State agent must file with the testimony his own affidavit to the effect of the absence, want of information of the principal witnesses, or of the non-occupancy of the land, and that the persons whose testi-

mony is presented are the nearest informed residents to the swamp premises, and are respectable, credible, and disinterested witnesses.

3d. The affidavits may be made before a magistrate authorized to administer oaths, or before a notary public under a seal. If before the former, his official character must be certified under seal, and the character and credibility of the witnesses must also be certified by the officer administering the oaths.

No. 8.

Condition of bounty land business under acts of 1847, 1850, 1852, *and* 1855, *showing the issues and locations from the commencement of the operations under said acts to September* 30, 1864.

ACT 1847.

Grade of warrant.	Number issued.	Acres embraced thereby.	Number located.	Acres embraced thereby.	Number outstanding.	Acres embraced thereby.
160 acres	80,623	12,899,680	75,267	12,042,720	5,356	856,960
40 "	7,582	303,280	6,243	249,720	1,339	53,560
Total	88,205	13,202,960	81,510	12,292,440	6,695	910,520

ACT 1850.

160 acres	27,436	4,389,760	26,525	4,244,000	911	145,760
80 "	57,707	4,616,560	52,269	4,181,520	5,438	435,040
40 "	103,961	4,158,440	91,105	3,644,200	12,856	514,240
Total	189,104	13,164,760	169,899	12,069,720	19,205	1,095,040

ACT 1852.

160 acres	1,222	195,520	929	148,640	293	46,880
80 "	1,698	135,840	1,382	110,560	316	25,280
40 "	9,063	362,520	7,564	302,560	1,499	59,960
Total	11,983	693,880	9,875	561,760	2,108	132,120

ACT 1855.

160 acres	103,490	16,558,400	88,419	14,147,040	15,071	2,411,360
120 "	96,513	11,581,560	84,438	10,132,560	12,075	1,449,000
100 "	6	600	5	500	1	100
80 "	49,213	3,937,040	43,705	3,496,400	5,508	440,640
60 "	357	21,420	271	16,260	86	5,160
40 "	532	21,280	423	16,920	109	4,360
10 "	5	50	3	30	2	20
Total	250,116	32,120,350	217,264	27,809,710	32,852	4,310,640

SUMMARY.

Act 1847	88,205	13,202,960	81,510	12,292,440	6,695	910,520
Act 1850	189,104	13,164,760	169,899	12,069,720	19,205	1,095,040
Act 1852	11,983	693,880	9,875	561,760	2,108	132,120
Act 1855	250,116	32,120,350	217,264	27,809,710	32,852	4,310,640
Total	539,408	59,181,950	478,548	52,733,630	60,860	6,448,320

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
General Land Office, October 7, 1864.

SIR: I have the honor herewith to submit estimates of appropriations required by this branch of the public service for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1866.

1st. *Estimates of salaries in this office.*—In this estimate the whole number of employés authorized by the several acts of Congress is included. Although the force employed during the present fiscal year does not embrace the full number authorized by said acts, yet the operations of the office under past and prospective legislation of Congress may render necessary the employment of a larger force than is at present engaged, and in such case the appropriation will be available. Should it, however, be found unnecessary to increase the present working force, the balance of appropriations will remain in the treasury. The result of pursuing this course during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1864, is as follows:

Appropriated for salaries and contingent expenses		$237,840 00
Expended for salaries and contingent expenses ...	$164,404 19	
Balance in the treasury unexpended	73,435 81	
		237,840 00

2d. The estimate of appropriations for contingent expenses is omittsd, as it is believed that sufficient balances of former appropriations exist to meet the incidental expenses of the office to the 30th June, 1866.

3d. No appropriations for expenses of collecting the revenue from sales of public lands, and for incidental expenses of the district land offices, are asked for, existing balances being thought amply sufficient to meet the requirements of such service for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1866.

4th. Claims for the two, three, and five per cent. to certain States, and for refunding purchase money for lands illegally sold, may rest for the present on existing balances; hence no appropriation therefor is called for at this time.

Estimates for the surveying service are submitted in a separate report.

With high respect, I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. M. EDMONDS, *Commissioner.*

Hon. J. P. USHER,
Secretary of the Interior.

No. 9.

Estimates of appropriations required for the office of the Commissioner of the General Land Office for the fiscal year ending 30th June, 1866.

Heads or titles of appropriations.	Estimates of appropriations required for the service of the fiscal year ending 30th June, 1866.	Estimates of balances of appropriations unexpended on the 30th June, 1865, which in part may be applied to the service of the next fiscal year.	Appropriations for the service of the fiscal year ending 30th June, 1865.
For salary of Commissioner of the General Land Office, per act of 4th July, 1836, 5 Laws, p. 111, sec. 10	$3,000	.....	.....
For salary of recorder, per same act and act of 3d March, 1837; 5 Laws, pp. 111 and 164	2,000	.....	.....
For salary of chief clerk, per act of 3d March, 1853; 5 Laws, p. 111	2,000	.....	.....
For salary of three principal clerks, of public lands, private land claims, and surveys, per act of 4th July, 1836, at $1,800 each; 5 Laws, p. 111	5,400	.....	.....
For salary of three clerks of class four, per act of 3d March, 1853; 10 Laws, p. 211, sec. 3	5,400	.....	.....
For salary of twenty-three clerks of class three, per same act and act of April 22, 1854; 10 Laws, pp. 211 and 276	36,800	.....	.....
For salary of forty clerks of class two, per same acts	56,000	.....	.....
For salary of forty clerks of class one, per same acts	48,000	.....	.....
For salary of draughtsman at $1,600, and assistant draughtsman at $1,400, per acts of 4th July, 1836, and 22d April, 1854	3,000	.....	.....
For salary of two messengers and three assistant messengers, per act of 4th July, 1836, and joint resolution of 18th August, 1856, and sec. 3, act June 25, 1864, Pamphlet Laws, p. 160, viz: one messenger at $1,000, and four at $840 each	4,360	.....	.....
For salary of two packers at $600 each, per act of 4th July, 1836, act of 30th September, 1850, and joint resolution of 18th August, 1856, and sec. 3, act June 25, 1864, Pamphlet Laws, p. 160	1,440	.....	.....
For salary of seven laborers, per joint resolution of 18th August, 1856, 11 Laws, p. 145, and general appropriation act of 23d June, 1860, and sec. 3, act June 25, 1864, Pamphlet Laws, p. 160	5,040	.....	.....
For salary of seven night watchmen, per same resolution and same act	5,040	.....	.....
For salary of one day watchman, per act of 2d June, 1858, 11 Laws, p. 301, and sec. 3, act June 25, 1864, Laws, p. 160	720	.....	.....
Total	178,200	.....	178,200

No. 9—Continued.

Additional appropriations under military act of 3d March, 1855, and heretofore provided per act of 18th August, 1856, making appropriations, &c., and subsequent appropriation laws.

Heads or titles of appropriations.	Estimates of appropriations required for the service of the fiscal year ending 30th June, 1866.	Estimates of balances of appropriations unexpended on 30th June, 1865, which in part may be applied to the service of the next fiscal year.	Appropriations for the service of the fiscal year ending 30th June, 1865.
For salary of one principal clerk as director	$2,000	.....	.....
For salary of one clerk of class three	1,600	.....	.....
For salary of four clerks of class two	5,600	.....	.....
For salary of forty clerks of class one	48,000	.....	.....
For salary of two laborers, per joint resolution of 18th August, 1856, 11 Laws, p. 145, and sec. 3, act June 25, 1864, Laws, p. 160	1,440	.....	.....
Total	58,640	.....	58,640

Provided that the Secretary of the Interior at his discretion shall be, and he is hereby, authorized to use any portion of said appropriation for piece work or by the day, week, month, or year, at such rate or rates as he may deem just and fair, not exceeding a salary of twelve hundred dollars per annum.

No. 10.

Estimates of appropriations for the surveying department for the fiscal yearending June 30, 1866.

Objects of appropriation.	Estimates by the surveyors general.	Estimates of appropriations required for the service of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1866.	Estimates of the balances of appropriations unexpended June 30, 1865, which, in part, may be applied to the service of the next fiscal year.	Appropriations for the service of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1865.
For compensation of surveyors general and their clerks, in addition to the unexpended balances of former appropriations for the same objects.				
1. For compensation of the surveyor general of Wisconsin and Iowa, per act of August 8, 1846; 9 Statutes, page 79, section 1	$2,000 00	$2,000 00	.....	$1,321 00
2. For compensation of the clerks in the office of the surveyor general of Wisconsin and Iowa, per act of August 8, 1846; 9 Statutes, page 79, section 1	9,300 00	6,300 00	.....	6,300 00
3. For compensation of the surveyor general of Minnesota, per act of May 18, 1796; 1 Statutes, page 464, section 10, and act of March 3, 1857; 11 Statutes, page 212, section 1	2,000 00	2,000 00	.....	2,000 00
4. For compensation of the clerks in the office of the surveyor general of Minnesota, per act of May 9, 1836; 5 Statutes, page 26, section 1, and March 3, 1857; 11 Statutes, page 212, section 1	6,300 00	6,300 00	.....	6,300 00
5. For compensation of the surveyor general of the Territories of Dakota and Montana, per act of March 2, 1861; 12 Statutes, page 244, section 17, and of July 2, 1864, section 8	2,000 00	2,000 00	.....	2,000 00
6. For compensation of the clerks in the office of the surveyor general of Dakota and Montana, per act of March 2, 1861; 12 Statutes, page 244, section 17, and of July 2, 1864, section 8	6,300 00	6,300 00	.....	4,000 00
7. For compensation of the surveyor general of Kansas and Nebraska, per act of July 22, 1854; 10 Statutes, page 309, section 10	2,000 00	2,000 00	.....	2,000 00
8. For compensation of the clerks in the office of the surveyor general of Kansas and Nebraska, per act of July 22, 1854; 10 Statutes, page 309, section 10	14,400 00	6,300 00	.....	8,000 00
9. For compensation of the surveyor general of Colorado, Utah, Nevada, and Idaho, per act of February 28, 1861; 12 Statutes, page 176, section 17, March 14, 1862; 12 Statutes, page 369, section 4, and July 2, 1864, section 8	3,000 00	3,000 00	.....	3,000 00
10. For compensation of the clerks in the office of the surveyor general of Colorado, Utah, Nevada, and Idaho, per act of February 28, 1861; 12 Statutes, page 176, section 17; March 14, 1862; 12 Statutes, page 369, section 4, and July 2, 1864, section 8	4,800 00	4,000 00	.....	4,000 00
11. For compensation of the surveyor general of New Mexico and Arizona, per act of July 22, 1854; 10 Statutes, page 308, section 1, and July 2, 1864, section 8	3,000 00	3,000 00	.....	3,000 00
12. For compensation of the clerks in the office of the surveyor general of New Mexico and Arizona, per act of July 22, 1854; 10 Statutes, page 308, section 1, and July 2, 1864, section 8	3,750 00	4,000 00	.....	1,000 00
13. For compensation of the surveyor general of California, per act of May 30, 1862; 12 Statutes, page 410, section 9	3,000 00	3,000 00	.....	3,000 00
14. For compensation of the clerks in the office of the surveyor general of California, per act of March 3, 1853; 10 Statutes, page 245, section 2	11,000 00	11,000 00	.....	12,500 00
15. For compensation of the surveyor general of Oregon, per act of May 30, 1862; 12 Statutes, page 410, section 9	2,500 00	2,500 00	.....	2,500 00
16. For compensation of the clerks in the office of the surveyor general of Oregon, per act of September 27, 1850; 9 Statutes, page 496, section 2	7,400 00	4,000 00	.....	2,500 00

17. For compensation of the surveyor general of Washington Territory, per act of May 30, 1862; 12 Statutes, page 410, section 9	2,500 00	2,500 00	.....	2,500 00
18. For compensation of the clerks in the office of the surveyor general of Washington Territory, per act of March 3, 1855; 10 Statutes, page 674, section 26	6,100 00	4,000 00	.....	6,300 00
19. For compensation of clerks in the offices of the surveyors general, to be apportioned to them according to the exigencies of the public service, and to be employed in transcribing field-notes of surveys, for the purpose of preserving them at the seat of government	.....	10,000 00	.....	10,000 00
20. For compensation of the recorder of land titles in Missouri, per act of March 2, 1805; 2 Statutes, page 326	.....	500 00	.....	500 00
21. For compensation of a translator in the office of the surveyor general of New Mexico and Arizona	.....	2,000 00	.....	500 00
	.....	86,700 00	.....	83,221 00
For contingent expenses of the offices of surveyors general of different surveying districts, in addition to the unexpended balances of former appropriations for the same object.				
22. For rent of the surveyor general's office of Dakota Territory, fuel, books, and incidental expenses, act of March 2, 1861; 12 Statutes, page 244, section 17	2,000 00	600 00	$1,000 00	500 00
23. For rent of office for the surveyor general of Kansas and Nebraska, fuel, and incidental expenses, act of July 22, 1854; 10 Statutes, page 310, section 10	4,000 00	1,500 00	500 00	1,500 00
24. For rent of the surveyor general's office of Colorado, Utah, Nevada, and Idaho Territories, fuel, books, stationery, and other incidental expenses, act of February 28, 1861; 12 Statutes, page 176, section 17	2,600 00	1,000 00	1,000 00	.....
25. For rent of the surveyor general's office of New Mexico and Arizona, fuel, books, stationery, and other incidental expenses, act of July 22, 1854; 10 Statutes, page 308, section 1	1,200 00	.....	2,500 00	.....
26. For rent of the surveyor general's office in California, fuel, books, stationery, and other incidental expenses, including pay of messenger, act of March 3, 1853; 9 Statutes, page 245, section 2	6,000 00	6,000 00	.....	6,000 00
27. For rent of the surveyor general's office in Oregon, fuel, books, stationery, and other incidental expenses, including pay of messenger, act of September 27, 1850; 9 Statutes, page 496, section 2	2,000 00	700 00	1,300 00	500 00
28. For rent of the surveyor general's office of Washington Territory, fuel, books, stationery, and other incidental expenses	2,000 00	1,000 00	1,000 00	1,600 00

EXPLANATION OF THE FOREGOING ESTIMATES.

19. This amount is estimated for the reason that the allowances for clerk-hire, per respective organic acts, are found inadequate for the service.

21. The organic act of Congress provides no compensation for translator. Special appropriations of $2,000 per annum have been made for that purpose from year to year, except when unexpended balances of such appropriations existed, then estimates have been made for the complement of the yearly compensation.

23, 24, 27, and 28. The organic acts of the respective districts provide $1,000. The amount having proved insufficient, special estimates have been submitted from year to year, and appropriations made accordingly.

25. No estimate is submitted, for the reason that existing balance of a former appropriation is sufficient to defray the expenses of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1866.

No. 11.

Estimates of appropriations required for surveying the public lands for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1866.

Objects of appropriation.	Estimates by the surveyors general.	Estimates of appropriations required for the service of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1866.	Estimates of the balances of appropriations unexpended June 30, 1865, which, in part, may be applied to the service of the next fiscal year.	Appropriations for the service of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1865.
1. For surveying the public lands in Wisconsin, at a rate not exceeding $6 per lineal mile	$7,000 00	$6,000 00	.....	$40,000 00
2. For surveying the public lands in Minnesota, at rates not exceeding $10 per lineal mile for standard lines, $7 for township, and $6 for section lines	20,000 00	15,000 00	.....	10,000 00
3. For surveying the public lands in Dakota Territory, at rates not exceeding $10 per lineal mile for standard lines, $7 for township, and $6 for section lines	30,000 00	15,000 00	.....	5,000 00
4. For surveying the public lands in Montana Territory, at rates not exceeding $15 per lineal mile for standard lines, $12 for township, and $10 for section lines	.....	.....	$10,000 00	10,000 00
5. For surveying the public lands in Nebraska Territory, at rates not exceeding $10 per lineal mile for standard lines, $6 for township, and $5 for section lines	73,670 00	25,000 00	.....	25,000 00
6. For surveying the public lands in Kansas, at rates not exceeding $10 per lineal mile for standard lines, $6 for township, and $5 for section lines	64,060 00	25,000 00	.....	25,000 00
7. For surveying the public lands in Colorado Territory, at rates not exceeding $10 per lineal mile for standard lines, $8 for township, and $7 for section lines	43,400 00	15,000 00	.....	20,000 00
8. For surveying the public lands in Nevada Territory, at rates not exceeding $15 per lineal mile for standard lines, $12 for township, and $10 for section lines	.....	15,000 00	.....	20,000 00
9. For surveying the public lands in Idaho Territory, at rates not exceeding $15 per lineal mile for standard lines, $12 for township, and $10 for section lines	.....	.....	10,000 00	10,000 00
10. For surveying the public lands in New Mexico, at rates not exceeding $15 per lineal mile for standard lines, $12 for township, and $10 for section lines	5,000 00	5,000 00	.....	10,000 00
11. For surveying the public lands in Arizona, at rates not exceeding $15 per lineal mile for standard lines, $12 for township, and $10 for section lines	.....	.....	10,000 00	10,000 00
12. For surveying the public lands in California, at rates not exceeding $15 per lineal mile for standard lines, $12 for township, and $10 for section lines	100,000 00	30,000 00	.....	30,000 00
13. For surveying the public lands in Oregon, at rates not exceeding $15 per lineal mile for standard lines, $12 for township, and $10 for section lines	25,690 00	20,000 00	.....	20,000 00
14. For surveying the public lands in Washington Territory, at rates not exceeding $15 per lineal mile for standard lines, $12 for township, and $10 for section lines	28,800 00	20,000 00	.....	20,000 00
15. For surveying the public lands in Utah Territory	.....	.....	.....	.....

1. The $6,000 herein estimated is to close the surveying service in the field, and it includes $2,000 to defray the incidental expenses of the surveyor general's office at Dubuque, Iowa.
2. The $15,000 herein estimated is to be applied to the survey of pine lands and other public lands required for immediate settlement; it includes, also, $2,000 for incidental expenses of the surveyor general's office.
3. The $15,000 is estimated for the extension of public surveys to such localities as shall be required for actual settlement.
4. No estimate is submitted, for the reason that no surveys will be required in the present diminished limits of the Territory, and because there exists an unexpended appropriation of $10,000, which may be used in case surveys will be required.
5 and 6. The $25,000 for the surveying service in Kansas, and the like amount in Nebraska, is for the extension of the public surveys therein. The surveys are chiefly necessitated by the obligations on the part of the government along the line of the Pacific railroad, preparatory to the allotment of lands to that improvement, the progress of which is stimulated by the vast mineral discoveries in the Territories traversed by its contemplated line.
7. Estimate of $15,000 is for the extension of public surveys over the regions which will have been settled, and other localities, with the view to afford facilities to pre-emptors, &c.
8. For explanation of estimate 8, see explanation Nos. 5 and 6.
9. For explanation of estimate 9, see explanation No. 4.
10. For the extension of public surveys on the Canadian river, and in the vicinity of Fort Stanton, where settlements have already been formed.
11. No estimate is submitted, for the reason that the unexpended amount of former appropriations is deemed adequate for the service.
12. For explanation of estimate 12, see explanation Nos. 5 and 6.
13. The very large increase of population in eastern Oregon, induced by the rich mineral discoveries upon the rivers and mountain ranges, requires the extension of the public surveys, and the sum estimated is the lowest that can possibly be made.
14. For explanation of estimate No. 14, see explanation No. 13.
15. No estimate is submitted for surveys in Utah; none will be required.

REMARKS.—By the act of Congress approved May 30, 1862, the power of fixing the rates per mile for surveys is expressly delegated to the Commissioner, but in "no case to exceed the maximum established by law." It is hence his duty to reduce the rates under maximums stipulated in the estimates, according as circumstances may allow, and therefore the maximum in said estimates are by no means to be considered as the controlling rates.

No. 12.

Estimate of appropriation for the surveying department to supply deficiency for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1863.

Objects of appropriation.	Amount.	Explanation of the estimate.
For compensation of the clerk in the office of the surveyor general of California.	$1,350 00	The amount of $1,350 has been incurred by the surveyor general of California in excess of the appropriation of $11,000 for clerk hire, per act March 14, 1862, to cover which the foregoing estimate was submitted last year. No provision having been made by Congress, and *bona fide* accounts of clerks remaining unliquidated, it is deemed proper respectfully to re-submit the estimate, so that innocent parties may suffer no detriment.

No. 13.

REPORTS OF SURVEYORS GENERAL.

A.

SURVEYOR GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Dubuque, October 1, 1864.

SIR: I have the honor to submit herein my report of the survey of the public lands within this district for the year ending this day.

At the date of my last annual report, all the surveying contracted for by my predecessor out of the appropriation of 30th June, 1862, save three townships embraced by the contract of deputy Jenkins, had been fully completed both in the field and office.

At the same date, all the surveying which the apportionment to this office out of the appropriation of 3d March, 1863, would justify, had been contracted for, and the deputies were then in the field, but had made no returns.

Immediately after transmitting my last report, I was, by authority of the act of Congress of 3d March, 1863, instructed to cause the military reservation of Fort Howard, situate at Green bay, in Brown county, Wisconsin, and the military tract of Fort Crawford, situate at Prairie du Chien, in Crawford county, Wisconsin, to be surveyed into town lots preparatory to public sale. The Fort Crawford tract was purchased by the government in 1829, and was supposed to contain one hundred and seventy-five acres. No corners nor boundary monuments of this tract could be found, but the several corners were, by reference to known corners and other monuments of contiguous lands, eventually established with accuracy, when the military tract was found to contain two hundred and seventy $\frac{86}{100}$ acres. The reservation of Fort Howard was surveyed into both farm and town lots in accordance with a very intricate plan embodied in the instructions to me for this survey. The instructions and other office work preliminary to these surveys was unusually laborious, while the work in the field required great fidelity and skill. No surveys ever ordered by this office were more perfectly and promptly executed than were these. Of the Fort Crawford tract the returns were made to the General Land Office on the 16th of December last; and of the Fort Howard reservation, embracing four thousand seventy-eight $\frac{3}{4}$ acres, the returns were so made on the 5th of April last. The original plat of both tracts has been spread upon the record of deeds of the counties in Wisconsin within which they are situated respectively, in compliance with law.

In December last I was instructed to cause the survey of so much of farm lots ten and eleven as lie east of Devil river, in Brown county, Wisconsin, to be surveyed and subdivided. This survey has been executed to the entire sat-

isfaction of the six several settlers resident thereon, and for whose benefit the act of Congress was passed, authorizing this survey. Final returns of this survey were made to the General Land Office on the 28th of June last.

The survey of islands and other parcels of land represented to have been omitted by the original survey is very frequently applied for. These applications generally involve a close and patient scrutiny, and often a lengthy correspondence. It has been found impossible to bring these cases within the general rules prescribed by the General Land Office, and hence every case has to be examined upon its own merits. In most cases, however, the applications are found to be inadmissible. Experience and reflection lead me to doubt the propriety of making them at all in the absence of authority by act of Congress. The subject of these applications always consists either of an island in some meandered river, or of land adjoining a body of water outside of the original meandered lines. There is well founded doubt whether the government has any title to such tracts. Islands in the Mississippi river not surveyed at the time the government divested itself of title to lands upon the shore opposite the island are uniformly held, by the court of last resort in the nation, to go by implication of law to the riparian owner. If the title to islands so passes, much more certainly will the title to strips or points of land skirting or jutting into meandered waters. The riparian owner may, in particular cases, be estopped from claiming such island or strip, but presumption of law is that he is not; and this presumption should, in my judgment, be the rule governing the surveyors general. If circumstances or facts take a particular case out of the rule, the party should apply to that department or branch of government which has judicial or *quasi* judicial powers—a class of powers to which surveyors general can lay no claim.

I have granted the application for surveys of this nature in but two instances; one of a tongue of land at the mouth of Left-hand river, in Lake Superior, and the other of several islands on the Iowa side of the Mississippi river. The tongue of land, the survey of which was authorized in October last, appeared, by the statement of the deputy by whom the original survey was made, to have been omitted through oversight. While upon the subject of the survey of the islands authorized in March last, it was represented that no one opposed the survey or claimed title in opposition to the applicant, Lee county, Iowa. Were these applications to be made now for the first time, I should feel it my duty, in opposition to a prevailing practice of long standing, to reject them. One of the several applications which I have rejected was for the survey of a strip of land skirting the La Crosse and Mississippi rivers at La Crosse, in Wisconsin; and as it represents a class, I hereto append my decision upon it.

The Iowa State authorities have continued to send to this office, for my approval and certificate, voluminous lists of so-called swamp lands; but as the proof has in no case come up to the rule laid down by you, I have simply notified the party sending them of the defect in this respect, and at his request have retained them in this office.

The surveys (comprising three townships) contracted for by my predecessor out of the appropriation of June 30, 1862, have been returned, approved, and fully closed.

The subdivision into sections of the twenty-two townships situate between the third and fourth correction parallels, and east of the fourth principal meridian, in Wisconsin, contracted for, at the date of my last report, out of the appropriation of 3d of March, 1863, has been fully completed, the field-notes examined, and, after several corrections in the field, approved, and final returns thereof made.

Early in February last I received from your office the field-notes of the partial survey of four townships within the Indian reservation on Bad river, in Wisconsin, with instructions to plat and transcribe them, as is done in the case of an original survey. It appears that two several surveyors were employed at

different times to subdivide these four townships. One of them only appears to have received his instructions from this office, while his returns were made to the Indian bureau. The notes transmitted to me were taken by the deputy who last surveyed, and who was instructed by this office to subdivide so much of the said four townships as the former surveyor had not attempted to subdivide, as was doubtless anticipated by you; work, thus anomalously executed, could but be difficult to plat. It has been difficult and tedious in the extreme—equal to the labor required upon ten townships executed and returned in the ordinary manner. It is now, however, completed and returns thereof made to your office.

Original plats of each of the above-named twenty-nine townships; of the survey of lots on Devil river; of the Fort Crawford tract; and the Fort Howard reservation, involving the platting of eight hundred and thirty-one and a half miles of meanders, and the computation of the anomalous area thereby rendered necessary, have during the year been carefully constructed in the best style, the courses and distances of the meander lines entered upon them, two copies of each of said maps made, equal in all to ninety-six maps of the most involved and difficult character.

Within the year the original field-notes of all the surveys, plats of which are above described, and also of two hundred and seventy-four miles of township lines, equal to twenty-one hundred pages of large-sized foolscap, closely written, have been transcribed, compared with the original, and forwarded for preservation in your office.

Within the same period lists descriptive of the land, and all the corners in twenty-five townships, have been prepared and sent to the local land office.

Your telegram, advising me that out of the appropriation of 2d of July, 1864, there had been apportioned to this district, for the purpose of completing the surveys therein, the sum of forty thousand dollars, was received on the day of its date, the 15th of July. As half the season for operations in the field had already passed, I lost no time in entering upon active preparations for executing the surveys so soon as your detailed instructions should come to hand. These instructions reached me on the first day of August. On the 15th of August all the work that it was possible to let, until certain township lines should have been established in the field, had been contracted for, and the six several deputies, to whom the work had been assigned, lacked no preparation for the field save your approval of their several contracts. This approval was delayed, for explanations relative to the size of the contracts I had assigned, until early in September, when all the contracts I had entered into were approved by you, including the *nunc pro tunc* contract, into which I had in the mean time entered, touching the district of township lines above named. On the 14th of September I had examined and approved the field-notes of the survey of the said township lines, and I at once assigned all the subdividing embraced thereby to these several deputies. One of these three deputies resides near this office, and his contract has been fully executed and forwarded for your approval. The other two resides at a considerable distance from the office, and have to be communicated with by mail. Their contracts have been sent to them for execution, and have not yet been returned.

The contracts above described embrace all the unsurveyed land within this district. The early setting in of winter in the region of this work, coupled with the late day upon which the deputies were able to enter upon field operations, renders it morally impossible for any one of them to finish their work the present season. They will, however, all, probably, complete a part the present fall enough to fully occupy the office under the existing apportionment for clerk-hire, until returns are received from next season's operations.

The compensation paid for these surveys is inadequate to the expense of executing them. The price per mile paid would hardly be a fair compensation if payment were made in gold. If the deficiency went only to decrease the profit

of the deputy, it could be borne with cheerfulness in view of the causes which have led to the depreciation of paper money. But it goes further, and involves the risk of not receiving back as much as the deputy is compelled to lay out in actual expenses. I called your attention to this subject in May last, but you then believed that deputies could be found to undertake the work at existing prices, and so there have been by associating two deputies in one contract, and comparing so much work by one district as will justify a deputy in making more complete arrangements, and employing a larger force than would be consistent with a less amount of work. The work let the present season is the most inaccessible in the district. It is for this reason that it has remained unsurveyed to the last. It is reached by no stream of water available to a deputy in the transportation of supplies. It is the region from which the Chippewa, the Montreal, the Oconto, the Wolf, and the Wisconsin rivers find their remotest origin. It is composed of the countless lakes, ponds, swamps, and marshes, which feed the springs of these several rivers. With the exception of narrow belts of pine and other timber found upon comparatively dry land, the country is one continuous swamp, sometimes simply wet and miry, but generally with timber growing up through prostrate trees in a state of partial decay, rendering it exceedingly difficult to obtain a footing, and next to impossible to travel. In addition to this, as its elevated position readily suggests, the country is frequently visited by hurricanes. The result is, that one-half of the whole region is a windfall next to impassable.

Not only has all equipage and supplies to be moved over the entire work upon men's backs, but all the deputies now employed will have to transport, by the same means, all their equipage and supplies an average distance of twenty-five to thirty miles before reaching their work. The deputies who have already taken the field, and from whom I have since heard, all write home for more money, alleging that their expenses have greatly exceeded their estimate, and that they shall inevitably fail of paying actual expenses out of the proceeds of their work.

The office-work performed within the year has been excessive, when compared with the amount of clerical force at my disposal. Up to the 1st of July last I was given but three clerks. On the 1st of June one of these, Mr. Chauncey Wiltse, the only one liable to do duty as a soldier, went to the field with the hundred-days men from Iowa. He was promised his desk upon his return, and as it would take as much time to instruct a fresh clerk as his services would be worth to the government, no appointment was made to fill the vacancy, and the salary of one clerk, for the period of Mr. W.'s military service, remains unabsorbed. On the 1st of August I appointed an additional clerk, under the increased apportionment of 25th of July last, who has now served two months. Mr. Wiltse returned to his desk on the 9th of September, giving me for the year two clerks all the time, and the equivalent of one clerk for ten months and twenty days. With this force there has been constructed eighty-seven township maps, two maps of village lots, and a great number of lesser maps and diagrams, equal in all to fully one thousand maps of plain, prairie townships. The making of descriptive lists and the transcribing of original field-notes has been a full task for one experienced, rapid clerk. The record books of the office have been indexed, and all the records overhauled and thoroughly arranged. At your suggestion, the manual of surveying instructions, issued by the General Land Office, has been annotated, and such changes as appeared to be desirable pointed out, with the reasons therefor. The draughting of contracts and bonds, (in quadruplicate,) of special instructions, and the preparation of diagrams and tables of corners, for the use of deputies in the field, would, necessarily, consume months of time by a single clerk. The correspondence of the office—all of which is spread upon record—has been voluminous. It is mainly occupied with letters to non-resident deputies relative to

the manner of executing their contracts; to all deputies while in the field; to the General Land Office; to State authorities, and various persons respecting swamp lands; upon the subject of the survey of islands and other parcels of land claimed to have been omitted by the original survey; furnishing evidences of one or more original corners in a great number of instances where county surveyors suspect that the notes which they have are wrong; answering inquiries relating to the proper method of subdividing sections, and how and where to restore corners that have been destroyed. These are the subjects only of business that can be conveniently named under general heads. A large amount of business, both laborious and perplexing in its nature, has been transacted, which cannot be classified. The rule of the office has been to keep square with the work. When this could not be done in eight hours, ten hours the day have been used; and when the daylight has not been enough, the night has been taken. The result may safely challenge comparison with any office, public or private, in the country. And this, while a considerable balance is left in the treasury unabsorbed of the salary fund, and while less than half the sum—a fact never before approximated in the twenty-six years that the office has existed—apportioned for incidental expenses, has been drawn.

PAPERS ACCOMPANYING AND FORMING PART OF THIS REPORT.

A. Decision upon application for the survey of a strip of land along a meandered river.

B. Schedule showing the condition of the surveys under the apportionment for fiscal year ending 30th of June, 1863.

C. Schedule showing the condition of the surveys under the apportionment for fiscal year ending 30th of June, 1864.

D. Schedule showing the condition of the surveys under the apportionment for fiscal year ending 30th of June, 1865.

E. Schedule showing the condition of surveys for the fiscal year ending 30th of June, 1864, under special acts of Congress.

F. Schedule showing the area of the several surveys in Wisconsin, from July 1, 1863, to June 30, 1864.

G. Estimate for salaries and clerk-hire for the fiscal year ending 30th of June, 1866.

H. Incidental expense account for the fiscal year ending 30th of June, 1864.

I. Map of Wisconsin, exhibiting the condition of the surveys.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

HENRY A. WILTSE,
Surveyor General.

Hon. J. M. EDMUNDS,
Commissioner of the General Land Office.

(A.)

Decision upon application for the survey of a strip of land along a meandered stream.

SURVEYOR GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Dubuque, May 5, 1864.

SIR: Yours of the 30th ultimo, with plat of a narrow strip of land adjoining both the Mississippi and La Crosse rivers, in section 31, township 16, range 7 west, 4th principal meridian, in Wisconsin, your application for the survey of

which as unsurveyed land has been the subject of correspondence during the last fourteen months, is received.

This plat does not show any land which is properly the subject of survey. The deputy who, in the months of November and December, 1846, took and returned the traverse of these rivers within said section, went to the water's edge. The government shortly afterwards sold lots 2, 3 and 4, in said section, in accordance with this survey, to the water's edge. That the deputy surveyed at high water, and therefore did not include the strip lying between high and low water; that the strip your plat represents (as is very probable) is the usual difference in the survey of one and the same thing by different surveyors, or that this strip is an accretion which has formed since the date of the original survey; that the difference in the two surveys is caused by the presence of one or two or all of these facts, is beyond doubt.

But these facts alone or combined do not render the strip in question the subject of an original survey. They are, on the contrary, conclusive arguments against the survey.

Even were it shown beyond question that this strip was excluded by the deputy who made the original survey, still your application must be denied, because the lots above named, and within which the strip is said to exist, were returned and platted and sold as fronting upon said rivers, and the patent of those lots calls the water the boundary.

I must, therefore, decline your application.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

HENRY A. WILTSE,
Surveyor General.

A. F. PRATT, Esq.,
Waukesha, Wisconsin.

(B.)—*Schedule showing the condition of the surveys under the apportionment for fiscal year ending June 30, 1863.*

Name of deputy.	Date of contract.	Character of the work.	Amount and locality.	Present condition.
Joseph H. Jenkins	September 4, 1862	Subdivisions	Townships 36 and 37 north, range 5; township 37 north, range 6. All east of the 4th meridian, Wisconsin.	Survey completed, notes returned and approved, and plats and transcripts transmitted.

(C.)—*Schedule showing the condition of the surveys under the apportionment for fiscal year ending June 30, 1864.*

William E. Dougherty	June 3, 1863	Subdivisions	Townships 36 and 37 north, range 8; townships 36, 37, 38, 39, and 40, north, range 9; townships 36, 37, 38, 39, and 40, north, range 10. All east of the 4th meridian, Wisconsin.	Surveys completed, notes returned and approved, and plats and transcripts transmitted.
Alexander Anderson	June 13, 1863	Subdivisions	Townships 38 and 39 north, range 5; townships 38 and 39 north, range 6; townships 38, 39, and 40, north, range 7; townships 38, 39, and 40, north, range 8. All east of the 4th principal meridian, Wisconsin.	Surveys completed, notes returned and approved, and plats and transcripts transmitted.

(D).—*Schedule showing the condition of the surveys under the apportionment for fiscal year ending June 30, 1865.*

Alexander Anderson	August 15, 1864	Town lines	Between townships 34 and 35 to 39 and 40, inclusive, of ranges 1, 2, 3, and 4; and between 1 and 2, 2 and 3, and 3 and 4, of townships 34 to 40, inclusive. All east of the 4th meridian, Wisconsin.	Survey completed, notes returned and approved, and plats, diagram, and transcripts transmitted.

(E.)—*Schedule showing the condition of surveys for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1864, under special acts of Congress.*

Elisha S. Norris	October 21, 1863	Subdivision into blocks, streets, alleys, and lots.	Military reserve of Fort Crawford, Wisconsin	Surveys completed, notes returned and approved, and plat and transcript transmitted.
John V. Suydam	November 14, 1863	Subdivision into farm and town lots, and railroad tract.	Military reserve of Fort Howard, Wisconsin	Survey completed, notes returned and approved, and plat and transcript transmitted.
John V. Suydam	January 2, 1864	Survey and subdivision.	A part of private claims numbered 10 and 11, lying east of Devil river, Wisconsin.	Survey completed, notes returned and approved, and plat and transcript transmitted.

SURVEYOR GENERAL'S OFFICE, *Dubuque, October* 1, 1864.

HENRY A. WILTSE, *Surveyor General.*

(F.)

Schedule showing the area of the several surveys in Wisconsin from July 1, 1863, to June 30, 1864.

No. of townships surveyed.	Description.	Public lands.	Private claims.	Total.	Remarks.
		Acres.	*Acres.*	*Acres.*	
1	Township 36, range 5 E., 4th.	23,504 62	.....	23,504 62	
2	.... do....37..do... 5..do...	22,943 49	.....	22,943 49	
3	.... do....38..do... 5..do...	22,427 05	.....	22,427 05	
4	.... do....39..do... 5..do...	18,310 56	.....	18,310 56	
5	.... do....37..do... 6..do...	21,895 09	.....	21,895 09	
6	.... do....38..do... 6..do...	20,100 85	.....	20,100 85	
7	.... do....39..do... 6..do...	17,394 09	.....	17,394 09	
8	.... do....38..do... 7..do...	19,336 20	.....	19,336 20	
9	.... do....39..do... 7..do...	16,860 16	.....	16,860 16	
10	.... do....40..do... 7..do...	20,122 66	.....	20,122 66	
11	.... do....36..do... 8..do...	19,792 43	.....	19,792 43	
12	.... do....37..do... 8..do...	21,177 65	.....	21,177 65	
13	.... do....38..do... 8..do...	20,504 94	.....	20,504 94	
14	.... do....39..do .. 8..do...	20,073 75	.....	20,073 75	
15	.... do....40..do... 8..do...	18,965 65	.....	18,965 65	
16	.... do....36..do... 9..do...	21,825 58	.....	21,825 58	
17	.... do....37..do... 9..do...	21,295 41	.....	21,295 41	
18	.... do....38..do... 9..do...	20,664 74	.....	20,664 74	
19	.... do....39..do... 9..do...	20,180 12	.....	20,180 12	
20	.... do....40..do... 9..do...	19,880 10	.....	19,880 10	
21	.... do....36..do.. 10..do...	22,289 09	.....	22,289 09	
22	.... do....37..do . 10..do...	21,817 42	.....	21,817 42	
23	.... do....38..do.. 10..do...	20,231 09	.....	20,231 09	
24	.... do....39..do.. 10..do...	20,665 85	.....	20,665 85	
25	.... do....40..do.. 10..do...	19,829 91	.....	19,829 91	
			267 85	.....	Private claim 10 and 11.
		270 86	.....	270 86	Fort Crawford.
		4,078 75	.....	4,078 75	Fort Howard.
26	.... do....47..do... 2 W., 4th.	22,761 79	.....	22,761 79	Indian reserve on Bad river.
27	.... do....47..do... 3..do...	.....	.....	.....	
28	.... do....48..do... 2..do...	7,644 40	.....	7,644 40	
29	.... do....48..do... 3..do...	.....	.....	.....	
	Total.....	546,844 30	267 85	547,112 15	

HENRY A. WILTSE,
Surveyor General.

SURVEYOR GENERAL'S OFFICE, *Dubuque, October* 1, 1864.

(G.)

Estimates for salary of surveyor general of Wisconsin and Iowa, and the clerks in his office, as per act of August 8, 1846, *for the year ending June* 30, 1866, *also an estimate for the incidental expenses of the office for the same time.*

For salary of Henry A. Wiltse, surveyor general	$2,000 00
For salary of clerks	6,300 00
For compensation of clerks, by the 100 words, for transcribing	3,000 00
For incidental expenses of office	3,000 00
	14,300 00

HENRY A. WILTSE,
Surveyor General.

SURVEYOR GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Dubuque, October 1, 1864.

(H.)

Incidental expense account for the third and fourth quarters of 1863, *and the first and second quarters of* 1864, *being the fiscal year ending June* 30, 1864.

For the quarter ending September 30, 1863	$457 79
For the quarter ending December 31, 1863	146 35
For the quarter ending March 31, 1864	174 65
For the quarter ending June 30, 1864	206 13
Total	984 92

HENRY A. WILTSE,
Surveyor General.

SURVEYOR GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Dubuque, October 1, 1864.

B.

SURVEYOR GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Yankton, D. T., September 29, 1864.

SIR: In compliance with your instructions of the 7th of May last, I have the honor to submit my annual report of the surveying operations within this district.

SURVEYS EXECUTED IN THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1864.

1. The correction or line of 43° 30′ north latitude has been extended from the southwest corner of township No. 101 north, range 51 west, of the 5th principal meridian, west to the Dakota river, in range 58, amounting to thirty-three miles and sixty-one chains.

2. The township lines between townships 95 and 96, 96 and 97, 97 and 98, 98 and 99, and 99 and 100, of ranges 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, and 57, west of the 5th principal meridian; the lines between ranges 50 and 51, 51 and 52, 52 and 53, 53 and 54, 54 and 55, 55 and 56, 56 and 57, 57 and 58, of townships

95, 96, 97, 98, 99, and 100 north; amounting to five hundred and eighteen miles, eleven chains, and forty-seven links.

3. The following named twenty-four townships have been subdivided into sections, viz: townships 98 and 99 north, range 48; townships 97, 98, 99 and 100 of range 49; townships 95 to 100, inclusive, of range 50; townships 95 to 100, inclusive, of range 51; township 95, of ranges 52 to 57, inclusive, all west of the 5th principal meridian, Dakota; amounting to thirteen hundred and fifty-five miles, eighteen chains, and sixty links.

OFFICE-WORK SINCE LAST ANNUAL REPORT.

1. The field-notes of all the above-described surveys have been carefully examined and approved.

2. A diagram has been made, and the field-notes transcribed, of the survey of the above-described township lines.

3. The field-notes of the following twenty-four townships have been protracted, triplicate maps of each one thereof constructed, and the maps filed and transmitted as required by law, viz: townships Nos. 98 and 99 north, range 48 west, 5th meridian; townships Nos. 97, 98, 99 and 100 north, range 49 west, 5th meridian; townships 95, 96, 97, 98, 99 and 100 north, range 50 west, 5th meridian; townships 95, 96, 97, 98, 99 and 100 north, range 51 west, 5th meridian; township No. 95 north, ranges 52, 53, 54, 55, 56 and 57 west, 5th meridian.

4. Transcripts have been prepared and transmitted of the entire field-notes of each of the twenty-four townships last above named, all of which have been carefully compared with the original, and each has been prefaced by an index diagram.

5. Lists descriptive of the land and all the corners of the above-named townships have been made, carefully compared with the original field-notes, certified and transmitted to the local office at Vermillion.

6. The usual amount of miscellaneous business has been performed, such as preparing contracts and bonds, (in quadruplicate,) with instructions and diagrams of the exterior boundaries of their surveys for the use of deputies; making out and recording their accounts, and the accounts with the government; the general correspondence of the office and recording the same; together with other work, all of which occupies a large amount of time, but of which no regular or detailed statement can well be given.

PROMISCUOUS.

There has been let for subdivision the present season, west of the 5th principal meridian, township No. 101 north, range No. 48; townships Nos. 102, 103 and 104 north, range No. 49; and townships Nos. 101, 102, 103 and 104 north, range 50.

I have also concluded the terms of contracts to survey the exterior lines of townships Nos. 101 to 108, inclusive, of ranges 47 and 48, and the subdivision of townships 102, 103 and 104 north, of range 48, and fractional townships 101, 102, 103 and 104, of range 47, all west of the 5th principal meridian, all of which will be submitted for your approval. This will exhaust, or nearly so, the appropriation for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1865. In compliance with the order of the Secretary of the Interior, and under your letter of instructions of June 29 last, I have also agreed upon the terms of a contract for the survey into townships and sections of that portion of the Sioux Indian reservation south of the Minnesota river, in this Territory, to be paid for out of the proceeds of the lands surveyed, which will also be submitted for your approval as soon as executed.

In my previous reports I have endeavored to give you a true idea of the quality of the soil, the climate, and all other characteristics of this Territory, having any bearing upon its adaptability to agricultural purposes, or that might, in any manner, affect the disposition of the lands; and inasmuch as the Senate were misled in regard to the matter, in order that the appropriation for surveys might be reduced, I now repeat that all that portion of the Territory already surveyed, and all that I have been able to examine or obtain reliable information upon, in quality is very similar and fully equal to the choicest lands of Illinois or Iowa.

I have never made large or unreasonable estimates of the amounts required to prosecute the surveys in this Territory; and I am also aware that the condition of the country, during the past four years, has required the most rigid economy in the administration of its affairs; but I do not see the economy of appropriating, for the surveys of a Territory like Dakota, so small a sum as $5,000, when the necessary expenses of the office are a much larger amount, and the office-work, for a fair and reasonable amount of surveying, can be done without increasing the office expenses. It appears to me that the amount appropriated for surveys should bear some proportion to the necessary and unavoidable expenses following the establishment and organization of an office.

By your letter of instructions of July 19 last, I am advised that by act of Congress approved July 2, 1864, the Territories of Dakota and Montana are constituted one surveyor general's district, and that the sum of ten thousand dollars had been appropriated for surveying the public lands in the Territory of Montana.

Owing to the Indian disturbances in western Dakota and Montana, I have not been able to obtain much information in regard to the necessity of surveys in Montana. I am, however, advised that a numerous population are already settled in that Territory, engaged in mining and agricultural pursuits, and that surveys to a considerable extent will be required there as soon as it will be practicable to commence them. In the absence of reliable information in regard to the wants of the settlers, I do not recommend any further appropriation for the prosecution of the surveys in Montana until the amount already appropriated is expended.

A considerable addition to the population of Dakota has occurred the present season of actual settlers mostly engaged in agricultural pursuits. The surveyors now in the field report the discovery of most beautiful lands upon the Big Sioux river, above Sioux Falls, and steps are being taken to secure their occupation. Coal, in large and inexhaustible beds, has been discovered upon the Missouri river, and nothing now remains, in my opinion, to secure the rapid settlement of this Territory, upon the termination of the war, but the establishment of a line of military posts outside of the settlements, and extending from Sioux Falls to Fort Laramie, as previously recommended, for the protection of the surveys and incidentally of the settlers against the Indians, and which I hope will be urged upon the War Office by your department.

The extension of this surveying district over the Territory of Montana, with the probability that the appropriation for that Territory will be required to be expended during the next fiscal year, will, in case of a reasonable appropriation being made for the prosecution of the surveys in Dakota, make it necessary to increase the clerical force of this office, and will also increase somewhat its incidental expenses. I trust, therefore, that you may see fit to recommend the appropriation of the full amount named in my estimate for these two purposes.

PAPERS ACCOMPANYING, AND FORMING A PART OF, THIS REPORT.

A.—Sketch of public surveys in Dakota Territory.

B.—Estimates for the surveying service in this district.

C.—Statement showing the number of townships surveyed and areas of land therein.

D.—Abstract account of the incidental expenses of the surveyor general's office for the year ending June 30, 1864.

E.—Schedule showing the contracts and condition of the surveys, out of the appropriation to this district for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1864.

F.—Schedule showing the contracts and condition of the surveys, out of the appropriation to this district for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1865.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEORGE D. HILL,
Surveyor General, Dakota and Montana.

Hon. J. M. EDMUNDS,
Commissioner General Land Office, Washington, D. C.

(B.)

Estimate of appropriation required for continuing the public surveys in the Territory of Dakota for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1866.

For survey of township lines	$10,000
For subdivision of sixty-five townships	20,000
Incidental expenses	2,000
Total	32,000

Estimate of appropriation required for the salaries of the surveyor general of Dakota, and the clerks in his office, (as per act of March 2, 1861,) *for the fiscal year ending June* 30, 1866.

For salary of surveyor general	$2,000
For salary of chief clerk	1,600
For salary of principal draughtsman	1,300
For salary of assistant draughtsman	1,200
Two clerks	2,200
Total	8,300

GEORGE D. HILL, *Surveyor General.*

SURVEYOR GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Yankton, D. T., September 29, 1864.

(C.)

List of townships surveyed in the Territory of Dakota, from the 1st of July, 1863, to the 30th of June, 1864.

No. 1,	frac. township	98 N., range 48 W., 5th meridian..	area 2, 462.80
2,	frac. township	99 N., range 48 W., 5th meridian..	area 5, 465.83
3,	frac. township	97 N., range 49 W., 5th meridian..	area 22, 892.42
4,	frac. township	98 N., range 49 W., 5th meridian..	area 21, 916.61
5,	frac. township	99 N., range 49 W., 5th meridian..	area 22, 605.51
6,	frac. township	100 N., range 49 W., 5th meridian..	area 14, 631.73
7,	frac. township	95 N , range 50 W., 5th meridian..	area 23, 031.78
8,	frac. township	96 N., range 50 W., 5th meridian..	area 22, 966.35
9,	frac. township	97 N., range 50 W., 5th meridian..	area 22, 955.18
10,	frac. township	98 N., range 50 W., 5th meridian..	area 22, 975.34
11,	frac. township	99 N., range 50 W., 5th meridian..	area 22, 952.16
12,	frac. township	100 N., range 50 W., 5th meridian..	area 18, 060.52
13,	frac. township	95 N., range 51 W., 5th meridian..	area 23, 039.37
14,	frac. township	96 N., range 51 W., 5th meridian..	area 22, 933.13
15,	frac. township	97 N., range 51 W., 5th meridian..	area 22, 848.39
16,	frac. township	98 N., range 51 W., 5th meridian..	area 22, 866.73
17,	frac. township	99 N., range 51 W., 5th meridian..	area 22, 835.67
18,	frac. township	100 N., range 51 W., 5th meridian..	area 17, 846.24
19,	frac. township	95 N., range 52 W., 5th meridian..	area 22, 950.06
20,	frac. township	95 N., range 53 W., 5th meridian..	area 23, 042.50
21,	frac. township	95 N., range 54 W., 5th meridian..	area 23, 064.34
22,	frac. township	95 N., range 55 W., 5th meridian..	area 23, 073.97
23,	frac. township	95 N., range 56 W., 5th meridian..	area 22, 918.64
24,	frac. township	95 N., range 57 W., 5th meridian..	area 23, 073.60
			495, 308.87
Sixty-six townships previously reported			936, 449.99
Ninety total acres surveyed			1, 431, 758.86

GEORGE D. HILL, *Surveyor General.*

SURVEYOR GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Yankton, D. T., September 29, 1864.

(D.)

Abstract statement of the incidental expenses of the surveyor general's office for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1864.

For the quarter ending September 30, 1863	$131 39
For the quarter ending December 31, 1863	178 96
For the quarter ending March 31, 1864	320 95
For the quarter ending June 30, 1864	400 22
Total	1, 031 52

GEORGE D. HILL, *Surveyor General.*

SURVEYOR GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Yankton, D. T., September 29, 1864.

(E.)

Statement of surveys under the appropriation for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1864.

No. of contract.	Name of deputy.	Miles.	Chains.	Links.	Cost.	Remarks.
13	Carl C. P. Meyer.....	494	29	77	$2,471 86	Subdivisional.
14	.....do	131	75	51	659 72	Subdivisional.
15	Fessenden, Mellen & Nye.	33	61	.....	337 62	Base line.
15	.....do	520	37	82	3,122 83	Ext'r township.
15	.....do	728	73	32	3,644 58	Subdivisional.
	Total.....	1,909	37	42	10,236 61	

(F.)

Statement showing the surveys contracted to be made under the appropriation for Dakota for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1865.

No. of contract.	Name of deputy.	Style of work.	Estimated No. of miles.	Estimated cost.	Remarks.
16	Carl C. P. Meyer....	Subdivisional ..	480	$2,400 00	

GEO. D. HILL, *Surveyor General.*

SURVEYOR GENERAL'S OFFICE, *Yankton, D. T., September* 29, 1864.

(C.)

SURVEYOR GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Leavenworth, Kansas, September 24, 1864.

SIR: In pursuance of your instructions of May 7, 1864, I herewith submit (in duplicate) my annual report, showing the condition of surveys and the operation of the office in this district during the past year.

1. Names, duties, and salaries of persons employed in the surveyor general's office during the year ending June 30, 1864.

2. Sums expended for salaries of surveyor general and clerks during the year ending June 30, 1864.

3. Expenditures of the office during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1864.

4. Amount of revenue tax paid by surveyor general and clerks, from October 1, 1863, to June 30, 1864.

5. The extent and cost of surveys executed in Kansas during the year ending June 30, 1864.

6. The same in Nebraska.

7. Numbers and area of townships, plats of which and descriptive lists have been transmitted to the department and local land offices during the year ending June 30, 1864, in Kansas.

8. The same in Nebraska.

9. Estimated expense, number of miles, and character of work, for which contracts have been entered into in Kansas, and chargeable to appropriation of July 2, 1864.

10. The same in Nebraska.

11. Estimate of sums required for the extension of surveys in Kansas during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1866.

12. The same in Nebraska.

13. Estimate of sums required for office expenses for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1866.

14. Maps of Kansas and Nebraska, showing the progress of the public surveys.

FIELD-WORK.

All surveys contracted for by my predecessor, out of appropriation of March 3, 1863, are completed.

The area of land in Kansas, which was surveyed into sections, is	696, 275.41	acres.
In Nebraska	733, 405.73	acres.
Total in district	1, 429, 681.14	acres.

The land is situated along the proposed line of the Pacific railroad.

Out of appropriation of July 2, 1864, I have let ten contracts, four of which are in Kansas, and six in Nebraska. Owing to the lateness of the season, and difficulties from the Indians, no work has as yet been reported to this office.

OFFICE WORK.

The work of separating the Nebraska records and papers from those of Kansas, which was unfinished when I took charge of this office, is now fully completed.

I have caused a registry to be made of all the township plats and descriptive lists that were sent to the local land offices in this district during the existence of this office. The work will not be very complete, inasmuch as there are many omissions and deficiencies in the records prior to 1860.

All unbound field-notes have been bound.

Diagrams and transcripts of field-notes of eighty-one townships of exterior lines have been made and transmitted to the department.

Transcripts of field-notes and township plats of sixty-two townships of subdivisional work have been completed and transmitted to the department and the proper local land offices. Sixty-two descriptive lists have been made and forwarded to the proper local land offices.

Special diagrams of the twenty-three sections of the Kansas half-breed lands have been prepared and transmitted to the department.

EXTENSION OF SURVEYS.

The travel over the plains during the present season has been larger than during any year since the establishment of this office. Not less than thirty thousand persons had crossed the plains at the time of the Indian outbreak, and the rolls of the offices of the provost marshals show that the population of Kan-

sas and Nebraska had increased in a greater ratio than in any other year since 1857. Permanent settlements have been made rapidly on our western frontir. During the last two months commerce and travel have been almost entirely suspended. Military efforts have thus far failed to clear the plains of the marauding Indians.

CONDITION OF SURVEYS.

All of the parties sent out this year have been seriously delayed by the Indians, and one deputy was obliged to return without completing any part of his work. These savages have stolen stock, fired the prairies to destroy the grass, and maintained such a threatening attitude as to make it difficult to keep men in the field.

Under these circumstances it is probable that some portion of the work now under contract will not be completed until next spring.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

DANIEL W. WILDER,
Surveyor General.

Hon. J. M. EDMUNDS,
Commissioner General Land Office, Washington, D. C.

No. 1.

Statement showing the names, duties, nativity, whence appointed, and rate of compensation per annum of persons employed in the surveyor general's office of Kansas and Nebraska during the year ending June 30, 1864.

Names.	Duty.	Nativity.	Whence appointed.	Term of service.	Salary per annum.
Mark W. Delahay	Surveyor general	Maryland	Kansas	July 1 to Oct. 20, 1863	$2,000 00
Daniel W. Wilder	do	Massachusetts	do	Oct. 21, 1863, to June 30, 1864.	2,000 00
Robert L. Ream	Chief clerk	Pennsylvania	do	July 1 to Oct. 20, 1863	1,600 00
Henry C. F. Hackbusch	do	Prussia	do	Oct. 21, 1863, to June 30, 1864.	1,600 00
Lamar K. Hayhurst	Princ'l draughtsman	Pennsylvania	Ohio	Entire year	1,300 00
William B. Covel	Assist. draughtsman	Iowa	Iowa	do	1,100 00
Clark J. Hanks	Accountant	Illinois	Illinois	do	1,200 00
John E. Blaine	Copyist	Pennsylvania	Kansas	July 1 to Dec. 2, 1863	1,100 00
Henry S. Burr	do	Ohio	do	Dec. 3, 1863, to June 30, 1864.	1,100 00
James Bicknel	Messenger	England	do	July 1 to Dec. 31, 1863	400 00
Michael K. Hennessey	do	Ireland	do	Jan. 1 to June 30, 1864	400 00

No. 2.

The sums expended for salaries of surveyor general and clerks during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1864, were as follows:

Quarter ending September 30, 1863	$2,075 00
Quarter ending December 31, 1863	2,075 00
Quarter ending March 31, 1864	2,075 00
Quarter ending June 30, 1864	2,075 00
Total	8,300 00

No. 3.

The expenditures of the office during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1864, were as follows:

Quarter ending September 30, 1863	$539 65
Quarter ending December 31, 1863	247 80
Quarter ending March 31, 1864	387 26
Quarter ending June 30, 1864	302 67
Total	1,477 38

NOTE.—The quarter ending September, 1863, includes $192, and the quarter ending June, 1864, includes $24, for binding field-notes, chargeable to the binding appropriation of March 3, 1859.

RECAPITULATION.

Salaries of surveyor general and clerks during the year, as per account rendered	$8,300 00
Rent of office and incidental expenses, as per account rendered	1,477 38
Total	9,777 38

No. 4.

Statement showing amount of revenue tax paid by the surveyor general and clerks on their salaries from October 1, 1863, up to June 30, 1864.

	October 1 to December 31, 1863.	January 1 to March 31, 1864.	April 1 to June 30, 1864.
Surveyor general	$10 50	$10 50	$10 50
Chief clerk	7 50	7 50	7 50
Principal draughtsman	5 25	5 25	5 25
Assistant draughtsman	3 75	3 75	3 75
Accountant	4 50	4 50	4 50
Copyist and transcriber	3 75	3 75	3 75
	35 25	35 25	35 25

RECAPITULATION.

Total for second quarter	$35 25
Total for third quarter	35 25
Total for fourth quarter	35 25
Total tax paid	105 75

No. 5.

Statement exhibiting the extent and cost of surveys executed in Kansas during the year ending June 30, 1864.

No.	Name of deputy.	Style.	Standard lines.	Township lines.	Section lines.	Date of appropriation.	Date of contract.	Rate.	Am't for mileage.	Total amount of contract.
			Ms. chs. lks.	*Ms. chs. lks.*	*Ms. chs. lks.*					
296	Irvin & McKee	Township lines	.....	339 02 26	.....	March 3, 1863	May 25, 1863	$6	$2,034 17	.....
296	Irvin & McKee	Section lines	.....	.....	792 65 57	....do....	....do....	5	3,964 10	$5,998 27
297	Hackbusch & McCracken	Standard lines	18 00 00	.....	.....	....do....	June 10, 1863	10	180 00	.....
297	Hackbusch & McCracken	Township lines	.....	162 09 62	.....	....do....	....do....	6	972 72	.....
297	Hackbusch & McCracken	Section lines	.....	.....	1,021 32 96	....do....	....do....	5	5,107 05	6,259 77
			18 00 00	501 11 88	1,814 18 53				12,258 04	12,258 04

No. 6.

Statement exhibiting the extent and cost of surveys executed in Nebraska during the year ending June 30, 1864.

No.	Name of deputy.	Style.	Standard lines.	Township lines.	Section lines.	Date of appropriation.	Date of contract.	Rate.	Am't for mileage.	Total amount of contract.
			Ms. chs. lks.	*Ms. chs. lks.*	*Ms. chs. lks.*					
288	Hathorn & Sims*	Township and section lines				March 3, 1863	June 10, 1863			
299	Black & Black	Section lines			1,219 15 05	do	June 11, 1863	$5	$6,095 95	$6,095 95
300	Hathorn & Short	Township lines		313 05 43		do	Feb. 24, 1864	6	1,878 40	
300	Hathorn & Short	Section lines			851 79 49	do	do	5	4,259 96	6,138 36
				313 05 43	2,071 14 54				12,234 31	12,234 31

* Contract cancelled by order of department and re-let (*nunc pro tunc*) to Hathorn & Short.

No. 7.

Statement showing description of lands, and area of same, for which township plats and descriptive lists have been furnished to the Junction City land office during the year ending June 30, 1864.

Township.	Range.	Area.	Duplicate plats, date when transmitted.	Descriptive lists, date when transmitted.
1 north	9 west	25,239.38	December 24, 1863	February 10, 1864
2 do	9 do	25,263.58	do	do
3 do	9 do	25,252.90	do	do
1 do	10 do	22,964.72	do	do
2 do	10 do	22,928.84	do	do
3 do	10 do	22,976.53	do	do
1 do	11 do	22,954.69	do	do
2 do	11 do	22,987.83	do	do
3 do	11 do	23,006.21	do	do
1 do	12 do	22,931.38	do	do
2 do	12 do	23,046.58	do	do
3 do	12 do	23,010.39	do	do
1 do	13 do	23,120.45	do	do
2 do	13 do	22,987.70	do	do
3 do	13 do	23,010.16	do	do
1 do	14 do	23,009.04	do	do
2 do	14 do	23,008.40	do	do
3 do	14 do	22,995.89	do	do
1 do	15 do	22,886.39	do	do
2 do	15 do	22,997.36	do	do
3 do	15 do	23,056.54	do	do
1 do	16 do	22,856.54	do	do
2 do	16 do	22,967.35	do	do
3 do	16 do	22,972.96	do	do
1 do	17 do	22,970.76	do	do
2 do	17 do	22,966.10	do	do
1 do	18 do	22,993.46	do	do
2 do	18 do	22,952.33	do	do
1 do	19 do	22,948.44	do	do
2 do	19 do	23,002.51	do	do
Total		696,275.41		

No. 8.

Statement showing description of lands and area of same for which township plats and descriptive lists have been furnished to the Nemeha land office, Nebraska Territory, during the year ending June 30, 1864.

Township.	Range.	Area.	Duplicate plats, date when transmitted.	Descriptive lists, date when transmitted.
1 south	9 west	22,620.55	April 13, 1864	April 13, 1864
2 do	9 do	23,087.97	do	do
3 do	9 do	23,068.63	do	do
4 do	9 do	23,042.81	do	do
1 do	10 do	22,567.11	do	do
2 do	10 do	23,095.38	do	do
3 do	10 do	23,091.04	do	do
4 do	10 do	23,071.87	do	do
1 do	11 do	22,572.19	do	do
2 do	11 do	23,113.95	do	do

No. 8.—*Statement*—Continued.

Township.	Range.	Area.	Duplicate plats, date when transmitted.	Descriptive lists, date when transmitted.
3 south	11 west	22,986.98	April 13, 1864	April 13, 1864
4 do	11 do	23,076.73	do	do
1 do	12 do	22,647.67	do	do
2 do	12 do	22,977.54	do	do
3 do	12 do	22,873.22	do	do
4 do	12 do	22,974.31	do	do
1 do	13 do	22,629.35	June 7, 1864	June 7, 1864
2 do	13 do	22,981.88	do	do
3 do	13 do	23,068.96	April 13, 1864	April 13, 1864
4 do	13 do	23,222.45	do	do
1 do	14 do	22,596.48	June 7, 1864	June 7, 1864
2 do	14 do	22,948.14	do	do
3 do	14 do	22,979.75	April 13, 1864	April 13, 1864
4 do	14 do	22,955.06	do	do
1 do	15 do	22,523.75	June 7, 1864	June 7, 1864
2 do	15 do	23,023.59	April 13, 1864	April 13, 1864
3 do	15 do	23,063.46	do	do
4 do	15 do	23,006.66	do	do
1 do	16 do	22,664.32	June 7, 1864	June 7, 1864
2 do	16 do	23,011.61	April 13, 1864	April 13, 1864
3 do	16 do	22,981.87	do	do
4 do	16 do	22,880.45	do	do
Total		733,405.73		

No. 9.

Statement showing the expense, (estimated,) number of miles, and character of work, for which contracts have been entered into for surveying in Kansas, and chargeable to appropriations for such surveys of July 2, 1864.

No. of contract.	Deputies.	Stand'd lines.	Township lines.	Section lines.	Rate.	Estimated cost.
		Miles.	*Miles.*	*Miles.*		
301	McKee & Diefendorf	60			$10	$600
301	do		240		6	1,440
301	do			1,020	5	5,100
						7,140
302	Angell & Crane			1,500	5	7,500
304	Ruthruff & Spicer			960	5	4,800
309	Furrow & Irwin		402		6	2,412
309	do			660	5	3,300
						5,712

No. 10.

Statement showing the expense, (estimated,) number of miles, and character of work, for which contracts have been entered into for surveys in Nebraska, and chargable to appropriation for such surveys of July 2, 1864.

No. of contract.	Deputies.	Stand'd lines.	Township lines.	Section lines.	Rate.	Estimated cost.
		Miles.	*Miles.*	*Miles.*		
303	Short & McGregor	144			$10	$1,440
303	do		624		6	3,744
						5,184
305	Paul & Armstrong			720	5	3,600
306	Jno. A. J. Chapman	97			10	970
306	do		78		6	468
						1,438
307	Thiers & Preston			720	5	3,600
308	H. C. F. Hackbusch			360	5	1,800
310	Dennis C. Hathorn			360	5	1,800

NOTE.—Jno. A. J. Chapman, deputy surveyor, has returned from the field without attempting to execute the surveys under his contract, No. 306, on account of Indian difficulties.

No. 11.

Estimate of sums required for the extension of surveys in the State of Kansas during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1866.

Surveys estimated.	Miles.	Rate.	Cost.
For running the second guide meridian west from the 1st to 5th standard parallels south, the 3d and 4th guide meridians west from the base line to the 3d standard parallel south, and the 5th guide meridian west, from the base line to the 1st standard parallel south	330	$10	$3,300
For running the 1st standard parallel south from range 19 west to the 5th guide meridian west, the 2d and 3d standard parallels south from the 1st to 4th guide meridians west, and the 4th and 5th standard parallels from the 1st to 2d guide meridians west	510	10	5,100
For exterior lines as exhibited on accompanying diagram	3,860	6	23,160
Subdivisional lines as shown on accompanying diagram	6,500	5	32,500
Total			64,060

No. 12.

Estimate of sums required for the extension of surveys in the Territory of Nebraska during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1866.

Surveys estimated.	Miles.	Rate.	Cost
For running the 2d guide meridian west from the 2d standard parallel north to the Niobrarah river, and the 3d, 4th, and 5th guide meridians west from the base line to the 3d standard parallel north	360	$10	$3,600
For running the 1st and 2d standard parallels north from the 2d to 5th guide meridians west, the third standard parallel north from the 1st to 5th guide meridians west, and the 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th, and 8th standard parallels north from the 1st to 2d guide meridians west	695	10	6,950
Exterior lines as exhibited on accompanying diagram	3,070	6	18,420
Subdivisional lines as shown on accompanying diagram	8,940	5	44,700
Total			73,670

RECAPITULATION.

Estimate for Kansas	$34,060
Estimate for Nebraska	73,670
Total	137,730

No. 13.

Estimate of sums required for office expenses for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1866.

Salary of surveyor general	$2,000 00
Salary of chief clerk	1,600 00
Salary of one examiner	1,400 00
Salary of one principal draughtsman	1,300 00
Salary of one assistant draughtsman	1,200 00
Salary of two draughtsmen at $1,100 each	2,200 00
Salary of one accountant	1,200 00
Salary of five transcribing and copying clerks at $1,100 each	5,500 00
Salary of one messenger	600 00
Salary of one laborer	400 00
Office rent, fuel, and incidental expenses	3,000 00
Total	20,400 00

D.

SURVEYOR GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Denver, C. T., October 1, 1864.

SIR: I have the honor to submit a report of the official transactions in the surveying district of Colorado for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1864, and to the present date.

With the appropriation for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1864, of ten thousand dollars and the unexpended balance of the previous year has been procured the survey of one thousand and sixty-three miles of subdivisional lines, three hundred and twenty-three miles of exterior township lines, and twenty-four miles of standard lines, at a cost of ten thousand and nineteen dollars and seventy-five cents. In addition to this, under the 10th section of the act of May 30, 1862, seventy-two miles of subdivisional lines have been run, at the expense of the settlers of the townships surveyed. This is set forth in a statement marked A, hereto appended.

During the month of November, 1863, deputy surveyor A. Z. Sheldon made a survey of grant No. 4 of the heirs of Luis Maria Baca, as located by William Gilpin, attorney for said heirs, under the act of June 21, 1860. The survey was made under the usual guarantees of its accuracy, and the field-notes returned to this office for approval. Under instructions from the General Land Office, dated February 12, 1864, that survey and location were approved, subject to the conditions and restrictions of the act above referred to.

The incidental expenses of this office, including furniture, fuel, stationery, &c., for the year ending June 30, 1864, were $725 55.

The account of salaries paid surveyor general, clerk, and draughtsman, for the same period, is $5,571 73. This is shown in the statement marked B.

The statement marked C shows the surveys now in progress under the appropriation of $20,000 for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1865.

Statement D shows the townships surveyed during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1864, and the number of acres contained in those townships.

In my communication to you of July 1, 1864, I submitted the following estimates for the surveying service in that portion of this surveying district comprised in the Territory of Colorado for the year ending June 30, 1866.

For surveying:			
Meridian standard lines	200 miles at $10 per mile		$2,000
Township lines	800 " " 8 " "		6,400
Subdivisional lines	5,000 " " 7 " "		35,000
Total for surveys			43,400
For office expenses:			
Salary of surveyor general		$3,000	
Salary of chief clerk		1,800	
Salary of draughtsman		1,500	
Salary of transcribing clerk		1,500	
Salary of messenger		600	
Total for office			8,400
For incidental expenses:			
Rent, fuel, stationery, &c			2,000
Making a grand total of			53,800

By act of July 2, 1864, the Territories of Idaho and Nevada were attached to the surveying district of Colorado. Notification of this fact came too late for any estimates to be submitted from this office for surveying services in those Territories for the coming fiscal year. The interruption of the mails by the Indians has prevented me from receiving any instructions from the General Land Office in regard to Nevada and Idaho, if such instructions have been issued. Under these circumstances no estimates can be made.

Field-notes, plats and maps on file in this office show that as extensive and complete surveys have been made in the Territory of Utah as the wants of the people can at present possibly require, and I see no necessity of any appropriation for that Territory.

The valley of the Rio Grande del Norte and its tributaries is settled almost exclusively by Mexicans. These men still retain the language, prejudices, and customs of Mexico, and are peculiarly jealous of any interference on the part of Americans. They hold their lands without title, in accordance with their own customs. The land along the streams being the only land that can be cultivated, each man holds so many *varas* or yards front on the stream, and extending back at right angles with the stream to the bluffs, or as far as water can be carried by ditches for irrigation. The rest of the land is open to all as pasture, and is worthless for any other purpose. By this system of survey each man has an equal use of water and bottom land, whether he cultivates three varas or one hundred, and all would be willing to pay for the land cultivated if they could take it in the shape in which they now hold it. The survey and sale of this land in regular sections would probably drive out the present population, while it might fail to bring in an equally industrious one; and even if the people remained, it would be a scattered population on large half-cultivated farms, instead of a dense population on small and well-cultivated farms, as at present. A system of surveys for this section of country, by which lines should be run parallel with the streams and the land cut into small farms at right angles with these lines, would secure its immediate sale and avoid the danger which must attend any attempt to survey and sell the lands in the ordinary manner. Such a system would avoid the expense of surveying vast tracts of unsalable land, which must be surveyed to some extent in order to reach the valuable lands.

The most severe winter ever known in this section of country, and which destroyed thousands of cattle and sheep, was followed by floods that swept not only houses and crops from the low lands, but, in many instances, carried away the farms themselves, leaving beds of gravel and sand in the place of fertile lands. The loss from this cause cannot be estimated, as in the enhanced price of produce it falls as heavily on the miner as on the farmer. The result will be beneficial in the end, as it has led our people to enter more extensively into the cultivation of the uplands, and lands which last year were considered worthless are now under cultivation and are found equal if not superior to the best bottom land. Ditches from ten to twenty miles long are in process of construction, and another year will reclaim thousands of acres of land.

The corn crop of this Territory has been partially cut off by grasshoppers, as have most of the late crops. In spite of these drawbacks the wheat crop of the country will be nearly ten times that of any previous year, and will go far towards supplying the wants of the people. The emigration, which was setting in strong in the early part of the summer, has been entirely stopped by the Indian war. Our farmers have been forced to leave their farms and our miners their mines to protect the women and children, and to open up again our lines of communication with the States on which depends our subsistence.

The Indian war has interfered with the progress of the surveys. The price per mile for surveys is so low, as compared with that of labor and provisions, that the margin is not great enough to induce surveyors to risk their scalps. A common laborer can make more per day than a deputy surveyor at the present

time, and do it more safely. I have concluded not to push the surveys this season, in hopes that the spring will bring a better supply of labor and provisions to the Territory.

The gold crop of the present year has been almost a failure. The causes of this are various. Heretofore the gold of this country has been produced without capital by the labor of the people. The ready sale which Colorado property found in the east during the present year, and the fabulous prices paid for it, caused our miners to seek for capital with which to develop the mines, by the sale of a portion of their property. Over $30,000,000 have been invested in this Territory within the past year. The result was the abandonment of all machinery and the stoppage of the mines, as preparatory to the commencement of more extensive operations. Vast amounts of machinery *en route* for this country are stopped by the Indian war or destroyed by Indians, and the near approach of winter will prevent getting the mills in operation this fall. The placer diggings were yielding better than ever before, when the Indian war compelled men who were making from $10 to $20 in gold per day to leave their claims and enlist to fight Indians, or take the risk of starvation. That Colorado is a rich mining country, no one acquainted with its resources can for a moment doubt. The gold occurs in veins of copper and iron pyrites, varying in thickness from six inches to forty feet, and in the yield from $15 to $500 per ton. I am not far out of the way in saying that there is no gold-bearing vein in Colorado that will not pay, with proper machinery and economical working. I send you herewith a map of the gold region of Colorado, in which I have colored the parts that are known to be gold-bearing by actual development. In the county of Gilpin alone—the smallest of the gold counties, and I think no richer than others—there are now on record over seven thousand gold-bearing lodes ; on these an average of twenty claims of 100 feet each have been recorded, making 140,000 claims in that county alone, and every day adds to the number of lodes. Comparatively few of these lodes have as yet been fully developed, but enough have been worked to show that under proper management a great majority of them can be made to pay.

I sent you last fall a box of specimens taken from various lodes in different parts of the Territory, and a few fossils. These specimens were a fair sample of the different varieties of gold-bearing pyrites.

The amount of gold forwarded east by the bankers of Denver from September 1, 1863, to September 1, 1864, is only $2,294,366.

What lands are included in the term "mineral lands" reserved by government is a matter on which I need instructions. Thousands of acres of land now under cultivation as pre-empted farms will undoubtedly pay from two to five dollars per day to the man, in gold. These lands are not mined now, and perhaps it will be years before they will be. All that is known is that they contain gold and have been worked in former years to a limited extent, and abandoned on account of the high price of labor.

The manufacture of iron has been commenced in the valley of South Boulder with success. Many coal mines and rich mines of silver have been discovered this summer, and the latent wealth of the Territory has been vastly improved.

Believing that the true interest of the government lies in fostering the development of this rich gold region,

I remain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN PIERCE,

Surveyor General of Colorado, Utah, Nevada, and Idaho.

HON. J. M. EDMUNDS,

Commissioner General Land Office, Washington, D.C.

(A.)

Statement of the surveys under the appropriation for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1864.

No. of contract.	Name of deputy.	Miles.	Chains.	Links.	Cost.	Remarks.
9	A. Z. Sheldon	24	20	47	.....	Standard.
9	A. Z. Sheldon	257	35	93	$1,799 25	Subdivisional.
10	George E. Pierce	446	68	80	3,127 94	Subdivisional.
11	William Ashley	359	37	06	2,516 23	Subdivisional.
12	George E. Pierce	322	04	76	2,576 33	Exterior township.
	Total	1,410	07	02	10,019 75	

Statement of surveys made under the act of Congress approved May 30, 1862.

No. of contract.	Name of deputy.	Miles.	Chains.	Links.	Cost.	Remarks.
14	William Ashley	59	77	03	$299 81	Subdivisional.
15	William Ashley	12	10	57	60 52	Subdivisional.
	Total	71	87	60	360 33	

(B.)

Statement of amount of salaries paid surveyor general and clerks for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1864.

Name.	Occupation.	Nativity.	Whence appointed.	Time of service.	Amount paid.
John Pierce	Surveyor gen'l	Connecticut.	Colorado.	Entire year	$3,000 00
E. M. Ashley	Chief clerk	Ohio	Colorado.	Entire year	1,800 00
F. J Ebert	Draughtsman	Germany	Colorado.	6 m. 6 days	771 73
aTotl	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,571 73

(C.)

Statement showing the surveys contracted to be made under the appropriation for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1865.

No. of contract.	Name of deputy.	Style of work.	Estimated No. miles.	Estimated cost.	Remarks.
16	William Ashley	Exterior township	40	$320	In progress.
16	William Ashley	Subdivisional	668½	4,680	In progress.
17	Hiram Witter	Subdivisional	714	5,000	In progress.
	Total	.....	1,422½	10,000	

(D.)

Statement showing the number of townships surveyed during the year ending June 30, 1864, with the area of public land contained in the same.

Description.		Area in acres.	Remarks.
Township.	Range.		
16 south	65 west	22,974.18	Surveyed by A. Z. Sheldon, contract No. 9.
17..do	65..do	22,854.39	Do.....do.
14..do	66..do	22,814.92	Do.....do.
15..do	66..do	23,224.53	Do.....do.
14..do	67..do	5,734.92	Do.....do.
3 north	67..do	23,024.07	Surveyed by Geo. E. Pierce, contract No. 10.
4..do	67..do	23,042.52	Do.....do.
2..do	68..do	22,975.57	Do.....do.
1..do	69..do	23,010.18	Do.....do.
2..do	69..do	23,019.80	Do.....do.
1..do	70..do	22,985.24	Do.....do.
1 south	70..do	19,161.26	Do.....do.
3..do	70..do	10,871.64	Do.....do.
1..do	67..do	22,756.46	Surveyed by Wm. Ashley, contract No. 11.
2..do	67..do	22,915.17	Do.....do.
1 north	67..do	23,047.57	Do.....do.
2..do	67..do	22,945.39	Do.....do.
1..do	66..do	23,088.86	Do.....do.
2..do	66..do	23,075.25	Do.....do.
5 south	69..do	22,989.13	Surveyed by Wm. Ashley, contract No. 14.
5..do	70..do	4,556.01	Surveyed by Wm. Ashley, contract No. 15.
21	Total	431,067.06	

E.

SURVEYOR GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Santa Fé, New Mexico, September 1, 1864.

SIR: In accordance with usage, and instructions from your office, I have the honor to submit my annual report upon the condition and wants of this surveying district.

SUSPENDED SURVEYS.

Mr. Thomas Means, deputy surveyor, has failed to make the corrections, or to explain the discrepancies between his survey of the town of Mora grant, and the survey of the Las Vegas grant, as required by instructions from this office, and his work remains suspended. Nothing has been done with reference to his survey of the four townships mentioned in my last annual report. Having neglected to make the examinations and corrections required of him, no further steps have been taken in the matter.

PRIVATE CLAIMS.

I have again to call your attention to the condition of the titles to land in those portions of this district where, before the acquisition of the Territory by the United States, grants of land to individuals and colonies had been made by the governments of Spain and Mexico. Until the boundaries of these claims

shall be ascertained and marked, individuals claiming pre-emptions or the benefit of the homestead law can have no assurance of title, nor can the public surveys be prosecuted in the neighborhood without there remaining the probability that, when the boundaries of the private claims shall be ascertained, the work will prove to be included by them, and the whole cost be lost to the government. I beg to refer to my reports of 1862 and 1863, and to urge upon the department a further consideration of the suggestions therein respecting these claims.

SYSTEM OF SURVEYING.

I have had the honor upon several occasions to call your attention to the defects in the present system of surveying the public lands, as applied to our mountain region. As you are aware, the arable land throughout the Rocky Mountain region—which includes the Territories of Montana, Idaho, Colorado, Utah, Nevada, New Mexico, and Arizona, and a portion of Washington, and of the States of Oregon and California—is confined to the intervals or bottoms along the streams, so situated that it may be watered or irrigated by conducting water over it in ditches from the stream. These valleys of course comprise a very small part of the surface; but they are the only part of the public lands in the Territories above mentioned which will ever be purchased from the government, except, occasionally, a tract of timber land and the mineral lands, if the latter should be sold. The valleys vary in width from a few rods to several miles, and are often separated many miles by mountains, table-lands, and deserts. The table-lands of New Mexico and Arizona, and perhaps of some of the other Territories above mentioned, are covered with excellent grasses, and at wide intervals there are watering places, making them available for pasturage; but it is great folly for government to expend money in surveying them, as they can never be required for settlement. Only such lines should be extended over the intermediate country as may be necessary to connect the separate surveys of the valleys. The valleys should be surveyed in lots of not less than forty acres each, nor to exceed one hundred and sixty acres, conforming the lines to the general course of the stream in each survey, with cross lines at as near right angles as practicable, the lots extending back either way from the stream sufficient distance to include all the arable land. If the bottom or arable land should be so wide as to admit of more than one tier of lots, let the lots front on the stream, and run back to the bluffs, so that each lot shall have the benefit of the water. I regard this as a very important matter, both to the people of the Territories and to the government; and I suggest that Congress be requested to amend the law regulating the manner of surveying the public lands, so as to authorize the Commissioner of the General Land Office, *at his discretion*, to vary the system in the Territories and States above mentioned.

As a subject intimately connected with the above, I have to call your attention to the operation of the pre-emption and homestead laws in New Mexico and Arizona. In these Territories, for the purpose of mutual protection against the Indians, nearly all the settlements upon the public lands are made in towns or villages, and the irrigable lands along the stream above and below the town are allotted to the settlers in small tracts, fronting usually on the stream from one hundred to two hundred and fifty varas, and running back either way to the hills. These small holdings extend up and down the stream from the plaza or town often several miles. The pre-emption and homestead laws requiring *a residence upon the land*, the people residing in the towns and cultivating lands outside are deprived of all benefits of their provisions. It is but justice to this class of settlers that the laws should be so amended as to give them the right of pre-emption and the homestead right to the tract of land cultivated, without requiring a residence upon the land.

TERRITORIAL BOUNDARIES.

In my last annual report I urged the necessity of surveying the boundary lines between New Mexico and the Territories of Colorado and Arizona. I again call your attention to the importance of marking these lines upon the earth preparatory to the extension of the public surveys over the lands near them, as well as for the other reasons given in said report.

ARIZONA.

By a recent act of Congress the Territory of Arizona has been added to this surveying district. All of the settlements in this Territory, except those at and above Fort Mojave, on the Rio Colorado, are south of latitude 34° 30′ north. The temporary seat of government is located at Prescott, in about latitude 34° and longitude 35° 30′ west. There is little arable land in the neighborhood of the capital, but it is said there are large tracts along the Verde, Salinas, and Gila rivers. The nearest public surveys in this district to the irrigable lands along the Rio Verde are more than two hundred miles distant. As there will be little call for surveys at present in the region between the western limits of the public surveys along the Rio Grande and the Rio Verde, it will, in my opinion, be best to establish a separate meridian and base line for Arizona, a central point for which, to accommodate the future surveys of the Territory, would be somewhere in the vicinity of the junction of the Verde and Salinas rivers. A personal examination of the country, which I propose to make during the coming fall and winter, will enable me to locate the initial points for these lines, and to determine what section of the country should first be surveyed.

We are now at war with the Apache Indians, who inhabit or roam over the whole of that part of the Territory east of the Pima villages and south of latitude 34° 30′, outside of the settlements; and, until they are conquered or make peace, it will be unsafe for any surveying party, without military protection, to take the field. As soon as the condition of the country will permit—which I hope may be by the opening of the next spring, if not before—I shall put under contract the running and establishing of the meridian and base lines, and such other work as the interests of the government and the people of the district may seem to require.

Since the passage of the act adding Arizona to this surveying district, I have had no communication with Mr. Bashford, late surveyor general of that district, and am not informed what, if anything, has been done in the prosecution of the public surveys for that Territory, but hope to hear from him before my departure for that region.

PUBLIC SURVEYS.

As you have been advised, the Indian hostilities throughout this district have prevented the extension of the public surveys during the year. The same cause will prevent, for some months hence, the prosecution of work in the field to any considerable extent.

MINES AND MINERALS.

Little has been done during the past year to develop the mines of New Mexico. Some gold has been washed from the mountains near Fort Stanton, at Pinos Altos, and at the placer near Santa Fé; and during the year several rich veins of silver ore are reported as having been discovered in the range mountains east of the Rio Grande, and which run nearly parallel with that stream; but the fear of the Indians has prevented the working of the mines and "placers" of this Territory to any considerable extent.

The gold fields of Arizona have been to a greater extent worked and developed during the year than those of New Mexico. I am informed that many very rich veins of gold-bearing quartz and of silver and copper ore have been discovered in the region visited by me last season, on the waters of the Agua Fria and Hasiampa. At last accounts the first quartz mill was at La Paz, on the way to be put in operation on the Hasiampa, but no works have yet been erected for the reduction of the silver or copper ores. The Indians have interfered with the working of these mines also, but they have been severely chastised, and it is hoped that they will do no further mischief in that section.

The silver and copper mines along the Colorado river have been opened and proven, and many new ones discovered during the year.

The discoveries and explorations of the year have proven—if proof were wanting—the whole of western and southern Arizona to be supassingly rich in the precious metals. My own opinion regarding the mineral wealth of that region, heretofore expressed in my reports and other communications to you, has been fully justified by these further discoveries and developments.

NAVAJO INDIANS.

Since my last annual report the Navajo Indians have been so far conquered that, of those remaining, all but a few roving bands have surrendered themselves, and consented to leave their country and go upon the reservation set apart for their use (with the Apaches) on the Pecos river. Over seven thousand Navajoes are now on this reserve. I am informed that they have between two thousand and three thousand acres of land under cultivation, that their crops are excellent, and that they are contented and happy in their new homes.

This removal of the Navajoes will open for settlement a fine pastoral region, with some good agricultural land, not less than three hundred miles in extent from east to west by two hundred from north to south, embracing the northwestern part of New Mexico and the northeastern part of Arizona. I will extend the public surveys into this new region whenever the remaining Indians shall be removed and the public interests may require it.

APACHE INDIANS.

The Apache Indians, who roam over the southern part of New Mexico and more than one-third of Arizona, continue their hostilities. The greater part of the troops in this military department have been, since the first of June last, in pursuit of them, and many have been overtaken and killed or captured; but the war is not yet closed, and, except in considerable parties, it is not safe for white men to travel anywhere over that region outside of the settlements.

Mr. David J. Miller re-entered upon the duties of translator in this office on the 1st of May last, and has made some progress in the classification and translation of the Spanish and Mexican documents referred to in my letter of January 12, 1864. He will continue the translation of these papers until all that are considered of sufficient importance shall be translated into English.

Papers on file in this office relating to claims to land under grants from Spain and Mexico are often required, to be used as evidence in the trial of causes in the United States and territorial courts. It is not proper, in my opinion, that the original papers should be taken from the office, except in the custody of the surveyor general; but, as there is no law requiring them to be filed or recorded in this office, and none constituting them *records* of the office, it is questionable whether the surveyor general ought to withhold them when demanded by the parties who filed them.

The public interest would be greatly subserved if the papers on file constituting the muniments of title in all claims to land, under the laws, usages, and customs of

Spain and Mexico, were declared by law *records* of this office, and copies thereof, under the official certificate and seal of the surveyor general, made evidence in all courts and places where the originals, if produced, would be evidence. The law should also have a provision similar to that contained in section 11, chapter 145, United States Statutes at Large, providing for a seal, &c.

The several statements accompanying this report are as follows:

A.—Salary account current for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1864.

B.—Incidental expense account current for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1864.

C.—Estimates for appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1866.

D.—Names, nativities, &c., of each person employed in this office from the date of my last annual report to date.

I am, respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN A. CLARK,
Surveyor General New Mexico and Arizona.

Hon. J. M. EDMUNDS,
Commissioner General Land Office, Washington City, D. C.

(A.)—SALARY ACCOUNT.

The United States in account with the office of the surveyor general of New Mexico for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1864.

Dr.					Cr.			
1863.					1863.			
Sept. 17	To David J. Miller, clerk	$78 35			Feb. 25	By appropriation for surveyor general for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1864.		$3,000 00
30	To John A. Clark, surveyor general	750 00						
30	To David J. Miller, translator	48 91			25	By appropriation for translator for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1864.		2,000 00
30	To John M. Clark, draughtsman	69 29						
			$946 55		July 1	By unexpended balance of last former appropriation for clerks.		3,419 48
Nov. 9	To John M. Clark, draughtsman	163 05						
Dec. 31	To John A. Clark, surveyor general	750 00			1	By unexpended balance of last former appropriation for translator.		1,304 36
31	To David J. Miller, translator	500 00						
			1,413 05					
1864.								
March 9	To David J. Miller, clerk	85 71						
31	To John A. Clark, surveyor general	750 00						
31	To David J. Miller, clerk	36 26						
			871 97					
April 30	To David J. Miller, clerk	49 45						
June 30	To John A. Clark, surveyor general	750 00						
30	To David J. Miller, translator	335 16						
			1,134 61					
	Balance unexpended		5,357 66					
			9,723 84					9,723 84

SURVEYOR GENERAL'S OFFICE, *Santa Fé, New Mexico, September* 1, 1864.

JOHN A. CLARK, *Surveyor General.*

(B.)—INCIDENTAL EXPENSE ACCOUNT.

DR. *The United States in account with the office of the surveyor general of New Mexico for the fiscal year ending June* 30, 1864. CR.

1863.					1863.		
July 3	For silver protractor and ivory scale	$20 00		Feb. 25	By appropriation for rent and other incidental expenses for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1864.	$2,000 00
23	For freight on stationery	2 00				
Sept. 23	For firewood	20 25		July 1	By unexpended balance of appropriation for rent and other incidental expenses for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1863.	2,339 00
29	For services of messenger	8 00				
30	For services of messenger	2 60				
30	For shovel and tongs	3 00				
30	For postage and box rent	5 70				
30	For office rent	45 00				
			$106 55			
Oct. 3	For firewood	10 12				
10	For services of draughtsman	10 00				
12	For 5 gallons coal oil	17 50				
12	For kerosene lamp	5 00				
12	For coal oil can	2 00				
12	For 4 pounds candles	1 50				
15	For 1¼ gallon coal oil	5 00				
27	For dusting brush	1 00				
28	For services of blacksmith	50				
Nov. 30	For services of messenger	16 00				
Dec. 2	For broom	75				
22	For firewood	5 00				
23	For cutting firewood	50				
26	For firewood	20 00				
31	For services of messenger	8 00				
31	For lamp chimney	1 00				
31	For postage and box rent	2 80				
31	For office rent	45 00				
			151 67			
1864.						
Jan. 31	For services of messenger	8 00				
Feb. 13	For repairs of office furniture	5 00				
18	For firewood	5 75				
29	For services of messenger	8 00				
March 14	For firewood	1 00				
18	For firewood	3 87				
21	For lamp chimney and wick	2 00				

INCIDENTAL EXPENSE ACCOUNT—Continued.

The United States in account with the office of the surveyor general of New Mexico for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1864—Continued.

DR. CR.

1864.				1863.		
March 29	For firewood	$2 25		July 1		
31	For firewood	2 00				
31	For postage and box rent	2 90				
31	For services of messenger	8 00				
31	For office rent	45 00				
			$93 77			
April 11	For firewood	3 00				
30	For services of messenger	8 00				
May 31	For services of messenger	8 00				
June 30	For services of messenger	8 00				
30	For postage and box rent	2 70				
30	For office rent	45 00				
			74 70			
	Balance unexpended	.....	3,912 31			
			4,339 00			$4,339 00

JOHN A. CLARK, *Surveyor General.*

SURVEYOR GENERAL'S OFFICE, *Santa Fé, New Mexico, September* 1, 1864.

(C.)—*Estimate of appropriations required for the office of the surveyor general of New Mexico for the fiscal year ending June* 30, 1866.

ON SALARY ACCOUNT.

Compensation of—	Amounts.	Remarks.
Surveyor general	$3,000 00	Compensation fixed by organic act of July 22, 1854.
Translator	2,000 00	To perform also the duties of chief clerk.
Draughtsman	1,750 00	To be also computer of surveys.
	6,750 00	

ON SURVEYING AND INCIDENTAL EXPENSE ACCOUNT.

Object of the appropriation.	Amounts.
For public surveys, continuing survey of base, meridian, township, and subdivisional lines	$5,000 00
For fuel, office rent, stationery, and incidental expenses	1,000 00
For messenger and watchman	200 00
	6,200 00

JOHN A. CLARK, *Surveyor General.*

SURVEYOR GENERAL'S OFFICE, *Santa Fé, New Mexico, September* 1, 1864.

(D.)—*Statement exhibiting the name, grade in the office, nativity, State or Territory whence appointed, and rate of compensation per annum of each person employed in the office of the surveyor general of New Mexico since the last annual statement, September* 30, 1863, *to date hereof.*

Name.	Grade.	Nativity.	Whence appointed.	Compensation.	Remarks.
John A. Clark	Surveyor general	New York	Illinois	$3,000 00	Entered on discharge of duties October 9, 1861.
David J. Miller	Translator	Alabama	New Mexico	2,000 00	Discharged December 31; reappointed May 1.*
John M. Clark	Draughtsman	Michigan	Colorado	1,500 00	Discharged November 9.
Desgeorges Etienne	Messenger	France	New Mexico	96 00	Discharged November 30.
Tom Larns	Messenger	South Carolina	New Mexico	96 00	Employed since December 1.

* During the authorized absence of the surveyor general, from January 18 to August 10, Mr. Miller had charge of the office, and was paid therefor at the rate of fifty dollars per month, until entering upon the discharge of his duties as translator.

JOHN A. CLARK, *Surveyor General.*

SURVEYOR GENERAL'S OFFICE, *Santa Fé, New Mexico, September* 1, 1864.

F.

SURVEYOR GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Tucson, Arizona Territory, July 4, 1864.

SIR: In accordance with your letter of instructions, dated August 18, 1863, I have the honor to submit a report of such useful information as I have been able to obtain with regard to the mineral and other resources of the Territory, population, extent of agricultural settlements, &c.

The office was opened January 25, 1864. Since then I have visited various mining regions, and have travelled over much grazing and agricultural lands and some desert; and I am satisfied, from conversations with those who have had the best opportunities for judging, and from my own observations, that in an agricultural point of view Arizona is not the most inconsiderable of any of the Territories. There is some worthless and unreclaimable desert, but the valleys are rich and productive. South of the Gila and along the Colorado two crops a year are raised without difficulty.

The first crops, mostly wheat and barley, are raised almost exclusively by artificial irrigation; but it is the opinion of some California farmers that much may be raised without it. The second crops are generally corn and beans, and require but little or no artificial irrigation.

In every explored portion of the Territory fine valleys are found that may be irrigated by the streams that flow through them. This is the case of the eastern and southeastern, watered by the many affluents of the Little Colorado and the Gila. A large area along the Colorado of the West may be irrigated by that river. At this time, wheat, corn, and beans are raised by the Indians, who take advantage of its annual overflow.

Valle-de-China—so named by Major Whipple, and well described by him in his Reports (vol. 3)—is situate about seventy miles southwest of the San Francisco mountain, and is well watered by a beautiful living stream passing through it. There is a heavy growth of juniper upon the table-lands and mountains adjoining it, and extensive pine forests bordering on the west, north, and northeast, extending to the San Francisco mountain. The civil officers passed through sixty miles of this forest between that mountain and the valley. It extended upon either hand as far as the eye could reach. The pine is generally of good quality.

The following valleys, named from the different streams along which they lie, or the towns in their immediate vicinity, were cultivated to a greater or less extent until recently, to wit: Araviapa, San Pedro, Tubac, Calabasas, Sepori, Gubabi, Tumacacori, which, together with Tucson and Xanhavier, contain between 40,000 and 50,000 acres of arable land.

When the United States troops were withdrawn from the Territory, in 1861, the settlers were left without any adequate protection against the Apache Indians. They were compelled to leave the settlements, except Tucson and Xanhavier, with their teams and what effects they could carry with them. A few were murdered. Large quantities of grain were left in the fields, and buildings that in some instances cost several thousand dollars, with their furniture, were abandoned, and large numbers of cattle and hogs were driven off by the Indians and the lower class of the Mexicans.

These settlements have not been reoccupied. The Verde, near the junction with the Salinas, has a rich valley, about fifteen miles long, with an abundance of water for irrigation. From its source to its mouth it is literally strewn with ruins of ancient towns. Fir, oak, and cottonwood grow along its border. The Salinas has a large valley, the extent of which I am unable to give from my own observation, as I passed over but a small portion of its border. A federal civil officer of the Territory, who with a friend recently passed down the Verde,

says in his published account of the journey, "We crossed the Salinas, and the trail led us across the remains of an ancient acequia. At the point where we crossed it was about fifty feet in width at the top and twenty feet at the bottom. For two and a half hours we rode along in sight of the aqueduct and the traces of the ruins of the city near it." A city six or seven miles across in a straight line, with the known density of the Aztec population, indicates numbers that may well stagger the imagination. Standing upon a high mound, he says further: "From the top of it the eye sweeps over the vast extent of the peninsula between the Salinas and the Verde rivers. The soil is rich, and only needs the moistening of irrigation to be transformed from a desert to a garden."

The crops of the Pimas and Maricopas for the last two years have been about 1,700 bushels of wheat and 4,000 bushels of corn per year, besides melons, pumpkins, &c. I am informed that their reservation is capable of raising four times that amount with proper cultivation and an economical use of water. They raise a good quality of cotton with the rudest kind of culture.

The climate and soil are regarded as favorable, also, for the cultivation of sugar-cane and tobacco. The latter grows wild a little south of Tucson, and is gathered by the Indians. Large quantities are raised just over the line in Sonora.

Tillage is of the most primitive kind. Although two crops are raised annually for a great many years in succession at the Pimas and Maricopas—for over two hundred, I believe—and the land never manured, except by the fertilizing properties of the water with which it is irrigated, yet the capabilities of the soil do not seem to be impaired.

As a grazing country I do not believe it is excelled on this continent. The valleys, table-lands, and, very generally, the mountains, are covered with the rich gramma and other nutritious grasses. It is said that within the memory of some now living over 2,000,000 head of stock, including horn cattle, horses, mules, asses, and sheep, subsisted within the territory south of the Gila. The country has long since been stripped of these by the marauding, thieving Apaches.

The climate is delightful. The summers are warm, but not oppressive, excepting on the Lower Gila and along the Colorado, where the heat for a few months of the year is extreme. The nights are cool and invigorating.

The winters are open, and cattle are wintered without hay. The grasses are but little injured, after they have been cured upon the ground, by the slight rains, until new grass appears.

The rainy season is from June to September, inclusive. The first are general; after which there are frequent and heavy local showers.

The mineral resources of the Territory are beyond comprehension. It contains a belt of 400 miles in length, coming from the north and entering at the northwest, and, running diagonally through, passes out at the southeast corner. It has many and extensive spurs along the Colorado, and at several points along the eastern boundary. It is claimed by men of extensive mining experience that wherever any section of this belt has been examined it has been found that the metalliferous veins are more numerous, better defined, and richer—judging mostly from surface indications—than at any other point where this gigantic vein has been cut. Ancient furnaces with pieces of slag are found in various places, and appearances indicate that mining was conducted in the most primitive manner, and that when slight obstacles were encountered the mine was abandoned for a new one. The metals usually found are gold, silver, copper, iron, and lead. Salt is found in great abundance, and coal in various places.

The greater portion of the Territory has never been visited by the white man. Wherever the venturesome trapper and invincible gold hunter have penetrated these regions they invariably give, so far as I have conversed with them, the most glowing descriptions of the fine valleys and good grazing sections, and of

the almost fabulous richness of the placer mines, and of the gold and silver lodes. Much allowance should be made for exaggeration, but that there is some foundation for these reports no one will doubt who has seen and conversed with them.

In the years 1861 and 1862 a large emigration was induced hither by the reported discoveries of rich and extensive placer mines. The truth of these reports was verified, but provisions were high and water scarce. As high as two dollars per gallon was paid for water delivered at the mines upon the mountain. For these reasons, miners generally were not successful. There is plenty of water for four or five months of the year, during which time the mines pay good wages. With the establishment of the territorial government confidence began to be restored. The heavier mining companies are now returning with machinery and the means of working the mines.

The farmers are looking up their "ranches," and all the lands that can be irrigated, particularly at the points I have designated, will soon be occupied by *bona fide* settlers.

The home market will readily absorb all the cereals and vegetables the farmer can produce, at high prices, making these lands very valuable. A good farm is quite as profitable as a good mine. I am well satisfied from what I have seen of this Territory, and from a careful inquiry in regard to it, that it will be able to raise its own food with an immense exportation of cattle and sheep, horses and mules, &c.

The idea of many in the States that this Territory is a barren, sandy desert, arises, I suspect, from the country through which the old stage road runs, between the Pima villages and Fort Yuma, a distance of about two hundred miles. This road follows the Gila river, and all along the line of it and for a distance of about eight miles on each side no grass grows. But even this land, where it can be irrigated, is found very rich and productive.

For the raising of sheep particularly this Territory will offer very great inducements, the dryness of the climate and the altitude of her table-lands, hills, and mountains making it very healthy for that useful animal.

It is my firm conviction that the time will come when the value of the wool of this Territory will at least equal the value of the cotton crop in any of the southern States.

The Apache Indian is the curse of this country. After careful inquiry of those who are most familiar with this tribe and who have lived with them, it is estimated that they can muster eighteen hundred warriors. The raids made on them the present season have been quite successful; many have been killed or taken prisoners and their crops to a considerable extent destroyed. With their subjugation a large emigration may be expected.

The only navigable river which borders on this Territory is the Rio Colorado, which is navigable for over four hundred miles from its mouth during the greater part of the year for flat-bottomed boats. Boats are now running regularly to La Paz, a thriving town of about eight hundred inhabitants, and about eighty miles above Fort Yuma. They frequently run some distance above.

Lieutenant Ives's report upon the navigability of the Colorado river seems to be fully confirmed.

This Territory will never be complete without the "Bay of Libertad," a distance of about two hundred miles from this place, on the Gulf of California, in the state of Sonora. Major Fergusson has made an official survey and exploration both of the "Bay of Libertad" and the road leading to it from this place, and speaks very highly of them both. The road is evidently one of the very best in the country. The opening of this bay to the people of this Territory would enable ships both from the Atlantic and Pacific to come so near to the settled portions of our Territory as to enable the settlers to purchase their sup-

plies at reasonable prices, and, in return, take off the products of our mines and of our grazing lands.

The government is now receiving its goods for this part of the Territory by way of Guaymas and Sonora, a distance of about four hundred miles by land.

As I firmly believe, all things considered, this is the most valuable Territory that belongs to the United States, I sincerely hope that the government will afford her every opportunity and assistance it conveniently can to speedily develop its resources, and induce intelligent settlers to emigrate to it.

The larger proportion of its population is Mexican, but its controlling population seems to be American or those speaking the English language. The legislature just elected are nearly all American. Some of the territorial officers are making arrangements to bring their families to this country, which, together with those now arriving, will, we hope, form a nucleus to society, that schools may soon be opened and the institutions of our country firmly established, that the population we now have may become Americanized, or their children, at least, induced to learn the English language, and the spirit and enterprise of our people may find full vent and scope.

In an adjoining Territory, where the controlling population is Mexican, the English language is not generally spoken. Even the language of her legislature and statutes, and very generally of her courts, is the Spanish, and the American jurist has to submit to get his knowledge of her statutes from a *translation*. No established schools are known to exist as recognized by her laws, and no inducement is offered to the American immigrant; and the question to be settled in this Territory during the next few years will be, whether the American population is to be assimilated to the native, or the native population shall be Americanized.

Believing, as I do, that it is for the interest of all parties that we should become one homogeneous people, having similar laws and speaking one uniform language, it is my earnest desire that every facility may be offered those wishing to emigrate to this country to procure homesteads on the public domain by having the rich valleys and table-lands of this Territory speedily surveyed and brought into market, as they will all be wanted at an early day.

The contiguity of our Territory to the Pacific ocean by the Gulf of California and the Colorado river renders her easily accessible by water communication, and gives her the same advantages as though she were located on the Pacific ocean itself. Small parties will be in more or less danger from the Indians, and I would therefore suggest that an order be obtained and sent us from the War Department for a small escort to be supplied by the military commandant at Tubac to guard the surveying parties where it shall be thought necessary.

I am aware that the estimate below of prices per mile for surveying will be considered as high; but considering the high price of living, I doubt whether competent deputies can be induced to contract at a less price.

ESTIMATE OF SURVEYS IN ARIZONA TERRITORY FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1866.

For base meridian and township lines, 600 miles, at $20	$12,000 00
For township and subdivision lines, 2,000 miles, at $12	24,000 00
Total estimate for surveys in Arizona	36,000 00

Of the amount of appropriations for this Territory for surveys, salary, and incidental expense accounts I am not informed, excepting $5,000 for surveys at the time the Territory was organized.

The salary and incidental expense accounts for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1864, have already been furnished in the quarterly accounts rendered by this office.

ESTIMATE FOR SALARIES.

I much prefer to leave it discretionary with the department to make such estimate of the clerical force necessary, and to recommend such appropriation for salaries, as you may judge proper according to the amount of work to be done.

ESTIMATE OF INCIDENTAL EXPENSES.

For rent, furniture, and other incidental expenses pertaining to the office..... $2,500 00

LEVI BASHFORD,
Surveyor General of Arizona.

Hon. J. M. EDMUNDS,
Commissioner of General Land Office, Washington, D. C.

G.

UNITED STATES SURVEYOR GENERAL'S OFFICE,
San Francisco, California, August 16, 1864.

SIR: In compliance with instructions from the department, I herewith submit my annual report, in duplicate, in reference to the surveys executed in the State of California and Nevada Territory, and other operations of this office during the year ending June 30, 1864.

I also forward statements of the business appertaining to this surveying department to accompany the report, as follows, to wit:

A.—Statement of contracts during the year 1863–'64.

B.—Statement showing the number of miles surveyed in California and Nevada Territory to June 30, 1864.

C.—Account. Appropriation for surveys of public lands and private land claims, 1863–'64.

D.—Account. Appropriation for salary of surveyor general and clerks, 1863–'64.

E.—Account. Appropriation for rent of office, &c.

F.—Statement. Field-notes of public surveys sent to Washington during the year ending June 30, 1864.

G.—Statement. Descriptive notes, decrees of courts, &c., relative to private land claims, to accompany plats for patents, compiled for transmission to the the department at Washington, 1863–'64.

H.—Statement. Plats made in office, 1863–'64.

I.—Statement. Examinations and reports made to the department for patent of all subdivisional surveys heretofore pre-empted, or selected, under act of Congress in relation thereto.

K.—Statement showing the number and present condition of surveys of private land claims, under instructions from this office, during 1863–'64.

L.—List of lands surveyed in California and Nevada Territory during 1863–'64.

M.—Estimate for surveying service in California and Nevada Territory for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1866.

In addition to the office work as set forth in the foregoing statements, the employés have been engaged in the following duties, viz:

1. Copying the correspondence of this office.
2. Making out contracts in triplicate.

3. Making out instructions for surveys of private land claims in duplicate.
4. Examination of field-notes of public surveys returned by deputies.
5. Examination of field-notes and tablings of surveys of private land claims returned by deputies.
6. Examination of location of surveys of private land claims.
7. Making sketches to accompany contracts of public surveys and private land claims.
8. Keeping in order the records of plats and field-notes of public andprivate surveys.
9. Keeping in order the Spanish and Mexican archives and records of the late board of land commissioners.
10. Making out quarterly accounts and certificates to vouchers.
11. Making out accounts and bonds of deputy surveyors for surveys executed.
12. Posting the books of accounts and records appertaining to the business of the office.
13. Exhibiting the archives, land commission papers, records, and plats to parties interested and making the necessary explanations.
14. Making out in quadruplicate the annual synopsis and report, with accompanying statements.

So much has been said, in previous annual reports, respecting the inadequacy of means to carry out with proportionate despatch the surveys required by the increasing population of this surveying district, that I find but little to add to the expression of the previous views in regard to the same.

The surveys of the public lands have been restricted in proportion as the appropriation therefor is small, saving and excepting those cases wherein the amount of expenses has been deposited for that purpose by the interested parties, of which due notice has heretofore been given to your office.

The principal portion of the surveys of public lands during the past year in California and Nevada Territory, under the corresponding appropriation, agreeably to the expressed wishes of the department, are such as are shown to have been executed in the vicinity of the proposed line of the Pacific railroad, the sum total of which is exhibited in the accompanying document marked L; and it is proposed to continue the same kind of work by contracts under the present year's appropriation.

In respect to the connexions of this class of surveys, this office feels at present greatly embarrassed, from the fact that the survey of the lines of connexion of those distant tracts with the established lines of public surveys in California has been rejected* in the account rendered of the deputy surveyor who performed the work—an embarrassment which can only be removed by specific instructions as to the manner in which the department intends to prosecute the contemplated work respecting those isolated fertile tracts or valleys which are, or may hereafter become, the seats of flourishing fixed communities. The most remote of the surveys thus made is that of Deputy E. H. Dyer, embracing part of township 33 north, range 34 east, Mount Diablo meridian, in Nevada Territory, in the neighborhood of which there are supposed to be lands susceptible of cultivation, which cannot fail to invite prompt immigration.

In the prosecution of such remote surveys, it is desirable to know, before entering into any contracts for the same, how it is intended that the relative position of the lands thus surveyed shall be established, and exhibited on the general

*The rejected deputy surveyor's account referred to by the surveyor general was for 115 miles of zigzag or traverse line, *not marked in the field*, amounting to $1,725, which there is no authority of law for paying.

No authority rests with the department, under existing laws, to change the present mode of continuous rectangular surveying. This matter was made the subject of a communication to the Committee on Public Lands of the House of Representatives, at the last session, in response to the call of said committee.

map of the State or adjoining Territory, a point which it is hoped will be early decided by the department.

Should some discretionary power be conferred on this office in the selection of those lands which should thus be first surveyed, it is thought that such a measure would operate to the advantage of those who may select in preference any of the said tracts, and of which this office may have early notice. In contracts for such description of surveys, it is often difficult to precisely specify beforehand the township in which the land may lie—this can only be determined by the surveyor on the spot; hence another reason for that discretionary power in the substitution or change of one tract out of the contract for one embraced therein.

The deputy surveyors, in the course of their work, have had to encounter difficulties of such magnitude that few, if any of them, are now able to undertake that class of public work under the present circumstances. While the renumeration for their labors is allowed to them in currency, which is here depreciated to so low a rate, their obligations to their assistants, and the other needful expenses for such expeditions, sometimes difficult and remote, are always required to be paid by them in specie. This is not all: the payments for the work that has been done under the deposit system, now arising to a considerable amount, have not even yet been satisfied,* although it is so long since that system went into operation, both with regard to public surveys and surveys of private land claims, the said amount remaining on deposit for the benefit of no one, while the deputies who have performed the work are constantly harassed by the demands of those that claim to have helped them in carrying it on.

The office employés, too, who have no other means of support than their pay, have greatly suffered in this region, where the currency is so much depreciated; but as the department is by this time aware of these facts, I will offer no further comments on the subject.

The arrangement made with the State surveyor general of California with reference to swamp and overflowed land selections made by the State, where the lines of segregation have not been previously established, and the mode of proving the character of such tracts of land by affidavits of disinterested persons, it is confidently hoped, will prove acceptable to the department.

There are vast tracts of timbered land in this State and adjoining Territory of Nevada, which could be advantageously sold for the benefit of the government, but before this could be conveniently done some measurement and description thereof should be obtained. Some of these tracts may be too far remote from any of the public lines of surveys to form connexions therewith, but as it is believed that your office will have discretionary power in regard to a different mode of surveying lands, similarly located, at remote distances from the said public lines, I would recommend that the same discretionary power be exercised by your office over such timbered lands.

The surveys of private land claims during the year have been restricted to those tracts, the claimants of which have made the necessary deposits of the amounts to cover the surveying expenses thereof. Most of the surveys of these claims have had to be submitted to the district courts of the United States for their final action thereon, and there are various cases of that class now pending before said courts.

Many more tracts of the description above mentioned might have been surveyed, but the unwillingness or inability of the claimants thereof to incur the expense have prevented the execution of a great deal of this class of work.

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* The delay in the payment of the accounts under the deposit system, to which the surveyor general refers, is not chargeable to this officer. These accounts were long since reported to the First Comptroller of the Treasury for payment, some of them as long as a year ago; the responsibility for their non-payment rests elsewhere, a fact of which the surveyor general was duly apprised.

If not incompatible with the views of the department, I would earnestly recommend the extension of various township lines over some of the most important mineral regions, in order to have a better idea of the true position and topographical character of tracts so rich in mineral wealth, a correct knowledge of which cannot fail to prove highly interesting to the government in particular, and with a view to future legislation, as well as to the mining interest in general.

Not having received the lithographed maps which are usually forwarded by your department to this office, for the purpose of inscribing thereon the lines of surveys executed during the year, and thus exhibiting a complete view of all the work done in the State and adjoining Territory of Nevada, I regret I cannot annex it hereto; nor is there time sufficient to complete a map of the whole to accompany this report; but as soon as the said lithograph is received, it shall be promptly filled with the year's work, and be forwarded to your department.

Having ascertained that the legislatures of California and Nevada Territory had respectively authorized the survey of the eastern boundary of the State, and that the proper officers had actually measured and established a considerable portion of the said boundary, application was made to the governors of the said State and Territory for a report respecting the extent of the said boundary, so far as it had been run. In reply, they have kindly offered to furnish this office with copies of the field-notes and map, as soon as they can be prepared.

In connexion with the operations of this office, I would recommend that the said work be adopted, if acceptable to the department, for the reason that further appropriations by the United States for a new survey of the same would not be required; and the determination of other points might be established on an agreed line, which would become useful in the prosecution of future surveys.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

L. UPSON,
United States Surveyor General.

Hon. J. M. EDMUNDS,
Commissioner General Land Office, Washington, D. C.

(A.)—*Statement of contracts for public surveys entered into during the fiscal year* 1863–'64.

Deputy.	Date of contract.	Location of work.	Amount of contract.	Charged to appropriation.	Special deposit.	Remarks.
E. Dyer, (C)	June 18, 1863	Mount Diablo meridian, N. and E	$7,500	Charged to appropriation		Closed.
Joseph Johnston, (C)	Sept. 10, 1863	do N. and E	130		Special deposit	
E. H. Dyer, (N)	Oct. 1, 1863	do N. and E	7,500	Charged to appropriation		Closed.
E. Dyer, (C)	Oct. 1, 1863	do N. and E	2,000	do		Closed.
George H. Thompson, (C)	Oct. 9, 1863	do S. and W	200		Special deposit	Closed.
George H. Thompson, (C)	Dec. 14, 1863	do N. and E	570	Charged to appropriation		Closed.
N. Westcoatt, (C)	Dec. 16, 1863	do N. and E	600		Special deposit	Closed.
H. P. Handy, (C)	Feb. 6, 1864	do N. and E	228		do	Closed.
T. Sprague, (C)	Feb. 10, 1864	San Bernardino meridian, N. and W	800			Withdrawn.
G. H. Thompson, (C)	Feb. 20, 1864	Mount Diablo meridian, N. and E	1,450		Special deposit	Closed.
H. P. Handy, (C)	Feb. 27, 1864	do N. and E	366		do	Closed.
J. T. Pennington, (C)	M'ch 1, 1864	do N. and E	135		do	Closed.
Ansel D. Fuller, (C)	M'ch 12, 1864	do S. and W	56		do	
H. P. Handy, (C)	M'ch 14, 1864	do S. and E	216		do	Closed.
A. W. Von Schmidt, (C)	M'ch 24, 1864	do S. and W	504		do	
G. H. Thompson, (C)	M'ch 14, 1864	do N. & E. and S. & W.	488		do	Closed.
L. Ransom, (C)	M'ch 28, 1864	do S. and W	385		do	Closed.
S. Millington, (C)	April 9, 1864	do N. and W	252		do	

NOTE.—Contracts marked "C," surveys in California; contracts marked "N," surveys in Nevada Territory.

(B.)—*Statement of the number of miles surveyed in California and Nevada Territory, to June* 30, 1864.

	BASE.			MERIDIAN.			STANDARD.			TRAVERSE.			TOWNSHIP.			SECTION.			MEANDER.		
	Miles.	Chs.	Lks.	Miles.	Chs.	Lks.	Miles.	Chs.	Lks.	Miles.	Chs.	Lks.	Miles.	Chs.	Lks.	Miles.	Chs.	Lks.	Miles.	Chs.	Lks.
Per last report	330	60	57	696	39	49	3,930	49	23	2,550	49	86	19,937	26	44	73,817	54	38	.....	.....	.....
Returned this year	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9	41	58	.....	.....	.....	156	56	25	724	40	61	68	33	58
Total miles surveyed in Cal'a.	330	60	57	696	39	49	3,940	10	81	2,550	49	86	20,094	2	69	74,542	14	99	68	33	58
Surveys in Nevada Territory	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	24	24	60	115	75	55	155	28	65	813	4	6	27	1	85
Grand total	330	60	57	696	39	49	3,964	35	41	2,666	45	41	20,249	31	34	75,355	19	5	95	35	43

(C.)

Account of appropriations for surveys of public lands and private land claims in California and Nevada Territory for the fiscal year 1863–'64.

DR. CR.

Date.	Nature of receipts.	Amount.	Date.	Nature of work.	Amount.
1863–'4.	To balance from last year	$6,087 20	1863.		
	To amount of appropriation 1863–'64 for California	15,000 00	July 20	By J. T. Stratton, survey part Rancho Milpitas	$88 26
	To amount of appropriation 1863–'64 for Nevada Territory	10,000 00	20	By J. T. Stratton, survey part Rancho San Antonio	183 28
	To certificates of deposit	9,595 00	20	By J. T. Stratton, survey part Rancho Valle de San José	120 21
			20	By J. T. Stratton, survey part Rancho Valle San Pablo	319 06
			August 15	By Visalia Delta, advertising, (three accounts)	60 30
			Oct. 30	By G. H. Thompson, survey account, contract Oct. 9, 1863	214 61
			Nov. 13	By E. H. Dyer, survey account, contract Oct. 6, 1862	2 806 26
			Dec. 10	By Contra Costa Gazette, advertising	10 00
			1864.		
			Feb 15	By E. Dyer, survey account, contract June 18, 1863	7,173 84
			March 23	By E. Dyer, survey account, Oct 1, 1863	1,579 92
			31	By G. H. Thompson, survey account, contract Feb. 20, 1864	1,305 75
			31	By T. J. Dewoody, survey account, instructions Nov. 23, 1863	880 04
			31	By G. H. Thompson, survey account, instructions Dec. 14, 1863	563 08
			April 12	By G. H. Thompson, survey Rancho Suez	602 24
			15	By E. H. Dyer, survey account, contract Oct. 1, 1863	9,615 32
			15	By G. H. Thompson, survey part Rancho Sobrante de San Jacinto	258 34
			15	By E. H. Dyer, survey account, contract Oct. 6, 1862, and instructions July 14, 1863	1,919 16
			19	By T. J. Dewoody, survey account, examination of E. H. Dyer's work, T. 3 N., Rs. 3 and 4 W., Mt. D. M	98 00
			19	By G. H. Thompson, survey account, contract March 14, 1864	465 52
			20	By T. J. Dewoody, survey Rancho Laguna Tache	736 68
			20	By J. T. Stratton, survey Rancho San Ramon	499 27
			May 3	By F. McCrellish, advertising	18 00
			3	By Visalia Delta, advertising	12 00
			16	By Los Angeles News, advertising	18 00
			June 2	By G. H. Thompson, survey Rancho San Joaquin or Rosa Morada	160 17
		40,682 20			29,707 31
	Balance	10,974 89		Balance	10,974 89
					40,682 20

(D.)

Account of appropriation for compensation of the surveyor general for California and the clerks in his office during fiscal year 1863–'64.

Dr.			Cr.	
To amount paid surveyor general and clerks, first quarter		$3,752 16	By amount of appropriation, as advised by letter May 18, 1863	$14,100 00
To amount paid surveyor general and clerks, second quarter		3,521 74	By certificates of deposit	2,088 00
To amount paid surveyor general and clerks, third quarter		4,263 19		
To amount paid clerks, fourth quarter	$3,559 34			
To amount paid E. F. Beale, from April 1st to April 20th	164 84			
To amount paid L. Upson, from April 9th to June 30th	684 07			
Total amount paid fourth quarter		4,408 25		16,188 00
Total balance		242 66	By balance	242 66
		16,188 00		

(E.)

Statement of account of appropriation for rent of office, fuel, books, stationery, and other incidental expenses, including pay of messengers, 1863–'64.

Dr.		Cr	
To amount paid July, August, and September, 1863	$1,063 00	By amount of appropriation	$4,000 00
To amount paid October, November, and December, 1863	1,219 45		
To amount paid January, February, and March, 1864	1,314 15	Balance	431 00
To amount paid April, May, and June, 1864	834 40		4,431 00
	4,431 00		

(F.)

Statement of field-notes of public surveys sent to Washington from the surveyor general's office, California, during the year ending June 30, 1864.

MOUNT DIABLO MERIDIAN.

Deputy.	When sent.	Character of work.	Remarks.
E. H. Dyer.....	Nov. 13, 1863..	Township 17 north, range 19 east...	Subdivision work.
		Do....18.....do..... 19 " ...	Township and subdivision work.
		Do....18.....do..... 20 " ...	Subdivision work.
		Do....19.....do..... 19 " ...	Township and subdivision work.
		Do....19.....do..... 20 " ...	Subdivision work.
		Do....19.....do..... 19 " ...	Traverse.
		Do....19 ....do..... 20 " ...	Do.
			Traverse for extending 4th standard; extending 4th standard north; extending 5th standard north.
Ephraim Dyer.....	March 2, 1864..	Township 20 north, range 14 east...	Township and subdivision work.
		Do....21.....do..... 14 " ...	Do. do. do.
		Do....21.....do..... 15 " ...	Do. do. do.
		Do....21.....do..... 16 " ...	Do. do. do.
		Do....22.....do..... 14 " ...	Do. do. ko.
		Do....22.....do..... 15 " ...	Do. do. do.
		Do....22.....do..... 16 " ...	Do. do. do.
		Do....22.....do..... 17 " ...	Do. do. do.
		Do....23.....do..... 14 " ...	Do. do. do.
		Do....23.....do..... 15 " ...	Do. do. do.
		Do....23.....do..... 16 " ...	Do. do. do.
		Do....23.....do..... 17 " ...	Section lines, offset.
		Do....24.....do..... 17 " ...	Township and section lines, offset.
		Do....25.....do..... 17 " ...	Section lines, offset.
		Do....26.....do..... 16 " ...	Township and section lines, offset.
		Do....26.....do..... 15 " ...	Do. do. do.
		Do....27.....do..... 14 " ...	Township and meander lines.
		Do....27.....do..... 15 " ...	Section lines, offset.
		Do....28.....do..... 13 " ...	Township, subdivision, & meander lines.
		Do....20.....do..... 15 " ...	Subdivision work.
E. H. Dyer.....	March 15, 1864.	Township 3 north, range 3 west..	Township, subdivision, & meander lines.
		Do.... 3.....do..... 4 " ...	Township and subdivision lines.
		Do.... 4.....do..... 2 " ...	Do. do. do.
		Do.... 4.....do..... 3 " ...	Do. do. do.
		Do.... 4.....do..... 4 " ...	Do. do. do.
Ephraim Dyer.....	March 15, 1864.	Township 5 north, range 3 west..	Township and subdivision work, and resurvey of boundary of private grant.
Geo. H. Thompson..	April 12, 1864..	Township 2 south, range 6 west..	Township, subdivision, & meander lines.
		Do....14 north, range 3 east...	Do. do. do.
			Extend'g 7th standard line north.
E. H. Dyer.....	April 15, 1864..	Township 28 north, range 32 east...	Township and subdivision work.
		Do....28.....do..... 33 " ...	Township work.
		Do....29.....do..... 32 " ...	Township and subdivision work.
		Do....29.....do..... 33 " ...	Do. do. do.
		Do....30.....do..... 32 " ...	Do. do. do.
		Do....30.....do..... 33 " ...	Do. do. do.
		Do....31.....do..... 32 " ...	Do. do. do.
		Do....31.....do..... 33 " ...	Do. do. do.
		Do....32.....do..... 32 " ...	Do. do. do.
		Do... 32.....do..... 33 " ...	Do. do. do.
		Do....32.....do..... 34 " ...	Do. do. do.
		Do....33.....do..... 32 " ...	Do. do. do.
		Do....33.....do..... 33 " ...	Do. do. do.
		Do....33. ...do..... 34 " ...	Do. do. do.
			Traverse for extending the 6th standard line north; extending 6th standard line.
Geo. H. Thompson..	April 19, 1864..	Township 1 north, range 1 east...	Township and subdivision lines.
		Do....10.....do..... 1 " ...	Subdivision work.
		Do....11.....do..... 1 " ...	Do.
		Do....11.....do..... 2 " ...	Subdivision and meander lines.
		Do.... 2.....do..... 5 " ...	Traverse lines.
Ephraim Dyer.....	May 12, 1864 ..	Township 28 north, range 14 east...	Township work.
		Do....28.....do..... 15 " ...	Do.
		Do....29.....do..... 12 " ...	Township and subdivision work.
		Do....29.....do..... 13 " ...	Township lines.

F.—*Statement of field-notes of public surveys, &c.*—Continued.

Deputy.	When sent.	Character of work.	Remarks.
Ephraim Dyer.....	May 12, 1864 ..	Township 29 north, range 14 east...	Township lines.
		Do....29.....do..... 15 " ...	Do.
		Do....30.....do..... 12 " ...	Township and subdivision work.
		Do....29.....do..... 15 " ...	Section lines run as offsets.
T. J. Dewoody	June 24, 1864 ..	Township 3 north, range 2 east...	Subdivision lines.
		Do.... 5.....do..... 2 " ...	Do.
		Do.... 5.....do..... 3 " ...	Township and subdivision lines resurveyed.
		Do.... 5.....do..... 4 " ...	Subdivision lines, includ'g offsets.

(G.)

Statement of descriptive notes, decrees of court, &c., of private land claims, to accompany plats for patent, compiled for transmission to the department at Washington, during the year ending June 30, 1864.

Nature of work.	Name of claims.	To whom confirmed.	Original.	For Washington.	For Washington.	When sent.
Descriptive notes ...	Pastoria de los Bonegas	Martin Murphy	1	1	....	Sept. 2, 1863.
Decrees			....	....	1	
Descriptive notes ...	Castac	J. M. Coraimbias	1	1	....	Nov. 12, 1863.
Decrees			....	....	1	
Descriptive notes ...	Rancho de San Juan Bautista.	J. A. Narvaez.....	1	1	....	Dec. 3, 1863.
Decrees			....	....	1	
Descriptive notes ...	Rincon de San Francisquito ..	T. & S. Robles	1	1	....	Feb. 22, 1864.
Decrees			....	....	1	
Descriptive notes ...	Rmconada del Arroyo de San Francisquito.	Heirs of Maria Antonia Mesa.	1	1	....	March 1, 1864.
Decrees			....	....	1	
Descriptive notes ...	San Lorenzo	Guillermo Castro	1	1	....	March 16. 1864.
Decrees			....	....	1	
Descriptive notes ...	San Justo	Perez, Pacheco.....	1	1	....	March 28, 1864.
Decrees			....	....	1	
Descriptive notes ...	Quito	Manuel Alviso.....	1	1	....	March 29, 1864.
Decrees			....	....	1	
Descriptive notes ...	Boga.....	Thomas O'Larkin.....	1	1	....	April 11, 1864.
Decrees			....	....	1	
Descriptive notes ...	Cañada de Capay	G. O'Farrell *et al*	1	1	....	April 30. 1864.
Decrees			....	....	1	
Descriptive notes ...	Saujon de los Moquelumnes ..	A. M. Chabolla *et al.*, heirs of A. Chabolla.	1	1	....	June 22. 1864.
Decrees			....	....	1	
Descriptive notes ...	San Miguel.....	Widow & heirs of Marcus West.	1	1	....	July 4, 1864.
Decrees			....	....	1	
Descriptive notes ...	La Goleta	Daniel Hill.....	1	1	....	July 4, 1864.
Decrees			....	....	1	
Descriptive notes ...	Suez.....	Ramon Canillo de Wilson	1	1	....	July 4, 1864.
Decrees			....	....	1	
Descriptive notes ...	Rio de los Americanos	Joseph L. Folsom.....	1	1	....	July 4, 1864.
Decrees			....	....	1	

(H.)—*Statement of the plats made in the office of the United States surveyor general for California and Nevada Territory during the fiscal year* 1863–'64.

Character of work.	Original.	Department.	Original.	Department.	Register.	Original.	Department.	Tracings.	District court.	Diseños, (tracings.)	State surveyor general.	Total.
Township subdivisions	.....	.....	72	78	50	.....	.....	24	.....	1	7	232
Plats, township work	8	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	16
Plats of ranchos	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	17	25	26	14	1	.....	83
General maps	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3
	11	8	72	78	50	17	25	50	14	2	7	334

(I.)—*Statement of examinations and reports made to the department for patent of all subdivisional surveys heretofore pre-empted or selected under the act of Congress relating thereto.*

Districts.	From department.			Report land office, 1862.		Report land office, 1863.						Report land office, 1863.						Report land office, 1864.						Total.
	Warrants.	State selections.	Sales.	March.	December.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	
Humboldt	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	〃	.....	〃	〃	〃	.....	〃	1	1	1	1	.....	1	.....	17
Marysville	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	〃	〃	〃	〃	〃	〃	3	〃	5	〃	〃	〃	〃	〃	〃	.....	.....	36
San Francisco	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	*〃	1	†1. 1	†1. 〃	*1. 1†	3	〃	.....	.....	.....	.....	〃	1	.....	19
Stockton	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	〃	3	3	3	〃	〃	〃	〃	1	〃	〃	〃	.....	.....	.....	.....	〃	.....	28
Visalia	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	1	4	〃	〃	〃	〃	〃	4	〃	‡1. 1	1	1	1	1	.....	1	.....	31
Los Angeles	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	〃	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	9
	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	140

* Public buildings, † Military warrants, ‡ State selections.

(K.)

Statement showing the number and present condition of the surveys of private land claims, under instructions from this office, during the fiscal years 1863 *and* 1864.

No. of survey.	No. of land claims.	Name of rancho.	County.	Confirmee.	Date of instruction.	By whom surveyed.	LIABILITIES. Returned.				Area.	Account, when sent.	Plats and field-notes, when sent.
							Mls.	*chs.*	*lks.*		*Acres.*		
612	179	San Ramon	Contra Costa	H. W. Carpentier	June 15, 1862	J. T. Stratton							
618	141	*Milpitas	Santa Clara	J. M. Alvisu	Dec. 27, 1862	do	5	70	70	$88 26	4,457.66	July 20, 1863	
619	273	*San Antonio	Contra Costa	A. M. Peralta	Feb. 6, 1863	do	12	17	50	183 28	14,236.62	do	
620	41	Suez	San Luis Obispo	R. C. de Wilson	Feb. 20, 1863	G. H. Thompson	40	11	95	602 24	48,834.27	April 12, 1864	June 29, 1864
621	427	La Cienega, ò Paso de la Tijera.	Los Angeles	T. Sanches *et al*	Feb. 20, 1864	Thos. Sprague							
622	338	Providencia	do	D. W. Alexander and Francis Mellus.	do	do							
623	465	Calmenga	do	D. W. Alexander	do	do							
624	433	Santa Ana del Chino	San Bernardino	Isaac Williams	do	do							
625	434	Santa Ana del Chino, (addition.)	do	do	do	do							
626	390	*San Pablo	Contra Costa	Joaquin J. Castro	April 29, 1863	J. T. Stratton	21	21	66	319 06	17,938.59	July 20, 1863	
627	231	*Valle de San José	Alameda	A. Sunol	March 9, 1863	do	8	1	1	120 21	47,823.95	do	
628	600	Laguna de Tache	Tulare	Manuel Castro	Jan. 15, 1864	T. J. Dewoody	49	8	98	736 68	48,800.62	April 20, 1864	
629	56	San Joaquin, or Rosa Morada.	Monterey	Cruz Cervantes	Feb. 1, 1864	G. H. Thompson	10	54	23	160 17	8,881.22	June 2, 1864	
630	118	Cañada Larga	Santa Barbara	J. Alvarado	Feb. 20, 1864	Thos. Sprague	15	5	70	226 06	6,659.04		
631	116	Sobrante San Jacinto	San Diego	M. del R. de Aguirre	April 1, 1864	G. H. Thompson	17	17	81	258 34	48,839.76	April 20, 1864	
632	257	*Pastoria de las Bonegas.	Santa Clara	M. Castro	April 16, 1864	C. T. Healy							
633	127	†Las Juntas	Contra Costa	Estate W. Welch	Mar. 31, 1864	K. W. Taylor	10	65	81	162 34	13,292.82		

* Resurvey, district court.

† Resurvey ordered by district court.

(L.)

List of lands surveyed in California from June 30, 1863, to June 30, 1864.

Number of townships surveyed.	Description.	Public land.	A. Confirmed priv'te land claims.	B. Military reservation.	C. Indian reservation.	D. Unsurv'd mountain land.	E. River, swamp, and overflowed land.	F. Unsurveyed public land.	Remarks.	Total.
	Mount Diablo meridian.	*Acres.*	*Acres.*	*Acres.*	*Acres.*	*Acres.*	*Acres.*	*Acres.*	*Acres.*	*Acres.*
1	Township No. 1 north, range No. 1 east...	8,077.08	.....	.....	.....	14,928.00	.....	.....	.....	23,005.08
c 2	Township No. 1 north, range No. 7 east...	8,803.29	14,137.69	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	22,940.98
c 3	Township No. 2 north, range No. 7 east...	9,222.92	A.	.....	.....	.....	E.	.....	A + E 13,446.11	22,669.03
4	Township No, 3 north, range No. 2 west ..	5,363.44	A.	.....	.....	.....	E.	.....	A + E 17,728.64	23.092.08
c 5	Township No. 4 north, range No. 5 east...	6,560.00	A.	.....	.....	.....	E.	.....	A + E 16,480.00	23,040.00
6	Township No. 5 north, range No. 2 west ..	1,596.91	A.	.....	.....	.....	E.	.....	A + E 21,307.21	22,904.12
7	Township No. 5 north, range No. 3 west ..	20,172.82	A.	.....	.....	D.	.....	.....	A + D 2,800.00	22,972.82
8	Township No. 5 north, range No. 4 west ..	1,987.65	A.	.....	.....	.....	E.	.....	A + E 21,133.45	23,121.10
9	Township No. 10 north, range No. 1 east...	11,668.40	11,454.59	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	23,122.99
10	Township No. 11 north, range No. 1 east...	21,392.67	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,680.00	.....	.....	23,072.67
11	Township No. 11 north, range No. 2 east...	13,149.31	A.	.....	.....	.....	E.	F.	A + E + F 9,919.09	23,068.40
c 12	Township No. 13 north, range No. 3 east...	255.13	A.	.....	.....	.....	E.	F.	A + E + F 22,675.02	22,930.15
c 13	Township No, 13 north, range No. 4 east...	17,787.26	A.	.....	.....	.....	E.	F.	A + E + F 5,108.36	22,895.62
14	Township No. 14 north, range No. 3 east...	13,160.52	A.	.....	.....	.....	E.	F.	A + E + F 9,775.80	22,936.32
d 15	Township No. 17 north, range No. 19 east...	3,160.00	.....	.....	.....	D.	E.	.....	D + E 19,928.00	23,088.00
d 16	Township No. 18 north, range No. 19 east...	8,684.96	.....	.....	.....	14,374.08	.....	.....	.....	23,059.04
d 17	Township No. 18 north, range No. 20 east...	16,528.46	.....	.....	.....	6,358 60	.....	.....	.....	23,887.06
d 18	Township No. 19 north, range No. 19 east...	22,769.47	.....	.....	.....	.....	256.13	.....	.....	23,025.60
d 19	Township No. 19 north, range No. 20 east...	16,495.27	.....	.....	.....	D.	E.	.....	D + E 6,398.63	23,893.80
20	Township No. 20 north, range No. 14 east...	7,920.00	.....	.....	.....	D.	E.	.....	D + E 15,120.00	23,040.00
21	Township No. 20 north, range No. 15 east...	3,269.05	.....	.....	.....	19,633.92	.....	.....	.....	22,902.97
22	Township No. 21 north, range No. 14 east...	18,092.52	.....	.....	.....	D.	E.	.....	D + E 4,960.00	23,052.52
23	Township No. 21 north, range No. 15 east...	11,841.02	.....	.....	.....	11,998.98	.....	.....	.....	23,040.00
24	Township No, 21 north, range No. 16 east...	3,672.00	.....	.....	.....	19,368.00	.....	.....	.....	23,040.00
25	Township No. 22 north, range No. 14 east...	10,559.83	.....	.....	.....	12,468.80	.....	.....	.....	23,028.63
26	Township No. 22 north, range No. 15 east ..	22,668.51	.....	.....	.....	.....	320.00	.....	.....	22,988.51
27	Township No. 22 north, range No. 16 east...	11,660.24	.....	.....	.....	11,360.00	.....	.....	.....	23,020,24
28	Township No, 23 north, range No. 14 east...	5,280.00	.....	.....	.....	17,760.00	.....	.....	.....	23,040.00
29	Township No. 23 north, range No. 15 east...	11,139.56	.....	.....	.....	11,799.20	.....	.....	.....	22,938.76
30	Township No. 23 north, range No. 16 east...	12,071.66	.....	.....	.....	10,946.08	.....	.....	.....	23,017.74

L.—*List of lands surveyed in California from June 30, 1863, to June 30, 1864*—Continued.

Number of townships surveyed.	Description.	Public land.	A. Confirmed private land claims.	B. Military reservation.	C. Indian reservation.	D. Unsurv'd mountain land.	E. River, swamp, and overflowed land.	F. Unsurveyed public land.	Remarks.	Total.
	Mount Diablo meridian—Continued.	*Acres.*	*Acres.*	*Acres.*	*Acres.*	*Acres.*	*Acres.*	*Acres.*	*Acres.*	*Acres.*
31	Township No. 27 north, range No. 14 east...	6,259.17				9,541.44	7,180.83			22,981.44
32	Township No. 28 north, range No. 13 east...	11,990.48				10,842.88	173.85			23,007.21
d 33	Township No. 28 north, range No. 32 east...	23,000.28								23,000.28
34	Township No. 29 north, range No. 12 east...	15,552.08				9,404.27				22,956.35
d 35	Township No. 29 north, range No. 32 east...	16,531.38				6,419.14				22,950.52
d 36	Township No. 29 north, range No. 33 east...	13,841.58				9,196.40				23,037.98
37	Township No. 30 north, range No. 12 east...	8,599.46				14,315.84				22,915.30
d 38	Township No. 30 north, range No. 32 east...	12,721.56				10,218.62				22,940.18
d 39	Township No. 30 north, range No. 33 east...	15,116.67				7,921.00				23,037.67
d 40	Township No. 31 north, range No. 32 east...	20,190.62				2,840.74				23,031.36
d 41	Township No. 31 north, range No. 33 east...	16,005.65				7,044.20				23,049.85
d 42	Township No. 32 north, range No. 32 east...	22,993.60								22,993.60
d 43	Township No. 32 north, range No. 33 east...	20,994.94				1,920.00				22,914.94
d 44	Township No. 32 north, range No. 34 east...	14,081.84				8,955.58				23,037.42
d 45	Township No. 33 north, range No. 32 east...	22,954.86								22,954.86
d 46	Township No. 33 north, range No. 33 east...	16,470.74				6,562.61				23,033.35
d 47	Township No. 33 north, range No. 34 east...	21,281.04				1,766.36				23,047.40
c 48	Township No. 1 south, range No. 6 east...	3,923.60	A.				E.		A + E 19,116.40	23,040.00
c 49	Township No. 1 south, range No. 7 east...	21,251.44	1,369.87							22,621.31
50	Township No. 2 south, range No. 5 west...	1,631.53	A.				E.		A + E 21,408.47	23,040.00
51	Township No. 2 south, range No. 6 west...	7,733.77	A.	B.			E.		A + B + E 15,306.23	23,040.00
c 52	Township No. 10 south, range No. 1 west...	1,467.87	A.			D.			A + D 21,572.13	23,040.00
	a	638,604.11	26,962.15			255,144.74	9,610.81		264,183.44	1,195,505.25
	Former surveys.									
7	Township No. 5 north, range No. 3 west...	18,593.56	A.			D.			A + D 4,360.00	22,953.56
13	Township No. 13 north, range No. 4 east...	17,560.01	A.				E.		A + E 5,380.60	22,940.61
49	Township No. 1 south, range No. 7 east...	18,107.81	A.					F.	A + F 4,595.84	22,703.65
	b	54,261.38							14,336.44	68,597.82

a	639,604.11	26,962.15	.....	.....	255,144.74	9,610.81	.....	264,183,44	1,195,505.25
b	54,261.38	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	14,336.44	68,597.82
Aggregate of lands surveyed, (*a*—*b*)	585,342.73	26,962.15	.....	.....	255,144.74	9,610.81	.....	249,847.00	1,126,907.43
Aggregate of townships marked *c*	69,271 51	15,507.56	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	A + D + E + F 98,398.02	183,177.09
Aggregate of townships marked *d*	303,822.92	.....	.....	.....	83,577 33	256.13	.....	D + E 26,326.53	413,982.91
c + *d*	373,094.43	15,507.56	.....	.....	83,577.33	256.13	.....	124,724.55	597,160.00
a	639,604.11	26,962.15	.....	.....	255,144.74	9,610.81	.....	264,183.44	1,195,505.25
c + *d*	373,094.43	15,507.56	.....	.....	83,577.33	256.13	.....	124,724.55	597,160.00
Aggregate of land surveyed in California, as forwarded to department during year	266,509.68	11,454.59	.....	.....	171,567.41	9,354.68	.....	139,458.89	598,345.25

NOTE.—Townships marked *c* are in office, but have not yet een forwarded to the department. Townships marked *d* are in Nevada Territory.

(M.)

Estimate for the surveying service in the district of California and Nevada for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1866.

For surveying extension of standard parallels and township exteriors	$20,000 00
For surveying into subdivisions the public lands in said district	80,000 00
For rent of office, stationery, instruments, and other incidental expenses, including wages of messenger	6,000 00
For compensation of surveyor general and the clerks in his office	14,000 00
Total	120,000 00

H.

SURVEYOR GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Eugene City, August 24, 1864.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith the usual annual report and accompanying statement, to wit:

A.—Statement showing the condition of surveying contracts not closed August 31, 1863.

B.—Statement showing the condition of surveying contracts entered into since August 31, 1863.

C.—Statement of original plats of exterior and subdivisional lines of townships, copies transmitted to the general and local land offices since August 31, 1863.

D.—Statement showing the number of township maps of claim surveys made and transmitted to the general and local land offices since August 31, 1863.

E.—Statement showing the field-notes of contracts and special instructions of claim surveys, copied and transmitted to the General Land Office since August 31, 1863.

F.—Statement of the expenditure of appropriation for the extension of the public surveys during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1864.

G.—Statement of the expenditure of appropriation for the salary of surveyor general and clerks in his office, for the year ending June 30, 1864.

H.—Statement of the expenditure of appropriation for rent, fuel, books, stationery, messengers, &c., for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1864.

I.—Estimate of surveying and office expenses for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1866.

J.—A diagram of Oregon, showing the townships in which claim surveys have been adjusted and approved, since August 31, 1863; and the surveys now under contract.

The operations of the office during the past year, aside from keeping up the current work of the office, have been directed to the completion of the back work; the making of transcript records of donation claim surveys, and maps, which have been accumulating since August 21, 1852. This work has been completed, with the exception of a very few claims which remain unfinished on account of conflicts of boundary.

FIELD-WORK

The operations in the field are progressing but slowly, owing to several causes, prominent among which is the uncertain value of legal tender treasury notes, as compared with gold and silver, which is still the standard on this coast.

The settlers along Smith river, which empties into the Umpqua near its mouth, as well as the settlers on the Coquille river, have earnestly peti-

tioned this office for the extension of the public surveys. I have endeavored for the last two years to contract the work in those regions, but have failed to obtain a competent deputy to undertake the work. The settlers near the military post at Walla-Walla are also anxious to have the surveys extended in their midst, but no report has yet been made to this office of the survey of the north boundary of the State in that region by Daniel Majors, deputy, under the employ of the General Land Office.

Much solicitude is felt by the two deputies, Messrs. Thompson and Odell, now in the field, on account of the prevailing Indian difficulties in the vicinity of their surveys. Mr. Thompson, however, has obtained an escort of soldiers to accompany him over a portion of his work, as he informs me by letter under date of the 16th instant.

I find it necessary, on account of the heavy expenses incurred in obtaining outfits, and the time spent in getting into the field by the deputies, as well as other embarrassments, to give large contracts in order to give inducements to deputies to undertake the work at all, and there are but three of them who are competent surveyors who are willing to undertake any work until there is a change for the better.

The demand for surveys to meet the wants of the extending settlements east of the Cascade mountains, from the northern to the southern boundary of the State, still continues to increase faster than the surveys progress.

An appropriation of land for the construction of a military road from Eugene City to the Owyhee country, across the Cascades, by the way of the middle fork of the Willamette river and Diamond Peak, was made by Congress to the State of Oregon during the late session of that body. The appropriation included a body of land six miles wide in alternate sections designated by odd numbers. A company has been organized for the construction of the road under the laws of the State, and a portion of the road has been surveyed. The time fixed by the bill for the construction of the road is five years from its passage. These lands will be appropriated by the State to this company, to aid in the construction of the work, at the next session of the legislature, commencing in next month. It is desirable that these lands should be surveyed at as early a date as possible, so as to be made available for the purpose for which they were appropriated.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

B. J. PENGRA,
Surveyor General of Oregon.

Hon. J. M. EDMUNDS,
Commissioner of General Land Office.

(A.)

Statement showing the condition of surveying contracts not closed August 31, 1863.

No. of contract.	No. of contract.	Contractor's name.	Description of lines.	Estimated distance.	Miles surveyed.			Price per mile.	Gross amount.	Remarks.
				Miles.	Miles.	Ch'ns.	Links.			
102	July 20, 1863...	Timothy W. Davenport..	Base line east from the northeast corner of township 1 south, range 32 east, to the eastern side of Grande Ronde valley. A guide meridian north and south from the base line to extend from first standard parallel north to third standard parallel south of base line, and such standard parallels as may be required to base all the exterior township lines and subdivisions in the valleys of the Grande Ronde, Powder, and Burnt rivers, together with exterior township lines, as will not exceed six hundred miles.	600	377	61	35	$8 00	$3,022 13	Contract closed, account transmitted and reported for payment.

(B.)

Statement of contracts entered into since August 31, 1863.

No. of contract.	Date of contract.	Contractor's name.	Description of lines.	Estim'd dist'nce.	Miles surveyed.			Price per mile.		Gross amount.	Remarks.
				Miles.	Miles.	Chains.	Links.	Guide mer. and std. par.	Exter'r & sub.		
103	Sep. 4, 1863..	David P. Thompson..	Subdivisional lines of townships Nos. 1, 2, and 3, subdivision range 38 east, and townships 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5, subdivision range 39 east, and townships 2, 3, 4, and 5, subdivision range 40 east, and townships 3 and 4, subdivion range 41 east, Willamette meridian, Oregon.	700	632	52	72	.....	$7 00	$4,428 61	Contract closed, account transmitted, and reported for payment, less $73 31 disallowed by Commissioner.
104	Ap. 16, 1864..	Thompson & Chaplin.	Subdivisional lines of townships 7 and 8, subdivison range 38 east, townships 7, 8, 9, and 10, subdivision range 39 east, townships 7, 8, 9, and 10, subdivision range 40 east, Willamette meridian, Oregon.	500	506	42	12	.....	8 00	4,052 21	Contract closed, account transmitted.
105	July 22, 1864.	Wm. H. Odell.....	Guide meridian subdivision from subdivision boundary of township 10, subdivision of base line between ranges 39 and 40 east, Willamette meridian, a distance of ninety miles; also, the third and fourth standard parallels east, from the guide meridian to the west bank of Snake river; also, the fifth standard parallel east, from the guide meridian to west bank of Owyhee river; also, exterior township lines to meet the wants of the settlers in the valley of Burnt river, not to exceed one hundred and fifty miles.	366	.....	.....	.....	$13 00	8 00	.....	Deputy now in the field.
106	Aug. 16, 1864.	David P. Thompson	Exterior lines of townships 1, 2, and 3 north range, 32 and 33 east, and townships 1 and 2, subdivision range 31 and 32 east, Willamette meridian, Oregon; also, extend the guide meridian (Deschutes) to north boundary of township 40 south; also, fourth, fifth, and sixth standard parallel southwest, to Deschutes range; also, exterior township lines down middle fork of Willamette river on sixth standing parallel south, not to exceed one hundred and fifty miles.	492	.....	.....	.....	$13 00	8 00	.....	Deputy will enter the field about the 1st of September, 1864.

(C.)

Statement of original plats of exterior and subdivisional lines of townships—copies transmitted to the general and local land offices since August 31, 1863.

Contract.		Date of voucher	Contractor's name.	Lines.	Townships.	Range.	District.	Plats made.				Remarks.
No.	Date.							Orig.	Sent to Com.	Sent to Reg.	Total.	
102	1863. July 20	1864. Jan. 30	T. W. Davenport	Base line	Through	33 to 40 east	Willamette	1	1		2	Commissioner's copy of each map accompanied by transcripts of field-notes.
				Guide meridian	1 north to 10 south	Between 39 and 40 east,						
				1st stand. par. south.	Between 5 and 6 south	Through 38 and 39 east,	Do	1	1		2	
				2d stand. par. south	Bet. 10 and 11 south	Through 39 and 40 east,						
				Exteriors	1 north	39 east,						
				Exteriors	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 7, 8, and 9 south	38 east,						
				Exteriors	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, and 10	39 east,	Do	1	1		2	
				Exteriors	3, 4, 7, 8, 9, and 10 south	40 east,						
103	Sep. 4	Feb. 15	D. P. Thompson	Subdivisions	1 south	38 and 39 east	Do	2	2	2	6	
				Subdivisions	2 south	38, 39, and 40 east	Do	3	3	3	9	
				Subdivisions	3 south	38, 39, and 40 east	Do	3	3	3	9	
				Subdivisions	4 south	39 and 40 east	Do	2	2	2	6	
				Subdivisions	5 and 6 south	39 east	Do	2	2	2	6	
105	1864. Apr. 24	Aug. 24	Thompson & Chaplin	Subdivisions	1 south	35 east	Do	1	1	1	3	
				Subdivisions	6, 7, and 8 south	38 east	Do	3	3	3	9	
				Subdivisions	7, 8, 9, and 10 south	39 east	Do	4	4	4	12	
				Subdivisions	7, 8, 9, and 10 south	40 east	Do	4	4	4	12	

(D.)

Statement showing the number of township maps of claim surveys made and transmitted to the general and local land offices since August 31, 1863.

Description.	No. of surveyed claims.	No. of maps sent to Comm'r.	No. of maps sent to register.	Total.	Remarks.
Township 1 north, range 3 west....	46	1	1	2	
6 north, range 2 west....	1	1	1	2	There are now only four maps of claim surveys yet unapproved; these are awaiting the decision of conflict cases.
6 north, range 10 west....	6	1	1	2	
7 north, range 9 west....	4	1	1	2	
7 north, range 10 west....	14	1	1	2	
8 north, range 4 west....	6	1	1	2	
8 north, range 8 west....	1	1	1	2	
8 north, range 9 west....	9	1	1	2	
8 north, range 10 west....	15	1	1	2	
2 north, range 10 east	1	1	1	2	
2 north, range 11 east	2	1	1	2	
3 north, range 10 east	4	1	1	2	
3 north, range 11 east	1	1	1	2	
3 north, range 12 east	2	1	1	2	
1 south, range 10 west....	8	1	1	2	
2 south, range 3 west....	23	1	1	2	
4 south, range 2 west....	65	1	.....	1	
5 south, range 4 west....	32	1	1	2	
6 south, range 3 west....	33	1	1	2	
6 south, range 7 west....	21	1	1	2	
7 south, range 4 west....	25	1	1	2	
7 south, range 5 west....	40	1	1	2	
7 south, range 6 west....	18	1	1	2	
13 south, range 2 west....	15	1	1	2	
15 south, range 2 west....	12	1	1	2	
3 south, range 4 east	28	1	1	2	
7 south, range 1 east	24	1	1	2	
9 south, range 1 east	30	1	1	2	
Total	486	28	27	55	

(E.)

Statement showing the field-notes of "contracts and special instructions" of claim surveys copied and sent to the General Land Office since August 31, 1863.

Contractor's name.	Contract.	Claims.	Contractor's name.	Contract.	Claims.
L. D. Kennedy	59	9	Charles Handley	97	9
Sewall Truax	63	261	Samuel D. Snowden	98	46
Burnett & Bowman	64	66	Alonzo Leland	100	41
J. M. Dick	66	70	J. A. Burnett	103	6
John P. Welch	67	63	H. J. C. Averill	104	22
A. Bowser	68	43	Daniel Murphey	105	13
E. E. Haft	73	65	L. F. Cartee	106	7
Sewall Truax	74	53	A. R. Buttolph	107	3
J. A. Burnett	75	22			
D. P. Thompson	81	32	SPECIAL INSTRUCTIONS.		
J. A. Pownall	82	21			
Dennis Hawthorne	83	62	L. F. Cartee	.....	3
D. P. Thompson	84	67	P. W. Crawford	.....	1
Sewall Truax	85	37	D. S. Herron	.....	1
J. A. Burnett	86	20	G. H. Belden	.....	1
J. A. Burnett	87	16	R. V. Short	.....	2
Harvey Gordon	89	5	C. W. Burrage	.....	1
D. P. Thompson	91	9	M. O. C. Murphy	.....	1
E. E. Haft	94	38	L. A. Davis	.....	24
L. A. Davis	95	7	David Stump	.....	8
Ford & Burch	96	44			

Total number of contracts, 38. Claims, 1,119.

(F.)

Statement of the expenditure of appropriation for the extension of the public surveys during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1864.

APPROPRIATION.

Amount unexpended of last year's appropriation	$3,997 19	
Amount of appropriation for fiscal year ending June 30, 1864	10,000 00	
		$13,997 19

LIABILITIES INCURRED.

Timothy W. Davenport, contract 102	3,023 49	
David P. Thompson, contract 103	4,355 30	
Thompson J. Chaplin, contract 104	4,052 21	
		11,431 00
Amount of appropriation unexpended		2,566 19

(G.)

Statement of the expenditure of appropriation for the salary of surveyor general and clerks in his office for the year ending June 30, 1864.

APPROPRIATION.		
Amount unexpended of last year's appropriation	$1,150 74	
Appropriation approved February 25, 1863	5,500 00	
Amount apportioned by Commissioner, (see letter May 6, 1863)	1,400 00	
		$8,050 74
LIABILITIES INCURRED.		
Third quarter, 1863	1,735 87	
Fourth quarter, 1863	1,975 00	
First quarter, 1864	1,935 44	
Second quarter, 1864	1,777 18	
		7,423 49
Amount of appropriation unexpended		627 25

(H.)

Statement of the expenditure of appropriation for rent, fuel, books, stationery, messenger, etc., for fiscal year ending June 30, 1864.

APPROPRIATIONS.		
Amount unexpended of last year's appropriation	$339 06	
Appropriation approved February 25, 1863	2,000 00	
		$2,339 06
LIABILITIES INCURRED.		
Third quarter, 1863	319 90	
Fourth quarter, 1863	256 74	
First quarter, 1864	374 25	
Second quarter, 1864	255 00	
		1,205 89
Amount of appropriation unexpended		1,133 17

(I.)

Estimate of surveying and office expenses for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1866.

For compensation of surveyor general and regular clerks in his office	$7,500	
For office rent, fuel, incidental expenses, and messenger	2,000	
For transcribing field-notes to be sent to General Land Office	2,400	
		$11,900 00
For surveying 80 miles guide meridian at $13 per mile	1,040	
For surveying 50 miles standard parallel at $13 per mile	650	
For surveying 3,000 miles exterior and subdivisions at $8 per mile	24,000	
		25,690 00
Total		37,590 00

I.

SURVEYOR GENERAL'S OFFICE,
St. Paul, Minnesota, October 10, 1864.

SIR: In accordance with your instructions, I have the honor to submit the following report of the progress of the public surveys in this district since the date of my last annual report, and the general amount of office-work performed during the same period, together with the several statements, estimates, &c., in triplicate, usually accompanying the same, marked from A to G inclusive.

The field-work undertaken at the date of my last annual report embraced in the contracts with Messrs. Wright & Banker, Messrs. Johnson & Thornton, and Rufus Cook, has since been completed, the notes examined and approved, the original plats constructed and copied, with transcripts of field-notes transmitted to the general and local land offices, with the exceptions of three townships, included in the contract with Mr. Cook, the survey of which, for reasons assigned in my letter to the department of the 28th of April last, has been relinquished.

A large amount of valuable pine land is embraced within the limits of these surveys, conveniently located on streams tributary to the Mississippi river, sufficiently large to float the timber to market.

This region is represented as almost valueless, except for its timber, and the difficulties and cost of prosecuting the surveys much greater than was anticipated, and it was by the strictest economy and the most energetic prosecution of the work that the deputies were enabled to complete their surveys without loss, even at the advanced rates allowed them specially for this work.

As soon as possible after the receipt of your instructions of the 29th of June last, directing the survey of the Sioux reservation lying on the Minnesota river, payment to be made out of the fund arising from the sale of lands therein, I contracted with Messrs. Davis and Webb for the subdivision of a portion of the same.

The prospect at that time of a draft in the State, and apprehensions still existing that there might be danger from small roving bands of Indians, caused considerable difficulty and delay in getting men to go into the field.

Soon after the contractors commenced their surveys some disturbance from Indians occurred in the vicinity of their operations, and it was deemed advisable to retire from the work, which they did for a short time, but subsequently returned, and have since, under the protection of a guard furnished by the military authorities of the district, prosecuted the work without interference. My last accounts from them report the work progressing rapidly, with a prospect of the completion of their contract before the close of the season, and I have instructed them to continue the subdivision of adjoining towns on the reservation as long as the season will allow.

Apprehensions of interference from Indians have prevented me from putting the balance of the reservation under contract, and the same feeling of insecurity would probably prevent the prosecution of the public surveys in this part of the State during the next season. For this reason I have not asked an appropriation for that purpose, which would otherwise be demanded.

But one contract, estimated at two thousand dollars, has been entered into for the surveys under the appropriation for carrying on the field-work in this district during the present fiscal year. I have been unable thus far to contract with deputies in the State, who are acquainted with the character of the work, for surveys in the pine regions, at the rates fixed in your annual instructions. I am, however, in correspondence with surveyors in Dubuque, with whom I expect to be able to contract for carrying on the surveys early in the spring. The season is now so far advanced that nothing can be done this fall.

As before stated, I have given one contract under the present appropriation for running exterior lines in the northeastern part of the State.

The reason for diverting a portion of the fund from the survey of land valuable for pine timber, for which purpose mainly the appropriation was asked, was to bring into market a tract of country containing rich deposits of iron.

Referring to my advanced estimates of the appropriation required for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1866, in which an appropriation of $20,000 is asked for, exclusively for carrying forward the survey of pine land, I would say that I regard this class of lands as the most important and valuable in the State—certainly more sought for than any other; and I deem it of paramount importance that the lines of the public surveys should be extended over such lands, and the same brought into market as rapidly as may be. I would reiterate the considerations heretofore presented, which, in my judgment, sustain the views here taken.

I beg leave to amend my advance estimates of July 30, by adding thereto the sum of $6,000 for the subdivisions of eight townships within the limits of which rich iron deposits have been discovered, and for the subdivision of six townships which will probably come within the limits of the grant of land for a railroad from St. Paul to Lake Superior, the location of the line of which road is now far advanced, and the construction of a portion of which has been commenced. This will enable the company to make their selections and open the land to settlement, in anticipation of the early completion of the road.

The care and preservation of the timber on the public lands within the limits of the State has occupied, to some extent, the time and attention of the office.

With but few exceptions, the parties who trespassed on the public lands in the lumbering season of 1862–'63 have made settlement therefor on the terms and conditions prescribed by the department. Early last spring I caused a thorough examination of the operations of parties cutting timber adjoining or near government land, and I find that depredations have been committed to a comparatively small extent.

I find that most of the cases have occurred through mistake or ignorance of the exact location of the lines of the public surveys. The settlement of these cases has been delayed, owing to the fact that for the last two seasons the low stage of water has prevented lumbermen generally from getting their logs to market; consequently they have been unable to pay stumpage and expenses imposed by the government, and I have not deemed it expedient to seize the logs until driven to market. A strict application of the present system of dealing with trespassers on the public lands will, I think, soon put a stop to this unlawful practice.

Under your instructions of June 23, 1862, the selection of the swamp and overflowed land inuring to the State of Minnesota under the act of September 28, 1850, extended to Minnesota by the act of March 12, 1860, has been completed, as stated in my last report, not including the lands surveyed since the date of your instructions. The remaining corrected lists showing the amount unsold have since been completed and transmitted to the department, and to the registers of the local land offices, with the proper instructions, with the exception of the list of lands embraced in the northwestern district, which has not been corrected by the register, for the reason that a portion of the plats and tract-books were destroyed by the Indians, and have not yet, or not until recently, been replaced.

The total number of acres selected is 1,306,953, and the estimated amount not sold or otherwise disposed of at the time the swamp lands were ordered withdrawn from market is 727,000 acres.

I am unable to give you the exact amount of the unsold lands included in these selections until the corrected list is received from the northwestern district.

The selection of the swamp lands embraced in the surveys made since 1862 will shortly be commenced.

The following is a summary of the general amount of office business performed since the date of my last annual report:

The original notes of 2,155 miles of subdivisional surveys, including 319 miles of meanders, have been examined and platted, and the contents of the fractional lots calculated and placed on the original maps and copies. The original notes of 306 miles of standard and township lines have been examined, the notes of the same transcribed and diagrams made and transmitted to the department. Thirty township plats have been constructed from the original notes, and copies of the same transmitted to the General Land Office and local land offices. Copies of 25 township plats have also been made and transmitted to the district land office at St. Cloud, to replace those destroyed by the Indians in the northwestern district.

There have been transcribed from the original field-notes, for preservation at the department and for record for this office, 2,250 pages, the same compared, paged, and indexed with diagram and title-page to each township.

There have been prepared from the original field-notes, and carefully compared with the same, 80 township descriptive notes, showing the establishment of the exterior and interior corner boundaries, and description of the soil, timber, &c., on the section and township lines. The completion of the swamp land lists for transmission to the General Land Office and district land offices, and the business arising from trespasses upon the public lands, has occupied considerable time. In addition to the foregoing, the usual amount of miscellaneous office business, not admitting of a detailed statement, has been performed.

The several statements, estimates, and maps accompanying this report are as follows:

A.—Amount, character, locality, and present condition of surveys in the field.
B.—Original Commissioner's and registers' plats made and copied, with date of transmission.
C.—Estimate of appropriation for surveys for fiscal year ending June 30, 1866.
D.—Estimate of appropriation for salaries of surveyor general and clerks for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1866.
E.—Abstract account of the incidental expenses of the office for the year ending September 30, 1864.
F.—Sketch of public surveys.
G.—Statement showing the number of townships surveyed, and acres of land therein.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. D. WASHBURN,
Surveyor General.

J. M. EDMUNDS, Esq.,
Commissioner General Land Office, Washington, D. C.

(A.)

Statement showing the amount, character, locality, and present condition of the field-work of the surveys in Minnesota, uncompleted at and undertaken since the date of the last annual report.

Name of deputy.	Date of contract.	Character of work.	Amount and loeality.	Present condition.
Messrs. Wright and Banker...	July 23, 1862	Subdivisions.....	Townships 133 north, ranges 31, 32, 33, 34, and 35; 134 north, ranges 33 and 34; 135 north, range 34; and fractional townships 135 north, range 27; and 136 north, ranges 25, 26, and 27.	Surveys completed, notes returned and approved, and plats and notes transmitted.
Rufus Cook	August 18, 1863	Subdivisions and township lines.	Township lines between 43 and 44, 44 and 45 north, in ranges 20, 21, 22, and 23 west; and lines between ranges 20 and 21, 21 and 22, 22 and 23 west, in townships 43 and 44 north; townships 43 and 44 north, ranges 19, 20, 21, 22, and 23 west.	Surveys completed, notes returned and approved, and plats and notes transmitted, except township 43, range 23, and township 44, ranges 22 and 23, the survey of which has been been relinquished.
Messrs. Johnson and Thornton.	August 19, 1863	Guide meridian No. 3, 10th standard parallel, township lines, and subdivisions.	The 3d guide, meridian from 9th to 10th standard parallel; the 10th standard parallel from 3d to 4th guide; township lines between 137 and 138, 138 and 139, 139 and 140 north, ranges 25, 26, 27, and 28 west; and lines between ranges 25 and 26, 26 and 27, 27 and 28, 28 and 29 west, in townships 137, 138, 139, and 140 north; townships 137, 138, and 139 north, ranges 25, 26, 27, and 28 west.	Surveys completed, notes returned and approved, and plats, diagrams, and notes transmitted.
Davis and Webb.....	July 25, 1864	Subdivisions.....	Townships 112 and 113 north, range 37 west; 113, range 38; 113 and 114 north, range 39; 114 and 115 north, range 40; 115, ranges 41 and 42; and that part of 114, range 37; 114 and 115, range 38; and 115, range 39, lying south of the Minnesota river.	Deputies in the field. No returns made.
David Lewis Curtice.....	August 28, 1864	Independent meridian, 8th correction line, and township lines.	Independent meridian from corner to townships 56 and 57, ranges 15 and 16, to 8th correction line; 8th correction line from corners to townships 60 and 61, ranges 15 and 16, due east 24 miles; lines between ranges 11 and 12, 12 and 13, 13 and 14, 14 and 15, in townships 57, 58, 59, and 60; and lines between townships 57 and 58, 58 and 59, 59 and 60, in ranges 12, 13, 14, and 15.	Do.

SURVEYOR GENERAL'S OFFICE, *St. Paul, October* 10, 1864.

W. D. WASHBURN, *Surveyor General.*

(B.)

Statement of original commissioners' and registers' plats made and copied, with date of transmission to the General Land Office and local land office.

Townships.	Ranges.	Land district.	Original.	Commissioners.	Transmitted.	Registers.	Transmitted.	Total plats.
133	31 and 32	St. Cloud	2	2	Nov. 28, 1863	2	Oct. 9, 1864	6
43, 44	19	Taylor's Falls	2	2	....do.....	2	Aug. 25, 1864	6
133	33	St. Cloud	1	1	....do.....	1	Aug. 18, 1864	3
133	34 and 35	.....do.....	2	2	Dec. 12, 1863	2	....do.....	6
134	34	.....do.....	1	1	....do.....	1	....do.....	3
135	34	.....do.....	1	1	Feb. 26, 1864	1	....do.....	3
136	25	.....do.....	1	1	....do.....	1	Aug. 25, 1864	3
43	20	Taylor's Falls	1	1	Feb. 5, 1864	1	....do.....	3
44	21	.....do.....	1	1	....do.....	1	....do.....	3
44	20	.....do.....	1	1	Jan. 2, 1864	1	....do.....	3
137	25 and 26	St. Cloud	2	2	Jan. 26, 1864	2	Aug. 18, 1864	6
43	21	Taylor's Falls	1	1	Mar. 17, 1864	1	Oct. 9, 1864	3
43	22	.....do.....	1	1	....do.....	1	Aug. 25, 1864	3
134	33	St. Cloud	1	1	April 20, 1864	1	Oct. 9, 1864	3
135	27	.....do.....	1	1	....do.....	1	....do.....	3
138	25	.....do.....	1	1	April 1, 1864	1	Aug. 18, 1864	3
138	26	.....do.....	1	1	....do.....	1	May 19, 1864	3
139	25	.....do.....	1	1	May 2, 1864	1	Aug. 18, 1864	3
139	26	.....do.....	1	1	....do.....	1	May 19, 1864	3
137	27 and 28	.....do.....	2	2	June 9, 1864	2	Aug. 18, 1864	6
138	27 and 28	.....do.....	2	2	July 8, 1864	2	....do.....	6
139	27 and 28	.....do.....	2	2	....do.....	2	....do.....	6
136	27	.....do.....	1	1	July 16, 1864	1	Oct. 9, 1864	3

W. D. WASHBURN, *Surveyor General.*

SURVEYOR GENERAL'S OFFICE, *St. Paul, October* 10, 1864.

(C.)

Estimate of appropriation required for continuing the public surveys in Minnesota for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1866.

For survey of lands in the northern part of the State, reported as valuable for their pine timber, and including both subdivisional and township line surveys	$20,000
For the subdivision of eight townships in the northeastern part of the State, reported to contain rich deposits of iron	3,500
For the subdivision of six townships within the limits of the grant of land for a railroad from St. Paul to Superior	2,500
For the incidental expenses of the surveyor general's office, including rent, messenger, stationery, &c	2,000
	28,000

W. D. WASHBURN,
Surveyor General.

SURVEYOR GENERAL'S OFFICE,
St. Paul, October 10, 1864.

(D.)

Estimate of the appropriation required for the salaries of the surveyor general of Minnesota and the regular clerks in his office for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1866.

For salary of surveyor general	$2,000
For salary of chief clerk	1,500
For salary of principal draughtsman	1,300
For salary of assistant draughtsman	1,200
For salary of transcribing clerk	1,200
For salary of transcribing clerk	1,100
	8,300

W. D. WASHBURN,
Surveyor General.

SURVEYOR GENERAL'S OFFICE,
St. Paul, October 10, 1864.

(E.)

Abstract statement of the incidental expenses of the surveyor general's office from October 1, 1863, to September 30, 1864.

For quarter ending December 31, 1863	$321 33
For quarter ending March 31, 1864	237 15
For quarter ending June 30, 1864	277 65
For quarter ending September 30, 1864	334 55
	1,170 68

W. D. WASHBURN,
Surveyor General.

SURVEYOR'S GENERAL'S OFFICE,
St. Paul, October 10, 1864.

(G.)

Statement of townships surveyed from the 1st day of July, 1863, to the 30th day of June, 1864.

No. 1,	township 133, range 31	24,340.67 acres.
2,	township 133, range 32	22,061.32 acres.
3,	township 133, range 33	22,774.32 acres.
4,	township 133, range 34	23,604.85 acres.
5,	township 133, range 35	23,593.79 acres.
6,	township 134, range 33	22,432.00 acres.
7,	township 134, range 34	22,924.00 acres.
8,	township 135, range 34	22,872.75 acres.
9,	township 135, range 27	9,872.79 acres.
10,	township 136, range 25	11,806.23 acres.
11,	township 136, range 27	18,933.67 acres.
12,	township 137, range 25	21,767.34 acres.
13,	township 137, range 26	21,727.02 acres.
14,	township 137, range 27	18,080.75 acres.
15,	township 137, range 28	14,030.10 acres.
16,	township 138, range 25	22,092.59 acres.
17,	township 138, range 26	19,432.46 acres.
18,	township 138, range 27	20,691.76 acres.
19,	township 138, range 28	22,468.98 acres.
20,	township 139, range 25	22,515.06 acres.
21,	township 139, range 26	19,492.98 acres.
22,	township 139, range 27	22,715.28 acres.
23,	township 139, range 28	22,630.28 acres.
24,	township 43, range 19	23,104.96 acres.
25,	township 43, range 20	22,673.68 acres.
26,	township 43, range 21	22,030.58 acres.
27,	township 43, range 22	22,670.06 acres.
28,	township 44, range 19	22,850.18 acres.
29,	township 44, range 20	22,323.47 acres.
30,	township 44, range 21	22,992.69 acres.
1,036	previously reported	20,404,087.40 acres.
	Total acres surveyed	21,035,594.01 acres.

W. D. WASHBURN,
Surveyor General.

SURVEYOR GENERAL'S OFFICE,
St. Paul, October 10, 1864.

J.

SURVEYOR GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Olympia, W. T., August 15, 1864.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report of the progress of the public surveys in this surveying district, and the general amount of office business performed since the date of my last annual report, and transmit herewith, in duplicate, the usual statements required by your instructions to accompany the same.

Not having received your annual instructions, and having no knowledge of the legislation that may have been had, or of the action of the Land Departments upon the suggestions made in my last annual report, I have nothing to report in addition to what will be found in the following papers, viz:

A.—Condition of contracts that were not closed at the date of my last annual report.

B.—Original maps made, and copies transmitted to the General Land Office and district land offices since the last annual report.

C.—Number of original township claim maps made and copies transmitted to the General Land Office and district land offices during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1864.

D.—List of lands surveyed in Washington Territory since June 30, 1863, and up to June 30, 1864.

E.—Estimate of expenses incidental to the survey of the public lands in Washington Territory for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1866.

F.—Map of Washington Territory, showing the condition of both field and office work affecting the surveys thereof.

ANSON G. HENRY,
Surveyor General, W. T.

Hon. J. M. EDMUNDS,
Commissioner General Land Office.

(A.)

Statement showing the condition of contracts which were not closed at the date of the last annual report.

Contract.		Name of deputy.	Work embraced in contract.	Remarks.
No.	Date.			
69	Sept. 15, 1862.	J. P. Stewart.....	Subdivision of township 20 north, range 4 east.	Abandoned on account of an error having been discovered in the running of the exteriors.
71	Feb. 26, 1863.	E. Richardson	Subdivision of township 22 north, range 4 east.	Closed. Plats, &c., transmitted to General Land Office.
72	May 5, 1863.	D. G. Majors	Subdivision of fractional township 6 north, ranges 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, and 37 east.	Deputy now in the field. Time extended to June 30, 1864.
73	June 20, 1863.	E. Richardson	Exterior township 9 north, ranges 26, 27, 28, 29, and 30 east, and township 10 north, ranges 27, 28, 29, and 30 east, and subdivision townships 9 and 10 north, range 27 east, and township 9 north, range 26 east.	Exterior townships 9 north, ranges 27, 28, 29, and 30 east; townships 10 north, ranges 27, 28, 29, and 30 east; the subdivisions of townships 9 and 10 north, range 27 east; and township 9 north, 26 east, closed. Plats, &c., transmitted to the General Land Office. Balance of contract abandoned by mutual consent.
74	June 25, 1863.	George House, jr..	Subdivision township 11 north, ranges 40, 41, and 42 east, and township 12 north, ranges 39, 40, 41, 42, and 43 east.	Subdivision township 12 north, ranges 39, 40, 41, and 42 east, closed, and plats, &c., transmitted to General Land Office. Balance of contract completed, and field-notes now being examined.
75	June 25, 1863.	Francis Henry....	Offset 2d standard parallel through ranges 39, 40, 41, and 42 east; and 3d standard parallel through ranges 41, 42, and 43 east; and exteriors of township 10 north, ranges 39, 40, 41, and 42 east; and township 11 north, ranges 39, 40, 41, and 42 east; and township 12 north, ranges 39, 40, 41, 42, and 43 east; and subdivisions of townships 9 and 10 north, range 28 east.	2d and 3d standard parallels, and the exterior township 10 north, ranges 39 and 40 east; and townships 11 north, ranges 39, 40, 41, and 42 east; and township 12 north, ranges 39, 40, 41, 42, and 43 east; and the subdivisions of townships 9 and 10 north, range 28 east, closed, and plats, &c., transmitted to General Land Office. Balance of contract abandoned by mutual consent.
	*Apr. 4, 1863.	T. F. Berry	Two reservations for military purposes near Walla-Walla, W. T.	Completed. Plats, &c., transmitted to General Land Office.
	* May 4, 1863.	George W. Sloan .	Port Townsend and Penn's Cove military reservation.	Completed. Plats, &c., transmitted to General Land Office.
	*June 20, 1863.	George W. Sloan .	Town site at Port Angelos	Completed. Plats, &c., transmitted to General Land Office.
	*Feb. 26, 1863.	.....	South boundary township 22 north, range 4 east.	Completed. Plats, &c., transmitted to General Land Office.

* Under instructions from the surveyor general.

ANSON G. HENRY,
Surveyor General of Washington Territory.

SURVEYOR GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Olympia, Washington Territory, August, 1864.

(B.)—*Statement of original plats made and copies transmitted to the General Land Office and the district land offices since the date of last annual report.*

Description of plats.	Number of copies.				When transmitted.
	Original.	General Land Office.	District offices.	Total.	
Township No. 22 north, range 4 east	1	1	1	3	July 11, 1863.
Port Townsend military reserve	1	1	1	3	August 10, 1863.
Penn's Cove military reserve	1	1	1	3	August 10, 1863.
Port Angelos town site	1	1	....	2	September 6, 1863.
Do.....do	1	1	....	2	November 12, 1863.
Exterior townships Nos. 9 and 10 north, range 27 east; townships 9 and 10 north, range 28 east; townships 9 and 10 north, range 29 east; townships 9 and 10 north, range 30 east	1	1	....	2	November 30, 1863.
Timber and meadow reserves for military near Walla-Walla	1	1	1	3	November 17, 1863.
Township No. 9 north, range 27 east	1	1	1	3	December 18, 1863.
Township No. 10 north, range 27 east	1	1	1	3	December 18, 1863.
Exterior townships No. 12 north, ranges 39, 40, 41, 42, and 43 east; township No. 11 north, ranges 39, 40, 41, and 42 east; and township No. 10 north, ranges 39 and 40 east	1	1	....	2	December 25, 1863.
Township No. 12 north, range 39 east	1	1	1	3	January 7, 1864.
Township No. 12 north, range 40 east	1	1	1	3	January 7, 1864.
Township No. 12 north, range 41 east	1	1	1	3	January 7, 1864.
Township No. 12 north, range 42 east	1	1	1	3	January 7, 1864.

(C.)—*A list of original township claim maps made, and copies transmitted to the General Land Office and district land offices, during the fiscal year ending June* 30, 1864.

Description of plats.	NUMBER OF COPIES.				When transmitted.
	Original.	General Land Office.	District offices.	Total.	
Township No, 2 north, range 1 east	1	1	1	2	September 16, 1863
Township No. 22 north, range 4 east	1	1	1	3	September 30, 1863
Township No. 3 north, range 1 east	1	1	1	3	September 30, 1863
Township No. 5 north, range 1 east	1	1	1	3	September 30, 1863
Township No. 9 north, range 2 west	1	1	1	3	September 30, 1863
Township No. 2 north, range 1 west	1	1	1	3	November 2, 1863
Township No. 3 north, range 1 west	1	1	1	3	November 2, 1863
Township No. 5 north, range 1 west	1	1	1	3	January 21, 1864
Township No. 2 north, range 7 east	1	1	1	3	January 23, 1864
Township No. 11 north, range 2 west	1	1	1	3	January 26, 1864
Township No. 12 north, range 2 west	1	1	1	3	January 26, 1864
Township No. 18 north, range 2 west	1	1	1	3	February 29, 1864
Township No. 19 north, range 2 west	1	1	1	3	February 29, 1864
Township No. 9 north, range 11 west	1	1	1	3	April 26, 1864
Township No. 10 north, range 11 west	1	1	1	3	May 31, 1864

ANSON G. HENRY,
Surveyor General, Washington Territory.

SURVEYOR GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Olympia, Washington Territory August 15, 1864.

(D.)

List of lands surveyed in Washington Territory since June 30, 1863, and up to June 30, 1864.

No. of townships, &c., surveyed.	Description.	Public lands.	Donation lands.	Military reservations.	Indian reservations.	Add error in computation.	Total.
		Acres.	*Acres.*	*Acres.*	*Acres.*	*Acres.*	*Acres.*
1	Township 22 north, range 4 east	17,160.67	1,211.35	.....	.....	18.13	18,390.15
2	Township 9 north, range 27 east	22,790.16	.....	.....	.....	.....	22,790.16
3	Township 10 north, range 27 east	22,365.54	.....	.....	.....	.....	22,365.54
4	Township 12 north, range 39 east	23,083.39	.....	.....	.....	.....	23,083.39
5	Township 12 north, range 40 east	23,065.90	.....	.....	.....	.....	23,065.90
6	Township 12 north, range 41 east	23,037.04	.....	.....	.....	.....	23,037.04
7	Township 12 north, range 42 east	23,087.18	.....	.....	.....	.....	23,087.18
	Meadow reservation for military purposes, township 8, 35 east	.....	.....	637.52	.....	.....	637.52
	Timber reservation for military purposes in townships 7, 36, and 37 east	.....	.....	640.00	.....	.....	640.00
	Navy and military reservation in townships 30 and 31, 6 west	.....	.....	322.04	.....	.....	322.04
	* Port Angelos town site	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
		154,589.88	1,211.35	1,599.56	.....	18.13	157,418.92

* Area not given.

ANSON G. HENRY,
Surveyor General of Washington Territory.

SURVEYOR GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Olympia, Washington Territory, August 15, 1864.

(E.)

Estimate of expenses incident to the survey of the public lands in the Territory of Washington for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1866.

For salary of surveyor general	$2,500 00
For salary of chief clerk	1,800 00
For salary of draughtsman	1,500 00
For salary of assistant draughtsman	1,500 00
For salary of one clerk	1,300 00
For rent of office, wages of messenger, purchase and repairs of instruments, fuel, books, stationery, and other incidental expenses	2,000 00
For 300 miles of base, meridian, and parallel lines, one-half at $12 per mile, and one-half at $20 per mile, making an average of $16 per mile	4,800 00
For 2,400 miles township and subdivisional lines, one-half at $8 per mile, and one-half at $12 per mile, making an average of $10 per mile	24,000 00
	39,400 00

ANSON G. HENRY,
Surveyor General, W. T.

SURVEYOR GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Olympia, W. T., August 15, 1864.

No. 14.

Statement showing the names of Pueblos reported as existing in New Mexico and Arizona, but which have not been confirmed.

IN NEW MEXICO.

Laguna, in Valencia county, forty-five miles west of Albuquerque, on the San José river.

Zuñi, in Valencia county, on Zuñi river.

Santa Ana, in Santa Ana county, near the Rio Grande.

IN ARIZONA.

San Xavier, on Rio Santa Cruz, nine miles south of Tucson, a Papago pueblo and old Jesuit mission.

Sacaton, Hueso Parrado, Agua Raiz, Cerrito Arenal, Cachanilla, Horoniguero, Casa Blanca, Cerro Chiquito and Llano, on the Gila river. These are Pima and Maricopa Indian reservations—the first two pueblos inhabited by Maricopa Indians, and all the others by the Pimas.

Oriava, Shomonpavi, Jano, Chicomovi, Opijiqui, Moshanganabi, and Shapanlobi. These are Moqui Indian pueblos, situated on the tops of high rocks or hills.

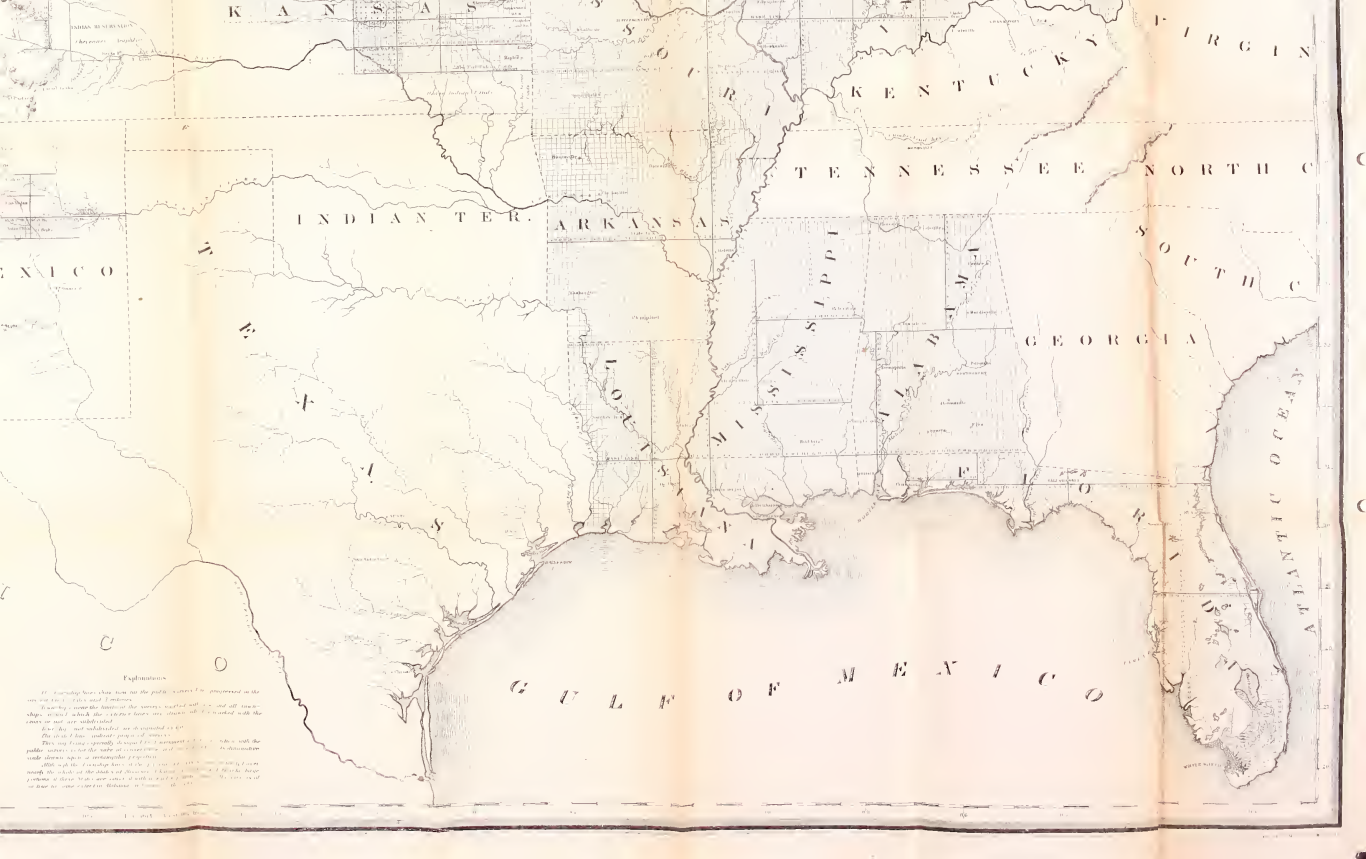
Cumaro, Tecolote, Charco, Piriqua, Ocaboa, Cojate, Coca, Santa Rosa, Cahuavi, and Llano—Papago pueblos. The Papagos inhabit the country between Tucson and the Colorado of the west, and between the Gila and the international boundary line, and are similar in nearly all respects to the Pimas.

WASHINGTON
MONTANA
OREGON
NEBRAS
NEVADA
UTAH
COLORADO
KAN
ARIZONA
NEW MEXICO

LAKE SUPERIOR
MICHIGAN
WISCONSIN
LAKE MICHIGAN
LAKE HURON
LAKE ERIE
DAKOTA
NEBRASKA
IOWA
ILLINOIS
INDIANA
OHIO
KANSAS
KENTUCKY
TENNESSEE
INDIAN TER.
ARKANSAS
PENN
MD
VIRGIN
NORTH C

MAP
of the
PUBLIC LAND STATES
and
TERRITORIES

constructed From
The Public Surveys and other official sources
in the
GENERAL LAND OFFICE


KANSAS
INDIAN TER.
ARKANSAS
TENNESSEE
KENTUCKY
MISSISSIPPI
ALABAMA
GEORGIA
FLORIDA
LOUISIANA
TEXAS
GULF OF MEXICO
ATLANTIC OCEAN
NORTH C
SOUTH C
VIRGIN
Explanations

REPORT

OF THE

COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
Office Indian Affairs, November 15, 1864.

SIR: In submitting my fourth annual report, I deem it proper, before proceeding to make a particular statement in regard to each of the superintendencies and independent agencies from which reports have been received, to make some suggestions of a general nature as to the policy heretofore pursued towards the Indians, and to call your attention to some subjects which do not especially relate to the superintendencies and agencies.

A requirement of the Indian service, which, on account of our rapidly extending settlements, and the consequent organization of new Territories and admission of new States, is becoming daily of more pressing importance, and requiring at our hands immediate consideration and appropriate legislative and executive action, is the setting apart of portions of the public domain to be held exclusively for the use of the Indians. That the Indians have a usufruct right, or right of occupancy, in all that part of the national territory wherein the same has not been extinguished, is a principle which has been established by the highest judicial tribunals of our land, and has been recognized from the earliest period of our national existence. Notwithstanding, however, the authoritative and imposing sanction which has been extended to this right, it is found that, as our settlements advance, the Indians, through the instrumentality of treaty negotiations, by military force or by stress of circumstances which they are powerless to resist, are compelled to retire before them.

From a glance at the history of our relations with the Indians, it will appear that we have been governed by the course of events, rather than by the adoption of a well-settled policy. The early settlers of the country everywhere met with a kind reception from the Indians, but as the settlements increased in numbers and extended their borders, it soon became manifest to the Indians that their hunting-grounds were being invaded and their limits gradually restricted. Their feelings of hospitality were in time changed to sentiments of bitterest hostility, and that dark page of our national history, containing a recital of our numerous Indian wars, and the peculiarly bloody and barbarous scenes attending them, has been the result. As our borders have been extended, and civilization with its attendant blessings has taken possession of the once unbroken wilderness-home of the Indians, treaties have been negotiated with them from time to time, and uniformly, and in almost innumerable instances, they have been recognized as a separate and distinct people, possessing in a restricted sense the peculiarities and characteristics of distinct nations. These treaties, with but few exceptions, have defined by natural metes and bounds the portion of the public domain which, from the time of their negotiation, were, by their terms, to be regarded as the separate and exclusive homes of the respective tribes with which they were negotiated; and it would form a not uninstructive subject of inquiry to investigate and define the various portions of the States, now exclusively occupied by our own people, which at times have been set apart under the sanction of solemn treaties for the *exclusive* use of the Indians; and if in

connexion with this inquiry the actual causes which have led to the removal of the different tribes from the districts thus formally dedicated to their use were investigated, it is greatly to be feared that, in a majority of instances, the result would not be highly creditable to our national reputation for honor and integrity in the strict observance of the nation's plighted faith. Be this as it may, it was perhaps inevitable, owing to the peculiar character of the Indians, that they should retire as their country became occupied by the whites. Thus far they seem to form an exception among all people whose territories have been overrun and wrested from them by a foreign race; for while it has been found in all other instances that a people thus situated have gradually assimilated and become incorporated with, and, as it were, absorbed by the superior nation, the Indians still adhere to their tribal organizations, and pertinaciously maintain their existence as distinct political communities. In this connexion the remarks upon this subject of the able and distinguished jurist, late Chief Justice Marshall, in delivering the opinion of the court in the case of Johnson and Graham's lessee *versus* William McIntosh, (5 Condensed Reports, p. 515,) are peculiarly apposite. Said he: "Although we do not mean to engage in the defence of those principles which Europeans have applied to Indian titles, they may, we think, find some excuse, if not justification, in the character and habits of the people whose rights have been wrested from them.

"The title by conquest is acquired and maintained by force. The conqueror prescribes its limits. Humanity, however, acting upon public opinion, has established as a general rule that the conquered shall not be wantonly oppressed, and that their condition shall remain as eligible as is compatible with the objects of the conquest. Most usually, they are incorporated with the victorious nation, and become subjects or citizens of the government with which they are connected. The new and old members of the society mingle with each other; the distinction between them is gradually lost, and they make one people. Where this incorporation is practicable, humanity demands, and a wise policy requires, that the rights of the conquered to property should remain unimpaired, that the new subjects should be governed as equitably as the old, and that confidence in their security should gradually banish the painful sense of being separated from their ancient connexions, and united by force to strangers.

"When the conquest is complete, and the conquered inhabitants can be blended with the conquerors, or safely governed as a distinct people, public opinion, which not even the conqueror can disregard, imposes these restraints upon him, and he cannot neglect them without injury to his fame and hazard to his power.

"But the tribes of Indians inhabiting the country were fierce savages, whose occupation was war, and whose subsistence was drawn chiefly from the forests. To leave them in the possession of their country was to leave the country a wilderness; to govern them as a distinct people was impossible, because they were as brave and high-spirited as they were fierce, and were ready to repel by arms every attack on their independence.

"What was the inevitable consequence of this state of things? The Europeans were under the necessity either of abandoning the country, and relinquishing their pompous claims to it, or of enforcing those claims by the sword, and by the adoption of principles adapted to the condition of a people with whom it was impossible to mix, and who could not be governed as a distinct society, or of remaining in their neighborhood and exposing themselves and their families to the perpetual hazard of being massacred.

"Frequent and bloody wars, in which the whites were not always the aggressors, unavoidably ensued. European policy, numbers, and skill prevailed. As the white population advanced, that of the Indians necessarily receded. The country in the immediate neighborhood of agriculturists became unfit for them. The game fled into thicker and more unbroken forests, and the Indians followed. The soil to which the crown originally claimed title, being no longer inhabited

by its ancient inhabitants, was parcelled out according to the will of the sovereign power, and taken possession of by persons who claimed immediately from the crown, or mediately through its grantees or deputies.

"The law which regulates, or ought to regulate, in general, the relations between the conqueror and the conquered was incapable of application to a people under such circumstances. The resort to some new and different rule, better adapted to the actual state of things, was unavoidable. Every rule which can be suggested will be found to be attended with great difficulty."

The difficulty here suggested, of defining a line of policy in all respects adapted to the relations between the two races, has not as yet been surmounted. It is, however, I think, clearly deducible from the foregoing statements, fully corroborated by our past history, that the white and the red man cannot occupy territory in common, and it follows that a policy which shall be adequate, and adapted to the requirements of the case, must provide for each race a separate abiding-place. It was this necessity, I doubt not, which originated the comparatively modern system of Indian reservations; and this system, so far as it goes, can but be regarded as a step in the right direction. It is, however, subject to very grave objections, arising chiefly from the fact that, as our settlements are pushed forward, the numerous small reserves are surrounded by whites, with whom the Indians are thus brought into almost immediate contact, and this is almost invariably disastrous to the Indians, since it is found that they much more readily adopt the vices of our civilization than its virtues and advantages. It is obvious that this close contact of the two races cannot be wholly obviated, since they must necessarily occupy contiguous portions of the same territory; but, in my judgment, the evils consequent upon the necessity of the case may be mitigated to such an extent as to be hardly appreciable when compared with their present magnitude. In my last annual report the plan of concentrating the Indians was suggested. Time has only served to strengthen my convictions that this is the only method by which the great defects incident to our present policy may be amended. There should be no delay in setting apart, by suitable legislation, portions of the public domain for the exclusive use of the Indians. The tracts to be thus set apart should be limited to the least possible number. It is believed that the number need not exceed five, and that it may be confined to three. These Indian territories should be selected with especial reference to their adaptation to the peculiar wants and requirements of the Indians, and protected by the most stringent legislation against encroachment by the whites. Even if fully matured, which is far from being the case, the full details of the proposition here submitted would be inappropriate to a report like the present; but I apprehend that the subject, in all its bearings, whether it be considered as a measure of justice and humanity to the Indians, in its economical aspects, or as a measure designed to reclaim a barbarous and heathen race, whose destiny is intimately dependent upon the policy we may pursue, will, in the light of past experience, commend itself to the favorable consideration of all who earnestly seek a satisfactory solution of that most difficult of all political problems, viz: Indian civilization.

The policy of negotiating treaties with Indian tribes has recently attracted a large share of public attention, and it may not, therefore, be considered inappropriate to again allude to the subject. The singular pertinacity with which the Indians, as a race, maintain their tribal organizations has already been remarked, and their aversion to a union with our own people, as evidenced by their entire history during the period that has elapsed since the discovery of the western continent, has also been noted. Indeed, it seems to have been taken for granted by all who have engaged in the discussion of this question, that they are to be regarded and treated as a separate and distinct people; and this being the case, it follows that, whatever may be the policy adopted, they cannot be permitted to roam at will throughout those portions of the country which are

occupied by our own people. It is, then, a necessity that there should be a common understanding between the two races as to the extent and boundaries of the districts to be inhabited by the Indians, the laws by which they are to be governed, and the reciprocal duties and obligations resting upon each race, whether regarded as individuals or distinct communities.

There are two methods by which this mutual understanding may be had. First, by availing ourselves of our overwhelming numerical, physical, and intellectual superiority, we may set apart a country for the use of the Indians, prescribe the laws by which they shall be governed, and the rules to be observed in the intercourse of the two races, and compel a conformity on the part of the Indians; or, secondly, we may, as has been the almost universal practice of the government, after resorting to military force only so far as may be necessary in order to induce the Indians to consent to negotiate, bring about this understanding through the instrumentality of treaties to which they are parties, and as such have yielded their assent. Fortunately the immense disparity in the relative power and resources of the two races enables us to pursue either of these methods, and it is therefore incumbent upon us to adopt that course which, judged by past experience, is best calculated to produce the desired results, viz: the security of our frontier settlements, and the ultimate reclamation and civilization, and consequently the permanent welfare, of the Indians. By the one course, it is contemplated that the independence of the Indians shall be entirely ignored, and that they shall be reduced to absolute subjection; by the other, that they shall not be altogether deprived of their sense of nationality and independence as a people. By the one course, the most savage and vindictive traits of their national character will be fostered and perpetuated; by the other, they will be gradually led to a more hopeful view of their situation, and to regard us as friends, seeking their elevation as a race. By the one course, they will ever regard us as merciless despots and tyrants, who have deprived them of their homes and liberties; by the other, while they are effectually taught their utter inability to cope with us as belligerents, they will gradually learn to appreciate the advantages of civilization and its attendant blessings. To my mind, the advantages of the latter over the former policy seem so apparent that I can hardly realize that the former is seriously advocated. So far as I have observed, the arguments of the advocates of a military government for the Indians are mainly based upon economical grounds rather than upon its humanitarian aspects. I feel perfectly confident that, upon any fair investigation and comparison, it will be found that, even in this view, the advantages of the latter over the former policy are immensely in favor of the system which contemplates the adjustment of our relations with the Indians by means of treaties. The Indians of New Mexico, with but trifling exceptions, have been managed by the former policy; those of the Indian territory by the latter; and these two districts of the country, it seems to me, afford a fair practical test of each line of policy. In New Mexico, from the time of its acquisition, and for a long period anterior thereto, military operations have been almost continuous; while in the Indian country, from the time of its occupation by the Indians down to the breaking out of the great rebellion, it was seldom necessary to invoke the aid of the military, and during all that time not a dozen complaints were ever made, from any quarter, by reason of depredations committed by the Indians against the whites. I have heretofore so frequently and fully presented my views upon this subject, that I will not now further extend these remarks than to simply express my firm conviction that no better system for the management of the Indians, and the relations which must necessarily exist between them and our own people, can be devised than that which has heretofore prevailed to so large an extent, and which contemplates the fixing of the rights, duties, and obligations of each race towards the other through the instrumentality of treaties.

Inasmuch as our best hopes of the welfare of the Indian tribes depend upon the influence which we can exert upon the rising generation, the question of their education becomes a very important one, and the experience of many years has furnished an ample test of the different methods of education as applied to the youth of both sexes. I have had occasion to urge the establishment and liberal support of manual labor schools in all cases where practicable, as distinguished from the ordinary day schools. Our reports this year from the various agencies fully confirm my opinion on this subject as heretofore expressed. The attendance upon the day schools is generally irregular, and the pupils are so frequently kept away by their parents, sometimes for a long period of time, as to lose the little knowledge that they have gained in the elementary branches of education, while no influence has been exerted upon them to make them appreciate the dignity and real independence of labor. On the contrary, the children, male and female, who are taken to the boarding schools, and reside there permanently, properly fed and clothed, taught at regulated hours to read and write and to understand such of the simple branches of education as are necessary for their condition in life, and at other hours to labor in the garden and fields, or, as to the girls, in the various branches of household duties, are found to make real and valuable progress. Regarding these schools, then, under proper conduct, as the main hope for permanent good to the Indians, I can but repeat my former recommendations that a liberal policy be pursued by Congress in regard to appropriations for their support, wherever the opportunity is presented for establishing them on a safe and permanent basis.

The other suggestions I desire to submit are, first, as to the necessity of an appropriation of funds, in addition to the appropriations usually made, to be used in cases of emergency; and second, the necessity of an increase in the clerical force employed in this bureau.

In the course of our military operations against the Indians, it is oftentimes the case that many hundreds of Indians are taken captives or otherwise assembled at military posts established upon the remote frontier, where no adequate provision has been made for furnishing them with the ordinary necessaries of life. The accompanying papers, relating to the California and New Mexico superintendencies, will illustrate this subject, and show the embarrassments to which not only this department, but also the military authorities are subjected. It is likewise not unfrequently the case that the crops planted by or for Indians upon their reserves, and the esculent roots upon which they so largely rely, are cut off by drought, or fail from other causes; and when, in connexion with this misfortune, the Indians are unsuccessful in their hunts, the utmost suffering necessarily ensues, unless provision is made by this department to supply their wants. Annuity goods, en route for the Indians, are sometimes lost by the burning or sinking of steamers upon the western rivers. When any of these circumstances occur, provision must be made to supply the wants of the Indians, or they must be left to suffer. As the necessity has not been anticipated, there is, of course, no appropriation applicable to the emergency, and whatever may be done must be upon the faith that Congress will thereafter appropriate the amount necessary to pay for the needed supplies, which in the mean time must be bought upon credit and from parties who are not only willing to wait for the action of Congress, but are also willing to take upon themselves the risk that no action will be had. Of course supplies cannot be bought upon these terms upon as favorable rates as would be the case if the government was prepared to make immediate payment; and it would therefore frequently relieve this department from great embarrassments, and at the same time be more economical, if a fund were appropriated for these purposes, to be used only in cases of urgent necessity, and at the discretion of the Secretary of the Interior, with the approval of the President; and in case of the expenditure of the whole, or any

part thereof, a report of such expenditure, with the necessity for the same, to be made to the next succeeding Congress.

The necessity for an increase of the clerical force of this office has been for some time apparent. The regular force of the office consists of sixteen clerks, appointed under various acts of Congress, passed in the years 1853, 1854, and 1857, and seven extra clerks, paid from specific annual appropriations. An examination of the records of the office will show that since the year 1857 the amount of its business has very much more than doubled; and the result is, that the office is under a continual necessity of employing additional clerical assistance. It is therefore earnestly recommended that Congress be requested to authorize, by permanent legislation, the appointment of such number of clerks as will be adequate to the transaction of the current business of the office.

WASHINGTON SUPERINTENDENCY.

Superintendent Hale represents the affairs of the Indians lately under his charge as generally prosperous, and the people peaceably disposed towards each other and the whites. In the case of one small tribe, however, the Quillehutes, a white man had been killed by them, and the tribe had thus far refused to surrender the offender, and defied the power of the government, there being no sufficient military force at hand to compel submission.

Definite action by government is called for to extinguish certain claims to lands upon Indian reservations, the holding of which by whites is a great obstacle to the improvement of the Indians. The superintendent especially refers to cases at the Port Madison and Chehalis reservations, both of which have been the subjects of reports to the department; and it is hoped that a satisfactory settlement of them both may be soon obtained.

During the last summer Superintendent Hale visited the tribes in the north-eastern portion of the State, for whom the commanding officer at Fort Colville has thus far acted as Indian agent, *ex officio*, and embracing the following tribes, viz: the San Poielles, Okanagans, Lake Indians, Pend d'Oreilles, Cœur d'Alenes, Spokanes, and Colvilles. These tribes were found to be disposed to remain on friendly terms with the whites, and willing that they should travel through their country, but indisposed to any treaty, or cession of land. Many of them show a desire to cultivate their lands, and ask for aid in the form of seeds and tools. They number about 5,000 souls.

Agent Howe, at the Tulalip agency, has under his charge the following tribes, numbering 3,675 persons, viz: at the Tulalip reservation, the Snohomis, Sno Malmies, and Skwamish; at Port Madison, the Du Wamish; at Perry's island, the Shaget and Sno Domish; at the Lummi reservation, the Lummis, Noot Sach, and Samish. The general condition of these Indians is good and decidedly promising, as will be seen by the special reports of the teachers and other employés. They have eighty-nine frame houses, 1,300 fruit trees set out, have raised over 15,000 bushels of vegetables and thirty tons of hay, and 80,000 feet of lumber have been sawed for and used by them.

Agent Webster, in charge of the Makahs, at Neeah bay, numbering 654 souls, reports them in good condition, and their school-house—from the completion of which, and establishment of the school on a good foundation, much is expected—as nearly ready for occupation. There have been seventy-six scholars in attendance at the school during the year. The tribe owns property valued at $30,000.

Agent Bancroft, of the Yakama agency, furnishes in his reports the most gratifying evidence of the progress of the people of his charge towards civilization and Christianity, ascribed mainly to the successful working and influence of the manual labor school. Some 200 acres of land have been cultivated, producing about 5,800 bushels of grain; and the scholars, besides making good progress

in education, have, in the hours devoted to labor, earned more than $2,000 towards paying the expenses of the school and the agency.

Agent Elder represents the four tribes under his charge—the Puyallups, Nisquallies, Squaxsins, and Chehalis—as prosperous, well satisfied, and peaceable, except in regard to the Squaxsins, who are located upon an island, on poor soil, and where they are exposed to bad influences from the whites. The agent recommends the sale of their reservation, and the removal of the tribe to the Puyallup reservation, which is ample in extent. It is worthy of notice that, during the past year, a case has occurred here in which a white man has been tried, convicted, and sentenced to long imprisonment for killing an Indian, as great dissatisfaction has often been expressed (and is referred to in the report of Agent Howe this year) on account of the failure to punish well-established cases of outrage by whites upon the Indians, while the offences of the latter are followed with great severity.

Much embarrassment has arisen in this superintendency, as well as the others upon the Pacific coast, as the result of the depreciation in the currency.

OREGON.

The progress made during the past year by the various Indian tribes of Oregon which have heretofore come within the control of the Indian department, in the knowledge of agriculture, in industry, and the disposition and ability to sustain themselves by the cultivation of the soil, has been gratifying indeed, as will be seen by examination of the annual report of Superintendent Huntington, and the documents accompanying it. Most of the friendly Indians have remained quietly upon their reservations, except when absent by permission of the agent in charge, or aiding as scouts by arrangement with the military authorities engaged in hostilities with the southeastern bands of Oregon; and a large number who had heretofore strayed away from their proper locations have been sought out and returned to their homes.

The reports from the several agencies at the Umatilla, Warm Springs, Grande Ronde, and Siletz reservations, and the Alsea sub-agency, are very full in the detail of their operations.

The first named of these, the Umatilla reservation, in the northeastern portion of the State, under the charge of Agent Barnhart, presents a very gratifying state of affairs among the confederated bands of Walla-Wallas, Cayuses, and Umatillas, there located, and numbering some seven hundred and twenty souls. There are also some three hundred Walla-Wallas nominally in charge of this agency, but who have never consented to remove to the reservation, preferring their roving life about the upper waters of the Columbia river. The estimated value of the property of the Indians upon the reservation is over $200,000, mostly consisting of some eight thousand horses and two thousand head of cattle. It is true that these large herds of stock are owned by some twenty-five or thirty of the Indians, thus leaving the remainder of the people comparatively poor in marketable stock, but there have been fenced some fifteen hundred acres of good land, of which seven hundred and twenty-six acres have been cultivated by the Indians alone, and many of them have made such progress in agriculture that they need henceforward no assistance. The agent records with satisfaction the fact that one Indian would have a surplus of $1,000 worth of produce for sale, and a dozen others from $200 to $500 worth beyond what is necessary for their own wants and those of their families. The agent recommends the allotment of land in severalty for the use of these Indians, deeming them abundantly capable of managing for themselves, but thinks that the agency farm must necessarily be kept in operation for the support of the aged and decrepit who are unable to labor.

Difficulty is apprehended in the future, indeed has already commenced, from

the increasing travel of whites through the reservation, its location being upon the most direct road from southern Oregon to the gold fields of Idaho and Montana. It would be a subject of much regret to be compelled to remove a people who now promise so well from a reservation to which they have become attached, and which they have, with their own industry, put under cultivation. In the course of the last summer's hostilities against the Snake Indians, the Cayuses exhibited their friendship for the whites by furnishing a party of active and efficient scouts, who returned to their reservation proud of having served their "great white father."

Agent Logan, of the Warm Springs reservation, having under his charge the Indians known as the "Confederated bands of Middle Oregon," reports that considerable excitement has existed during the spring and summer, arising from the attacks of bands of the Snake Indians, who carried off much stock from the reservation. The confederated bands showed no reluctance to take up the hatchet with the white troops sent out against the Snakes, and at one time raised a force of seventy warriors and sent them to join Captain Drew, in command of the United States forces. All, however, were sent back except a few, who did good service as scouts. The confederated bands number one thousand and sixty-six souls. Although they have suffered considerably by the raids of the hostile Indians, and their crops were much injured by grasshoppers and frost, yet they are represented to be in reasonable comfort. They have two thousand horses and one hundred and sixty head of cattle, have three hundred and fifty acres of land under cultivation, exhibit evidence of improvement in the arts of agriculture, have quite a number of good frame-houses, and will have more whenever they can obtain lumber. An act was passed at the last session of Congress, providing for carrying into effect the recommendation made in my last annual report for effecting an arrangement with these Indians by which they should, upon the payment of a moderate sum in necessary agricultural implements or other useful articles, yield a right which they have to leave their reservation for the purpose of fishing. Upon the consummation of this arrangement, and the restriction of the Indians to the cultivation of the soil, their condition will be greatly improved.

The reports from the Indians of the coast reservations are generally of a favorable character. At the Siletz agency Agent Simpson reports a steady improvement, the people remaining quietly upon their reservations and at work. The farming season had been rather unfavorable, but the crops were looking well. Some 1,200 acres had been planted, and many valuable improvements made by the Indians, who have over one hundred good log dwellings. A school had been in operation, in which fifteen boys had learned to read, but the teacher had resigned on account of the insufficiency of his salary. The running of the mills had been much interfered with by low water.

The Grande Ronde agency shows a much improved state of affairs, the Indians who had left the reservation having been again brought together, and some six hundred acres of land put under cultivation by their labor. About three thousand six hundred acres of land were enclosed, and the affairs of the agency, under Agent Harvey, now have an encouraging aspect. The saw-mill has been in good order and rendered good service, but the grist-mill needs considerable repairs. The manual labor school was producing good results.

At the Alsea sub-agency Agent Collins has under his charge five hundred and thirty Indians of the Syouscous, Alseas, Coose, and Umpqua tribes, and reports favorably in regard to them; they had cultivated eighty-four acres of land.

All of the agents concur in recommending that allotments be made to the Indians of lands in severalty, in order that they may individually see and enjoy the rewards of their own labor. They also concur in the opinion that the system of day schools is unfitted for the permanent benefit of the Indians; and that manual labor schools, where the children can be kept permanently under the

control of the teachers, while they contribute by their labor to their own support, are doing good, and should alone be relied upon. In regard to both of these points the opinion of Superintendent Huntington concurs with those of the several agents; but in regard to the subject first referred to, that of allotments of land, he recommends that such allotments be made, not in fee-simple, with the power of alienation by deed, but only for the *use* of the Indian party and his heirs, and that the quantity allotted to each family be eighty acres. While the reports from all of the agencies concur in favoring this policy, there seems to exist a difference as to the state of preparation of the Indians for it; and, perhaps, good policy may require that the experiment should be tried upon that one of the reservations where there is the best prospect of success, which seems to be the Umatilla reservation.

Some difficulty has occurred from the persistent determination of certain white parties to take possession of locations at the mouth of the Aquina river, in the coast reservation, for an oyster and fishing station, contrary to the positive orders of the agent in charge. One party, who had been forcibly removed by military aid, called in by Agent Simpson, brought suit against him for damages. Upon the representations of the superintendent of the importance of the case, the employment of counsel at a reasonable rate was authorized to defend the agent. The case has been continued over to the December term of the court, at which time it is understood that the rights of the United States, under the treaty made with the Indians in 1855, will be brought in question, and the superintendent has been furnished with the necessary evidence.

In regard to the treaty of 1855, just referred to, I had occasion to remark at some length in my last annual report, and to urge that some action should be taken by government for the fulfilment of its stipulations, the Indians having faithfully complied with their part of the agreement. They abandoned large tracts of land to the United States, now occupied by the whites, and promptly removed upon the reservation proposed for their residence, and have since continued to reside upon it. Without repeating here the language of my previous report, I beg leave to refer you to its statement of the facts in the case, and to add that, in my judgment, some speedy action should be taken by the department under which these Indians may be led to respect the good faith of the government. If it is not deemed proper, by a formal ratification of the treaty of 1855, to concede the original right of the Indians to the soil, some other arrangement can be made which will be equally satisfactory to them; and your attention is especially invited to the remarks of Superintendent Huntington upon this subject.

Early in the year 1864 Mr. Steele, then superintending agent of the northern district of California, apprehending hostilities from sundry bands of Indians, among whom were the Klamath Lake and Moadoc tribes, who occupy a district of country about equally divided between California and Oregon, took occasion to visit them and inviting their chiefs to a council, at which also appeared the chiefs of several tribes of California Indians. He succeeded in inducing them to abandon their hostile intentions, and to promise peace with each other and with the whites, which promise has been kept with almost entire faithfulness. I have included among the papers published with this report an interesting letter from Mr. Steele to Hon. Mr. Harding, senator from Oregon, furnishing valuable information relative to the tribes who inhabit the region of country referred to.

At the same time that Mr. Steele was thus occupied, a bill was pending in Congress making an appropriation of $20,000 to enable your department to consummate treaties of friendship with the tribes referred to, as well as those of southeastern Oregon. Under date of June 22, after the passage of the act in question, the superintendents of Oregon and California (Mr. Austin Wiley having succeeded Mr. Steele) were designated as commissioners to negotiate the desired treaties. Upon conference with Superintendent Wiley, Mr. Huntington found

that the latter would not be able to proceed with him to attend to the contemplated business, and accordingly went alone to Fort Klamath, where he found the chiefs of the Klamaths and Moadocs friendly and expressing a willingness to go upon a reservation. Their number is said to be some twelve or fifteen hundred. An arrangement was made by which a formal grand council was to be held October 8, 1864, at which, it is presumed, a treaty of friendship was made, though no official advices have been received.

The sum of $10,000, one-half of the appropriation made by Congress, was placed at the disposal of Superintendent Huntington to enable him to carry out the design of the law. On receiving his reply to the office letter of June 22, 1864, in which he shows clearly the impossibility of including in the same treaty the Klamath and Moadoc Indians, and the Snakes and others of southeastern Oregon, the further sum of $10,000, being the balance of the appropriation by Congress, was placed at his disposal, and he was authorized to use so much of it as should be necessary for the purpose of effecting a treaty of amity with the southeastern Indians. The military operations of the summer have resulted, it is understood, in such punishment of the hostile tribes that they will be willing to treat, and be induced to observe the terms of any treaty made with them. We may then hope to see the end of the long course of expensive hostilities with the Indians of southern Oregon, and to find the great highways of travel safe for those who frequent them; while the Indians themselves may be expected, under their new relations to the government, to participate in the great benefits to be derived from their being reclaimed from a wandering life and settled upon reservations, which have resulted so happily in the case of their brethren in the northern and western portions of the State.

CALIFORNIA.

In order to avoid numerous difficulties and much expense which have resulted in past years in the administration of Indian affairs in California, from the existence of two superintending agencies, both having their headquarters at San Francisco, an act was passed at the last session of Congress, entitled "An act to provide for the better organization of Indian affairs in California." This act provides for the establishment of one superintendency for the State. It also provides for reducing the number of reservations, so that there shall be not exceeding four, and the Secretary of the Interior is authorized to purchase the improvements of such settlers as may be rightfully upon any of the reservations; a report of the appraisements of these improvements to be made to Congress, that appropriations may be made to pay for them. For each of the reservations finally established one agent is authorized to be appointed. All offices not authorized by this act are abolished.

Under the provisions of this act Austin Wiley, esq., was appointed superintendent, filed his bond and oath of office May 26, 1864, and entered upon his duties. From the reports submitted by him, and accompanying this, it will be seen that much has already been done to bring the affairs relative to the Indians of that State into a more satisfactory condition by the adoption of the policy recommended in my last annual report.

From Superintendent Wiley's last communication, with which were forwarded sketches of the four existing reservations, it will be seen that the aggregate amount of land reserved is 31,761 acres, much the largest portion of which is in the Mendocino reservation, which is recommended to be abandoned. I do not include here the reservation provided for in the treaty with the Hoopa Valley Indians, though those Indians are named in the following enumeration. There were upon the reservations, at the date of Mr. Wiley's last report, the following number of Indians, viz: Smith River, 745; Round Valley, 950; Mendocino, 750; Tule River, 800; Hoopa Valley, 600; total, 3,845. Upon these reserva-

tions the crops of the last year had yielded about 3,800 bushels of grain, 350 tons of hay, besides a large quantity of potatoes, peas, beans, &c., and there were 800 head of horses and cattle and 400 hogs upon these lands.

Very soon after Superintendent Wiley entered upon his duties the Indians who still remained upon the abandoned reservation near Fort Tejon were removed to the Tule River farm, together with all government property. An ample supply of food was raised upon the farm for all the Indians placed upon it. The horses and mules from the Tejon reservation were taken to Round valley.

Mr. Wiley's reports in regard to the fertility of Round valley, and its peculiar fitness for an Indian reservation, as furnishing several thousand acres of arable land, well watered, and isolated from white settlements, concur with our previous accounts of that locality, and he has been authorized to take the preliminary steps to settle with the rightful white claimants of a portion of the land, and to procure title for some additional distance around the valley, so as to more completely isolate the occupants from the whites, and with a view to remove to this reservation the Indians now in the scattered settlements upon the Mendocino reservation. This removal might have been made early in the last summer, but it was deemed advisable to delay the movement until the crops were harvested. The Indians from the Mendocino reservation will have their condition much improved by the removal, and much expense will be avoided.

In Mr. Wiley's communication of June 1 he had alluded to the war still in progress with the Klamath, Redwood, and Trinity Indians, and which was referred to in my last annual report. Several hundred of these Indians had been taken prisoners, and were held in safe-keeping at Humboldt Bay by the United States military authorities. It was proposed by the superintendent in this communication, as also in a later one, that these prisoners, with such others as should be captured, and the remainder of the hostile Indians, when they should be brought to submission, should be taken into his charge and placed on a reservation to be selected south of San Francisco. Under date of July 9, I replied to this proposition that this office could not consent to the selection of another reservation for the purpose so long as that in Round valley was, as was conceded, sufficient for the accommodation and subsistence of a much larger population; neither could I consent to the superintendent's selecting a temporary home for these prisoners, and taking them under the charge of the department. I informed Mr. Wiley that there were no funds available for the temporary subsistence of these Indians, but that, whenever the military operations had closed with the submission of the hostile bands, they could all be concentrated on the Round valley reservation.

Under date of June 30 the superintendent reported upon the condition of the Indians upon the Round Valley and Mendocino reservations. Everything appeared in a favorable condition at the first-named reservation, but the general result of the examination of the other locality confirmed the impression before entertained of the good policy of removing the occupants to Round valley and abandoning the Mendocino reservation. As the reservation at Smith river would thus be the only one left upon the northern coast, I repeat my recommendation that arrangements should be made for the purchase of the land now leased for the use of the Indians of that locality. As a measure of true economy, it would seem to be clearly advisable that the government should purchase these lands and become their permanent owner, provided they can be obtained at a reasonable rate, rather than continue to rent them at five dollars per acre.

More recently a communication from Mr. Wiley was received, enclosing a copy of an agreement made with the band of Indians of Trinity river, so long hostile, the fact of their submission having been made known to Mr. Wiley by General Wright, commanding the department of the Pacific. This agreement provides for concentrating the Indians on the Hoopa valley, a fertile tract of land, of sufficient extent, and quite isolated from the white settlements. The

claims of the settlers now upon the lands for improvements must be disposed of under the provisions of the law of April, 1864.

The proposed arrangement seems to me an excellent one in many respects, as establishing the lately hostile Indians upon a reservation sufficiently large and fertile for their wants, and putting an end to hostilities which have been very expensive to the government and disastrous to both whites and Indians. In order that no time may be lost in consummating the arrangement, I have, with your concurrence, instructed Mr. Wiley to appoint, without delay, not exceeding three honest and discreet persons to make the valuation of the improvements of white settlers lawfully in the Hoopa valley, as contemplated by the act of April 8, 1864. The result of this appraisal will be submitted to you as soon as received, in order to its transmission to Congress for approval, should you deem it just and reasonable.

On the whole, I think there is reason for gratification at the degree of success which has thus far and so soon resulted from the change in the system of administration of Indian affairs in California, both in regard to the economy with which the operations of the superintendency can be carried on, as well as the better care taken of the Indians. It is to be regretted that no reports of the progress of the small remnant of this people in education and religion and moral training can yet be given, but there is reason to hope that in this respect good results will follow their concentration upon fewer reservations, in more compact bodies, where their physical wants may be more easily supplied, and the Indians kept in a great degree from the contamination and destruction of body and soul resulting from their association with vicious and unscrupulous white men. The government ought, in justice to its own honor, to endeavor to help the feeble remnants of the old California tribes to obtain at least some faint glimpses of a nobler humanity before they disappear from the face of the earth; and the only o pe of doing this exists, in my judgment, in the faithful continuance of the o licy now adopted.

NEVADA.

The reports from Hon. James W. Nye, governor and *ex officio* superintendent of Indian affairs of this Territory, and from Agents Lockhart and Burch, which are herewith submitted, give satisfactory information in regard to the various tribes inhabiting that country. Those of most importance are the Washoes, in the northwest, on the eastern slope of the Sierra Nevada mountains; the Pah-Utes, who have two reservations, (Walker river, about 75 miles northeast of Carson city, and Truckee, about the same distance to the southeast, but most of the Indians living off the reservations the greater portion of the year;) the Shoshonees, most of whom are in Utah, three bands being within the limits of Nevada; the Pannakés, who are a powerful tribe ranging between the Rocky mountains and the Pacific, about one hundred and thirty miles north of the sink of the Humboldt river, and the Humboldt river Indians. Besides these are the Tosowes and Moadocs, of whom we have very little definite information.

Quiet has generally prevailed among all of these Indians during the present year, and a disposition to be at peace with the whites. The efforts made by the agents to induce the Indians to cultivate the soil have resulted in finding them tractable and willing to work. These efforts have been mostly confined to the Pah-Utes, at the Truckee River reservation, where a great deal of labor has been performed in digging an irrigating canal from the dam which was constructed in connexion with a contemplated saw-mill. The long drought, however, and the failure of the usual amount of snow during the last winter, rendered it useless to attempt to erect the mill, and the failure of water to fill the dam rendered futile for this year to a great extent the work upon the canal. The crops, in consequence, have been very light. While, therefore, the state of

affairs is most gratifying, so far as the peaceable conduct of the Indians is concerned, it is expected that a portion of them will require aid to some extent during the winter. In regard to the Pah-Utes, numbering some two thousand, the suggestion is made by Agent Lockhart that the sum of five thousand dollars be used in the purchase of cattle, which can be had at low prices in California, to be kept in the valleys to be slaughtered during the winter to supply the wants of the Indians. The rapid settlement of the country by whites, and the constant prospecting expeditions of miners in every direction, resulting in driving off the game, and the destruction by cattle of the bunch grass, upon the seeds of which, ground into flour, the Indians are largely dependent, are given as reasons for the destitution of food; added to which cause is the fact that the pine trees bore no nuts this year. This destitution prevails more particularly among the Indians of the Humboldt river.

The Shoshonees have been entirely peaceable since the treaty of friendship made with them early in the summer by Governor Nye and Governor Doty of Utah Territory, acting as commissioners on the part of the United States; and the great overland mail and telegraph route, passing for four hundred miles through Nevada Territory, has been undisturbed by any of the tribes rightfully within the bounds of that superintendency. A portion of this tribe is upon the Ruby Valley reservation.

By correspondence with Agent Lockhart I have endeavored to bring about a reduction in the expenses of this superintendency by reducing the number of local agents and employés; and though the peculiar locality and ranges of the various tribes relative to the overland route seem to require the presence of several agents, yet the services of two local agents and the teachers and interpreters have been dispensed with, to the relief of the treasury to the extent of their salaries.

The friendly services of the chief of the Pah-Utes, Wan-ne-muc-ka, were used by Agent Burch in bringing Pas-se-quah, chief of the Pannakés, to a council, at which the latter agreed to keep his people from acts of hostility towards the large body of emigrants which was expected to pass through the country over which they range. The promise had been faithfully kept down to the time of Agent Burch's report, August 1, 1864, except on one occasion, when some of his people drove off a lot of cattle, which were promptly returned on demand being made of the chief. This tribe claims to own, and occupies for the purpose of grazing, hunting, and fishing during part of the year, a fertile valley, known as the Pueblo valley, of sufficient capacity for a population of twenty-five or thirty thousand people, and the white settlers have already taken possession of large portions of it.

How the Indians of this superintendency, now friendly, and in ordinary seasons able to subsist themselves upon the natural products of the soil, are to be preserved in friendly relations to the government and the white settlers, while their resources are being rapidly destroyed by the spread of white settlements throughout the country inhabited by them, is a question which is rapidly assuming an important aspect. The pine trees, whose nuts they gather for food, are being cut down; the grass, upon the seeds of which they have largely depended, is being eaten off by the cattle of the settlers, and the valleys where their stock has found pasturage, are being occupied by them. If reservations are to be obtained upon which the Indian population is to be concentrated, it would seem that economy and good policy demand that no time be lost in undertaking the selection and location of them as soon as possible. The sooner this is done, less outlay will be necessary to purchase the improvements of the settlers.

UTAH SUPERINTENDENCY.

At the date of my last annual report advices of the negotiation of treaties of peace and friendship with several of the tribes of Indians of Utah, as well as of Idaho, whose range lies along the great overland route, had been received, and the annual report of Governor Doty, in relation to the affairs of his superintendency, and particularly in reference to these treaties, was received in time to be published in the Appendix. In addition to the treaties, verbal or written, referred to in my last report, as having been already made, and from which great good was expected to result in securing a peaceable transit of emigrants throughout the great routes of travel, two other treaties were forwarded by Governor Doty, under date of October 21, 1863, having been effected by him, in conjunction with General Conner, commanding the United States forces in Utah Territory, to whose energy and good judgment, combined with the bravery of his troops in their previous operations against the Indians, great credit is due, as having impressed the latter with a wholesome idea of the power of the white man, and disposed them to seek for peace. The two treaties referred to were made—the one October 12, 1863, at Tuilla valley, with the Shoshonee bands of the Goship tribe, and the other October 14, at Soda Springs, Idaho Territory, with the mixed bands of Shoshonees and Bannacks, of Snake River valley. After negotiating these two treaties, Governor Doty and General Conner had the pleasure of announcing that there remained no hostile tribe along the routes of travel to Nevada and California. In a later letter from Governor Doty, much valuable information is given in relation to the various bands and tribes of Indians whom he had visited, and with whom he had treated, and an approximate estimate of their numbers is given.

The various treaties thus made were transmitted to the Senate in due course. They were all returned from the Senate, confirmed, but with amendments, which amendments were forwarded to Governor Doty with instructions to obtain the assent of the Indians to them. There is not in our files any acknowledgment by him of their receipt, neither does Superintendent Irish, who succeeded Governor Doty, allude to them in his report. In the letter of instructions sent with the amendments to the treaties, it was suggested that, inasmuch as there existed no appropriation to defray the expenses of getting the Indians together to obtain their consent thereto, the object might be attained at the time of the payment of their annuities.

The subject of abandoning the several small reservations in Utah, and concentrating the Indians upon one large reservation, known as the Uintah valley, has been frequently urged upon the attention of this office, but for want of proper information as to the locality and its resources, and on account of the hostility of, and pending military operations against, several of the tribes, nothing has yet been accomplished in that direction. In January, 1864, a memorial was received from the legislature of Utah, asking that the smaller reservations might be surveyed and opened to the whites for settlement, and by the act of Congress approved May 5, 1864, provision was made for their survey, and for the permanent reservation of Uintah valley a as home for the Indians of Utah. An appropriation of $30,000 was also made for the purpose of preparing homes on the reserve for those Indians who should be removed to it, and for aiding them in becoming self-supporting, by means of agriculture. The Uintah valley had been by order of the President, as recommended by this office, set apart for the exclusive occupation of the Indians as long ago as October, 1861, but in the imperfect geographical knowledge of the country, its exact limits could not be defined. The tract set apart by following what are supposed to be dividing ridges, so as to include the whole region traversed and drained by the Uintah river and its upper branches down to its junction with the Green river, is un-

derstood to be ample in extent, containing two million acres, abounding in valleys of great fertility, with all the necessary water-power for mills, and having an abundance of timber; indeed, as being admirably adapted for the purposes of a large Indian reservation. Many of the Indians exhibit a desire to be placed upon it, and undertake in earnest the pursuit of agriculture. A difficulty presents itself in the want of accurately surveyed lines, so that, by the exclusion of whites from them, the Indians may be left in undisturbed possession, and I recommend that application be made to Congress for an appropriation for the purpose of making this survey; but meantime the superintendent has been directed to warn all white settlers now on the tract to leave it, (describing it as fully as possible,) and to notify all other white persons, who may be found upon the reservation when its limits shall be definitely established, that they will be required to remove. The superintendent has further been instructed to prepare and submit, as soon as possible, a plan for removing the Indians from the old reservations to the Uintah valley. It is confidently expected that the most gratifying results will follow the completion of the plans thus set on foot for the concentration of the Indians in their new homes.

Superintendent Irish, who succeeded Governor Doty in charge of Indian affairs in this Territory, did not arrive at Great Salt Lake City until August 25, having waited some time at Nebraska city, in the expectation of taking with him the annuity goods, upon the prompt distribution of which much seemed to depend in regard to preserving peace with the Indians. It is to be regretted that, in consequence of apprehended danger of Indian hostilities upon the plains, the goods were not shipped from Nebraska city until late in August, and were therefore not expected to arrive at their destination in less than three months, if indeed they are not delayed on the way until spring. Some apprehension is therefore felt lest the Indians, who have kept their faith and observed the terms of the treaties made with them, should become dissatisfied and hostile, some symptoms of such feeling having exhibited themselves already; and the superintendent was urged by Governor Doty and General Conner to make, if possible, some temporary arrangements in advance of the arrival of the goods, so as to prevent an outbreak. At the last dates received Mr. Irish had sent presents to the principal chief, and invited him, with four others, to come and see him, when, it was hoped, some satisfactory arrangement would be effected.

NEW MEXICO.

I regret that I am unable to report any decided improvement in the condition of the Indians of this Territory.

For reasons which have been set forth in former reports, the care and control of the tribes of this superintendency is enormously expensive to the government, although, from the fact that military operations have been almost constant for a long period of time, that expense has been generally felt through the War Department rather than the Indian Office; and yet, with all the expense attendant upon their management, we are enabled to see very little improvement in their condition, whether we look for the development of a desire to abandon the nomadic life, and settle down to the arts of peace, or simply for a willingness to abandon their acts of hostility against the whites. Nevertheless, some progress is being made towards a solution of the problem. We are learning more of the country and its people, their manners and customs, their sympathies and antipathies; the tribe which has given most trouble has been very severely punished by the various military expeditions sent against it, and the larger portion of its number are prisoners; and there is reason to hope that by a cordial co-operation of the civil and military authorities of the government in that distant Territory a good result may be finally reached.

No material change has occurred with the Pueblo Indians. Living for the most part quietly in their villages, occupying and cultivating their lands upon the grants confirmed to them by the Spanish kings, they are a quiet, well-disposed people. The report of their agent, Mr. John Ward, abounds in interesting facts relative to them and the lands which they occupy. From the fact that they hold these lands by metes and bounds defined with reasonable accuracy in the old grants, these Indians require to be treated with a different policy from that which is applicable to most of the tribes with whom we have to deal; indeed, as the Pueblos are self-supporting, and ask no aid from government towards their subsistence, they only need that degree of care which an enlightened and christianized humanity demands of the government of the United States towards its wards. The villages of these quiet people contain no gold to tempt the white man, and the Indians will doubtless continue to occupy their homes and cultivate their lands, and the opportunity to do them good should not be lost. Long ago they had schools among them, and many of them could read and write in the Spanish language, which they speak; but for the eighteen years since New Mexico came into the possession of the United States there has been no school, and the people have greatly retrograded in this respect. In the year 1857 an appropriation of ten thousand dollars was made by Congress to furnish them with agricultural and other tools, but the articles purchased do not seem, to any great extent, to have reached the Indians, and a moderate amount of money would be well expended in this direction. Superintendent Steck suggests that an appropriation be asked for of ten thousand dollars for the purpose of establishing schools for this people, and giving them blacksmith shops for the repair of their tools, &c. I recommend the suggestion to your favorable consideration, believing that this people are in the best condition to be benefited by such expenditure, and that by thus placing them again on the highway towards the goal of civilization, they will gradually become merged in the general population of the country, forget their distinctive customs and laws, and require no further special care from the government. They number about seven thousand souls, and occupy some nineteen villages in the central portion of the Territory.

The Maquahache band of Utahs, under the charge of Agent Maxwell, have remained generally quiet during the past year. On account of their destitute condition, there being no means at the control of the department to assist them, they have been led to commit some depredations; but it is hoped that they will before long consent to go to the Conejos reservation, provided for the Utah bands of Colorado, in the treaty made last year with the Tabequache band of the same tribe. They have been given to understand that they can only receive their presents from government by joining the other bands of their tribe, above referred to.

With the western bands of Utahs, however, a different state of things exists, and they express the greatest unwillingness to go upon a reservation and cultivate the soil, although very friendly in their disposition towards the white people generally. How long this good disposition is likely to continue, as the white population presses upon them, and the game, seeds, and fruits upon which they depend for subsistence gradually disappear, can only be determined by the event. If they shall see that those bands of their tribe who are provided for by treaty are comfortable upon reservations, they will probably be also induced to abandon their nomadic life. Meantime Superintendent Steck, in order to avoid the necessity of Indians from these bands passing through the white settlements to get to their agency, has directed the removal of the agency to Terra Amarilla. The superintendent thinks that ultimately these bands will consent to settle down in the valley of San Juan, in the southwestern part of the Territory.

The Apaches, of which there are two tribes, the Mescaleros and Jicarillas, show no decided marks of improvement over the state of things previously re-

ported, save in the continued success of the small band of Mescaleros, who have for two seasons been located as prisoners at the Bosque Rodondo, near Fort Sumner. They have done so well at this point, and provided for themselves so comfortably, that it was anticipated that not only would the remainder of their band be prevailed upon to come upon the Bosque Rodondo reservation, (which had been enlarged to forty miles square by order of the President, for the purpose of making it a home for both of these bands of Apaches,) but it was thought that the Jicarillas would also come in; but the movement of the Navajo prisoners upon this reservation has put an effectual stop to all these calculations, and the Apaches are discouraged and fearful at the presence of their ancient enemies, and many of those Mescaleros who have been quietly pursuing their farming avocations near Fort Sumner complain of losing their labor and its fruits. Agent Keithly, after numerous interviews with leading men among the Jicarillas, finds very little disposition in them to abandon their roving habits, but states that the great mass of the people would favor the change if they were encouraged by their leaders.

The subject of the Navajoe Indians has been continually before the department, in one form or another, during the present year, as in the past, and I have quite fully indicated my views of the proper policy to be pursued in regard to them. Hence I do not deem it necessary to enter upon any lengthy discussion of the subject here, but beg leave to refer you to the able report of Superintendent Steck, which is very full and clear upon the points at issue. The differences between Brigadier General Carleton and Superintendent Steck upon this subject are, of course, honestly entertained by both gentlemen. They have the same end in view—the pacification of the Indians, and arrangements for their permanent good—and it is to be regretted that there should be any difference as to the proper policy to be pursued. The Navajoes have thus far been left to the military authorities during and since the campaign against them. The larger portion of them, subdued and captured, are, and have been for a long time, prisoners at the Bosque Rodondo, in the eastern (having been brought from their homes in the western) portion of the Territory. This office and its agents have had, until recently, no means at their disposal with which to feed and care for these seven thousand Indians, leaving out of view entirely the question as to whether the policy of bringing them eastward was a good one or not.

The sum of one hundred thousand dollars, appropriated by Congress for the benefit of the Navajoes has been mostly, if not all, expended in their behalf. Is it not time to stop here, and deliberately consider what policy is the best for permanent peace—what for the ultimate good of the Indians—what can be accomplished with the greatest facility, at the least expense, with the best hope of success? If the policy of removing the whole tribe of Navajoes from their own country to the Bosque Rodondo is to be continued, and the War Department to be charged with the care and expense of managing them, this office is divested of all responsibility beyond its general interests in the subject, and the effect to be produced upon other tribes for whom it is properly held responsible to the extent of the means at its disposal. If again, after removing the Navajoes to the eastern reservation, it is contemplated that they shall be turned over to this department, the question of the amount of the appropriation for their support, to be made by Congress, becomes a matter requiring early and careful attention. According to the information furnished in the accompanying papers, this amount can only be counted by millions. On the other hand, if the views presented now in the annual report of Superintendent Steck, and heretofore in communications from him, and in reports from this office, shall, on full consideration, prevail, and it shall be concluded that good policy, economy, and humanity demand that the Navajoes shall be placed upon a reservation in their own country, where they have always been able to subsist themselves, the question of the necessary

appropriation by Congress is as pressing, but the amount of that appropriation will be very greatly reduced.

Some determination, it would seem, should be made. The course suggested by Superintendent Steck, in case it shall be determined to find a place for these Indians in the country formerly occupied by them, is that a joint commission, consisting of the superintendents of New Mexico and Arizona, (which last named Territory is largely interested in the subject,) together with a military officer, be designated, with instructions to select a reservation; and Mr. Steck mentions a district on the Colorado Chiquito as one to which a portion of the tribe, as long ago as 1860, had agreed to go and plant their crops. This plan contemplates the erection of a fort in that locality, and its permanent occupation by a garrison; but it is thought that no more troops will be required in the aggregate than are now deemed necessary in the Territory.

I beg leave respectfully to urge an early and full consideration of this whole subject, with a view to the establishment of a just and sound policy. Until this is done, our relations with the Indians of New Mexico must remain in an unsatisfactory condition at great expense to government. In order that accurate information, from a source unprejudiced by the previous discussion of the subject, may be obtained as to the present condition of, and best course to be pursued towards, the Navajoes, I have, with your approbation, designated Hon. T. W. Woolson, of Iowa, as a special commissioner to proceed at once to New Mexico, and after making the necessary inquiries, make report to this office. His report will be submitted to you immediately on its reception, which, it is hoped, will be in time for action at the approaching session of Congress.

ARIZONA.

From the report of Charles D. Poston, superintendent of Indian affairs, together with that of J. Ross Browne, special agent of the Interior Department, much valuable information is obtained in relation to the Indian tribes of the newly organized Territory of Arizona. The estimate of the number of these Indians, as made by Agent Poston and published with the office report of 1863, was 58,100 souls, but more full knowledge gained by visiting the tribes results in diminishing this estimate considerably, and it is probable that 40,000 would cover the whole number.

On his way out to his field of labor, Mr. Poston met at Salt Lake City several Moqui chiefs who had come to ask protection from the Navajoes. This tribe is peaceable and friendly to the whites, and the account given of their character and traditional origin is very interesting. They are estimated to number some seven thousand souls.

Superintendent Poston found the Yumas diminished in numbers, since the advent of the whites to their country, from 5,000 to 1,500, and suffering from want of food, owing to the failure of the Colorado river to overflow its banks and irrigate the bottom lands upon which they raise, in ordinary seasons, a sufficient subsistence. A small supply of food was given to them, and promises of further aid.

The Pimas and Maricopas, confederate tribes living on the Gila river, about one hundred miles above the confluence of that stream with the Colorado, were visited by Mr. Poston. They were found to be an agricultural people, considerably advanced in rude civilization, and independent of aid from government, raising sufficient food for their wants and a surplus for sale. A school has been opened among this people, and the superintendent recommends that a blacksmith be employed by the government to reside among them for the repair of their implements of industry. A quantity of cotton seed was given to them, and they were urged to renew their attention to the culture of this staple, in which they had formerly been successfully engaged. These Indians are on

friendly terms with the whites, and have frequently aided them against the hostile Apaches.

The Papagos Indians, with the exception of a few small villages in another part of the Territory, were found in the vicinity of the ancient Spanish mission church of San Xavier del Bac, nine miles from Tucson. This church is still in a good state of preservation, and presents the finest monument of ecclesiastical architecture of the many, in different states of preservation, or in ruins, which abound in this interesting country. It has been thus preserved by the Papagos, under the influence of a tradition that the Jesuit fathers would return to take possession of it. The presence of one of these fathers with Superintendent Poston was hailed with delight. A reservation of two square miles, having the church in the centre, was proposed by the superintendent for a home for the Indians, numbering some 5,000, and as it includes nearly all their arable land, the arrangement was satisfactory.

Superintendent Poston made no attempt to open communication with the Apaches, who are bitterly hostile to the whites, and constantly engaged in attacks upon trains of emigrants and the new mining settlements, or in forays upon the peaceable and friendly tribes. Until these savages are brought by the strong hand of military force to submission, it will be impracticable to open any relations with them, and time and money would be wasted in attempting it.

The Apache-Mojaves are a nomadic band, made up of renegades from both of those tribes, and occupying themselves much in the same manner as the Apaches; but hopes are entertained that most of them may be influenced to join and remain with the Mojaves, who are friendly and peaceable.

Mr. Poston met at La Paz, a growing commercial town on the Colorado, with representatives from the Yumas, Mojaves, Yampais, Hualapais, and Chemihuevis, tribes friendly to each other and to the whites, and numbering some ten thousand persons. After much discussion and consideration, the policy was finally adopted, and is submitted for the approval of the department, to set aside as a reservation for the use of these tribes a tract of land amounting to some 75,000 acres, lying along the Colorado river, from Half-way Bend to Corner Rock, as laid down by Lieutenant Ives's report. The superintendent's report sets forth in very clear terms the views entertained by him as to the policy thus proposed, as being, on the whole, the best both for the whites and the Indians. Assuming that the Indians have a right of some kind to the soil, Mr. Poston's arrangement proposes a compromise with these Indians, by which on their confining themselves to their reservation, and yielding all claims to lands beyond it, they shall, in lieu of an annuity in money or supplies, be furnished by government with an irrigating canal, at a cost estimated at something near $100,000 which, by insuring them their annual crops, will enable them to support themselves, independently of other aid by the government.

This whole matter is respectfully submitted for your consideration and direction. I have frequently heretofore set forth my views of what seems to me the best policy to be adopted for the future welfare of the Indian tribes. This policy involves the abandonment of the system of small reservations, scattered throughout the Territories and States west of the Mississippi, which is liable to be disturbed, and is constantly being disturbed, by the rapid settlement of the country and encroachment of the whites upon the Indian settlements, and the introduction of intoxicating drinks and illegal traffic among them, rendering it almost impossible for the government agents to accomplish anything for their permanent good, and resulting finally in their removal to some new reservation, where the same ruinous process may be expected to follow. Instead of this, it has seemed to me advisable to adopt, as soon as practicable, a system of large reservations, or tracts of land, few in number, but sufficiently extensive to furnish homes and means of support for all of the Indians, and located in different parts of the great western region, where Indians alone shall be allowed to re-

side, with the necessary teachers, employés, and licensed traders, and where the government regulations established for the welfare of the Indians may be enforced. Whether or not a tract of land suitable for this purpose, and proper and sufficient for an established home for the tribes west of the Rocky mountains and south of Oregon, can be found within the control of, or attainable by government, I am not prepared to say; but until this suggestion is fully considered and deemed impracticable of accomplishment, I should doubt the propriety of recommending the approval of Superintendent Pŏston's proposition to locate the tribes referred to upon the reservation along the Colorado, involving, as it does, so large an expenditure,

Superintendent Poston concludes his very interesting report by furnishing a list of assistants and agents, designated by him in the course of his visits to various tribes, with the rate of salary proposed by him. The list is submitted for your consideration, with the remark that in the instructions given to Mr. Poston, under date of July 16, 1863, and published on page 390 of the papers accompanying my last annual report, no authority was given for the appointment of agents with designated salaries. The following direction was given, viz: "Should it be necessary to employ persons for special service, you are at liberty to do so, reporting the same to this office for approval, and paying for such service out of moneys in your hands applicable thereto." Should claims be presented for specific services under the appointments of Mr. Poston, they will be considered as they arise. In regard to these matters, as well as in the adoption of a just and practicable policy for the Indians of Arizona, the department will, fortunately, hereafter be able to avail itself of the valuable aid of Mr. Poston, who is chosen a delegate to Congress from that Territory, His experience will be very valuable, and will doubtless be gladly placed at the disposal of the Department.

COLORADO SUPERINTENDENCY.

The latest information from this superintendency, published in the last annual report from this office, was contained in a communication from Governor Evans, *ex officio* superintendent, dated November 19, 1863, and at that time there were strong indications of the formation of a hostile league between the Indians of the plains and the Sioux of the north. During the winter the evidences of this meditated action accumulated rapidly, and were from time to time reported to you for consideration and for the information of the War Department. The letters and documents accompanying this, comprising the annual report of Governor Evans, which it very full in its details, together with the various letters from agents and others forwarded at frequent intervals during the present year, will be found to confirm the supposition that the hostile league comprised a portion of the Arapahoes and the Cheyennes, Comanches, Kiowas, and Apaches, with the Sioux from the north.

It is a matter of great regret that a sufficient number of troops could not have remained or been placed at the disposal of the military authorities of the region of country where these hostilities took place, to enable them to strike early and promptly, as by such action it is probable that the loss of life and property along the overland route during the summer might have been, to a great extent, prevented, and the first overt act of the Indians so thoroughly punished as to bring them to submission. As it has proved, the exigencies of the military situation not only prevented an increase in the number of troops stationed in Colorado and western Kansas, but actually caused that number to be reduced at the very time when the most urgent representations made to this office by the governor of Colorado and citizens best acquainted with the condition of things had been presented by you to the War Department. It seems, from a perusal of the documents herewith, to be beyond doubt that a prompt display of mili-

tary force early in the spring, or even down to mid-summer, would have resulted in preventing a number of the tribes of the plains from continuing their connexion with the hostile league, even if the emissaries from the northern tribes would not have been altogether disappointed in accomplishing their ends.

Efforts were diligently made, by means of messengers sent at various times during the winter and early spring, to reach the tribes who were understood to be meditating hostilities. These messengers were instructed to use every practicable means to influence the Indians to remain peaceable, but the absence of the bands from their usual wintering places prevented intercourse with them quite as effectually as did the absolute refusal of the leading men to come in the autumn previous to the council to which they were invited by Governor Evans. Immediately on the occurrence of the first of the series of outrages committed by the Indians on the 12th of June, 1864, the governor issued and sent out by trusty messengers a proclamation, calling upon the friendly Indians to separate themselves and their families from those who had determined upon war, and designating certain points at which they were to rendezvous, and where they would be protected and aided in subsisting themselves. The fact that only about one hundred and seventy-five Indians of "Friday's" band of Arapahoes, and another small band under the chief "Left-Hand," responded to this call, shows how wide-spread was the combination; and the band last named did not remain long at Fort Lyon, but again joined the hostile bands. On the 8th of August, by an understanding among the war parties, a simultaneous attack was made by detached bands, scattered at frequent intervals along the overland mail and emigrant route for a distance of some two hundred miles, and many lives were lost and much property destroyed or carried away; the damage and plunder amounting, according to the estimate of capable judges, to millions of dollars. By the energetic action of Governor Evans, acting now in his executive capacity as chief magistrate of the Territory, and with the consent of the War Department, a regiment of one hundred days' volunteers was raised, armed and equipped, and sent to the most exposed points. Timely information furnished to the authorities enabled the people gathered at the different posts for protection, and thus placed them upon their guard, to repel a series of attacks made about the middle of the month of August; and on the 4th of September Agent Colley forwarded to the superintendent a letter signed by several of the Cheyenne chiefs, proposing terms of peace. On the 28th an interview took place between Governor Evans and these chiefs, at which, it appears, from the annual report of that officer, they seemed earnest for peace; but the governor deemed it his duty, under the existing circumstances, to decline acceding to their terms, or indeed to make any terms with them, and the interview ended with leaving the chiefs referred to, or any others who might be disposed towards peace, to communicate with the military authorities. This course seems, from the paper accompanying Governor Evans's report, to have commended itself to Major General Curtis as the proper one to be pursued, that officer deeming it necessary, in order to a permanent peace and the future good behavior of the Indians, that they should receive further punishment; and Governor Evans advocates the policy of a winter expedition against the offending tribes.

I have thus briefly sketched the leading events noticed in detail in the accompanying papers. From a careful examination of them I am unable to find any immediate cause for the uprising of the Indian tribes of the plains, except the active efforts upon their savage natures by the emissaries from the hostile northern tribes. The comparative impunity with which these last had escaped after the terrible outrages committed by them in Minnesota and Nebraska, and the necessary withdrawal of a portion of the troops by which the former had been restrained, seem to have furnished the northern emissaries an ample opportunity for successfully inflaming the minds of the others, already

excited nearly to desperation by seeing their hunting-grounds rapidly lessening in dimensions, and the game, the almost sole reliance of these nomadic tribes for food and clothing, disappearing as rapidly before the steady onward tread of the white man. But unless the military authorities are prepared to deal with these hostile tribes immediately, and to press upon them with such force as shall compel them to submission, I fear that an error may have been committed in neglecting to make the best possible use of the disposition shown by a portion of the chiefs towards peace. As a mere question of financial economy, no principle in our Indian relations is better established than that it is a great deal cheaper to feed them, supplying their limited needs, than to fight them; while as a question of humanity, that policy which makes allowances for the natural discontent of the savage heart to come under tutelage, abandon his free habits, and yield tamely to the rule of those who are pressing him yearly into narrower bounds, limiting his means of life, and inducing privation and trouble, surely must commend itself to the fair consideration of a Christian people. How the problem of the future condition of these nomadic tribes of the plains is to be solved, is a question which must await events for solution. At present the affair is in the hands of the military authorities, where we must leave it, standing ready to aid in any proper manner to bring about the desired results of a quiet transit for the growing commerce of that region, the peaceful pursuit of their avocations by settlers rightfully present, and the permanent good of the Indians themselves.

The irrigating ditch upon the Arapahoe and Cheyenne reservation, from the construction of which great benefit was expected, had been carried sufficiently near to completion to admit of letting in the water on the 17th of April, and about one hundred and fifty acres of land was planted, the supply of water being sufficient for nearly the whole surface. Apprehensions were felt, however, at our latest dates from that point, lest the hostile Indians should drive away the few who were disposed to cultivate the soil and live by the labor of their hands, and thus the benefits expected from the large outlay of money upon this improvement be postponed for the present.

The Tabequache band of Utahs, with whom a treaty was made last year, have remained quiet and friendly. The treaty having been amended by the Senate, was returned to Governor Evans to be laid before the chiefs for their assent. The Indians hesitated before agreeing to the amendments, fearing lest the region to which they were bound to confine themselves should not contain sufficient pasturage. This difficulty was obviated by a promise made to them that they might have common pasturage with the Indians of Grand river and Uintah valley, this arrangement being assented to by the chief of the bands last mentioned; whereupon the unanimous consent of the chiefs and leading men of the band was obtained to the amendments. These Indians exhibit an indisposition to become farmers and settle down to the cultivation of the soil, but are quite friendly, and many of them are men of a good deal of intelligence. Agent Head, in his report, refers to an allied band of Utahs, the Uncompahgres, who are disposed to habits of industry, and asks that aid be given them in the form of serviceable farming utensils.

The Caddoes, loyal refugees from Texas, who have been for some time under charge of Agent Colley, have continued steadfast to the government, and patiently laboring for their own subsistence. They will need some assistance to help them through this winter, and deserve special consideration.

The Grand River and Uintah bands of Utahs, under the charge of Agent Whitely, have also continued on friendly terms with the whites. The country claimed by them is represented as containing many extensive and fertile valleys, and the agent thinks that in some of them further exploration may discover an appropriate home for several of these friendly bands when they shall be willing to abandon the hunt as their means of support.

The physician employed as a special agent to vaccinate the Indians of the plains had nearly accomplished his mission before the hostilities broke out, and reported in April that he had vaccinated "all of the six tribes of Arkansas Indians," except the Camanches, who were then not accessible.

DAKOTA SUPERINTENDENCY.

I regret that I am unable to report any decided improvement in the condition of affairs in this superintendency. The state of hostilities prevailing a year ago between a portion of the Sioux tribes and the government has continued during the present year, and great excitement has necessarily existed even among those tribes who are friendly to the whites. The removal within the limits of the Dakota superintendency of the Sioux and Winnebogoes from Minnesota has further complicated affairs, while the almost entire failure of the crops planted, not only by the last-named Indians, but by those long established in the Territory, has been very discouraging to them, and entailed much suffering upon several tribes, and rendered it necessary to provide supplies to keep them from starvation.

The tribes under the charge of this superintendency are the Poncas and Yancton Sioux, with whom treaty stipulations exist; the Sioux, Gros Ventres, Mandans, Arickarees, Assinaboines, and Crows, with whom, as yet, we have no other than treaties of friendship. Besides, there are the Sioux of Minnesota and Winnebagoes, removed from Minnesota to Dakota two years since, but who are still under the charge of the Northern superintendency.

The Ponca Indians were at the date of my last annual report in a critical condition, owing to the failure of the crop of 1863; and it was necessary, in November of that year, to make an expenditure of one thousand dollars from the appropriation for "provisions for Indians" to supply their absolute necessities. The distribution of their annuity money, in January, 1864, which, after the payment of sundry debts, left them about five dollars each, and further aid, to the amount of fourteen hundred dollars, carried the tribe through until spring, though not without great suffering, and it was only by the exercise of his utmost influence over them, often at great personal risk, that Agent Hoffman succeeded in preventing them from killing all of their stock for food.

Undoubtedly the disturbed state of this tribe, arising from their physical wants, was much increased by the delay in obtaining justice for the outrage committed upon some of their people in December, by a party of United States' soldiers, the facts in regard to which have already been laid before you, and such action taken as lay in the power of this department. The details of this wanton outrage upon a peaceable and friendly tribe are given in Agent Hoffman's report, herewith submitted. Every possible effort has been made by this office, through your department, to have the perpetrators brought to trial and punishment, and as late as June 15 assurances were obtained from the War Department that General Curtis, commanding the department, had been instructed "to bring the offending parties to trial before the proper military court without delay;" since which time I have no information as to the progress of the investigation. I can only express the hope that the patience with which this friendly tribe has awaited reparation for a gross wrong will not be much longer tried, and that they may have evidence that their rights to life, at least, are respected by the government which assumes to protect them, while they faithfully perform their treaty stipulations.

When the spring of 1864 commenced, the Poncas, in a destitute condition, travelled one hundred and fifty miles to the Pawnee reservation to obtain corn for seed, and on their return labored faithfully in planting it; but the drought of the last summer caused this crop also to fail entirely. The report of the farmer at the agency, transmitted by Agent Hoffman, shows how faith-

fully these Indians labored, and the unfortunate result. Assistance to such extent as is practicable must necessarily be given to this tribe to help them through another winter. Under date of September 15, 1864, this office was advised by Agent Furnas of the arrival upon the Omaha reserve of the whole Ponca nation. They gave as a reason, that they had no agent, and were destitute of everything except the supply of meat obtained in their hunt. The Omahas having a surplus of corn to spare, were able to exchange with the Poncas to their mutual benefit.

A letter has been addressed to Governor Edmunds, requiring him to take steps to provide for the Poncas where they now are, and requesting information as to their departure from their own agency. It is probable that a satisfactory arrangement may be made for their permanent occupation of a portion of the Omaha reservation.

The Yancton Sioux, under the charge of Agent Burleigh, have continued to be friendly, the apprehensions lest they might become involved in the hostilities waged by other bands of Sioux against the whites proving groundless. Indeed, as I learn from the report of Governor Edwards, and still later from Agent Burleigh's report, a party of fifty Yanctons, under the direction of the agent, have performed signal service as scouts on the side of the government. Governor Edmunds recommends that this force be doubled; and also that a force of fifty of the best Poncas be employed in the same manner, believing that great good will result from the measure. The suggestion seems worthy of favorable consideration. This tribe has, like the Poncas, continued its fidelity to the government, notwithstanding the many difficulties and discouragements by which it has been surrounded, and which are fully detailed in the annual report of Agent Burleigh. In the month of July, the annuity goods destined for them were consumed by fire on board of the steamer Welcome, at St. Louis. At the earliest practicable date, other goods were purchased in lieu of those which had been destroyed, and were forwarded towards a point in Iowa, whence, in accordance with a suggestion from Agent Burleigh, they were to have been forwarded by teams to the Yancton agency; but, most unfortunately, another turn of ill fortune overtook the goods in the sinking of the steamer conveying them up the Mississippi. At my last advices, however, the goods had been replaced by the Transportation Company, and it is hoped that they may reach their destination in time to supply the pressing wants of the Indians this year.

Agent Burleigh's report furnishes an interesting statement of the steadfast friendship of the Yancton Sioux, attested not only by their refusal to take any part in the hostilities of their kindred tribes, but by real and valuable services performed in behalf of the whites; and, in view of these things, and of the efforts of the tribe to help themselves amidst their many misfortunes and discouragements, I am induced to commend to your favorable attention his suggestion that a special appropriation be made by Congress for their assistance. In January last, and again in March, Agent Burleigh reported the arrival upon the Yancton reservation of some thirty lodges of Sioux, being a portion of those removed from Minnesota. They were in a state of destitution, arising from the failure of their crops. At a later date, it appears that over eight hundred of the Winnebagoes, removed at the same time from Minnesota, are stated to have been scattered along the Missouri river at and near several posts and agencies in search of food. As the Minnesota Sioux, and Winnebagoes, though located within the limits of Dakota, are still under the charge of the Northern superintendency, I reserve such remarks as I have considered it my duty to make for their proper place under the latter head.

Since my last annual report, the organization of the Territory of Montana, with boundaries extending eastward to the meridian of Fort Union, has included

the Blackfeet Indians within that superintendency, and such information as we have in regard to that tribe will be found under its proper head.

Governor Edmunds transmits the report of Agent Wilkinson, who has charge of the tribes in the neighborhood of Fort Berthold, in the northern part of Dakota Territory, and including the Assinaboines and Crows, who receive their annuity goods at Fort Union. He reports his distribution of the goods early in the last summer, and the tribes last named well disposed towards the whites, except a portion of the Assinaboines. These, however, left for their hunting-grounds, north of the British boundary line, immediately on receiving their goods. About the 1st of July, 1864, the goods destined for the Gros Ventres, Mandans, and Arickarees were distributed to them at Fort Berthold, entirely to their satisfaction, except that complaint was made of the want of guns, these Indians being in constant fear of attacks from the Sioux, and asking for guns for self-defence. Agent Wilkinson reports that all the tribes within his agency are anxious that new treaties should be made with them, and states that the Assinaboines, Arickarees, and Gros Ventres own large tracts of land south of the Missouri river, which they would cede to the United States and go upon reservations. As an evidence of the feeling of the Arickarees, the agent forwards a copy of a speech made in council by their head chief, White Shield, to which I refer in this connexion. It is suggested by the agent that an agency be established near the mouth of the Yellow Stone river; and he states that the Assinaboines and Crows would probably come to that point and raise crops. In view of the increasing tide of emigration passing through the region inhabited by these Indians, the suggestion of a treaty with them, by which a cession of lands and a concentration of the tribes upon a reservation may be obtained, is worthy of consideration. They are friendly now, and express a desire to cultivate the soil and have schools established among them; and advantage may be taken of their present good disposition to preserve the existing amicable relations, and avoid great expense and difficulty in the future. I am further confirmed in the view here taken of the policy proposed in regard to these friendly tribes by reports from Rev. Father De Smet, whose communications give much valuable information concerning them. The remarkable fact, stated by this excellent authority, that these Indians have not only expressed a desire to concentrate themselves upon a reservation, but to have the Winnebagoes and Pawnees removed to their vicinity, indicates, to some extent at least, that it is practicable to concentrate a large proportion of the Indians of this region upon a single reservation; the various elements of an extensive tract, sufficiently fertile, conveniently located, mostly attainable by government from friendly tribes willing to concentrate within smaller limits and cultivate the soil, being all present. It would be a pleasing result of the long-continued friendly conduct of these tribes—continued notwithstanding the alternate persuasions and threats and outrages of their hostile neighbors among the Sioux—if they should form the nucleus of the northern reservation, and receive the first benefits to be derived from the establishment of sufficient military posts for their protection, schools for the education of their children, and the other humanizing and civilizing influences which can only be brought to bear with success upon the Indians when concentrated upon reservations, and their intercourse with the whites kept under strict control. I most earnestly commend this whole subject to your careful consideration.

Early in the present year I was advised, by reference from you of a letter from the War Department, that Major General Pope had protested against the delivery of annuity goods to the Sioux of the Upper Missouri, and also declared that he would permit "no sort of interference or interposition from Indian agents" until the campaign should be over. I had already instructed all of the agents not to distribute any guns or ammunition; in fact none had been purchased, and this was made matter of complaint, as above noticed, by some of the

friendly tribes, who feared attacks from the Sioux; and I had further instructed Agent Latta to confer with General Sully, who was in immediate command in the Upper Missouri country, as to the proper course to pursue. With his consent, the goods were delivered to the friendly tribes mentioned above; the balance of the goods being stored at Fort Sully. The agents have all been instructed to co-operate with the military commanders in their operations; but, as I have heretofore stated in my communication of April 5, upon this subject, I am decidedly of the opinion that, where the tribes are friendly, and observe faithfully their treaty stipulations, there seems to exist no necessity for any interference with the ordinary duties of the Indian agents; in fact, such interference must result disastrously to the government, since the Indians will necessarily become dissatisfied on account of the failure of the government to fulfil its promises, while they are faithfully performing those which they have made.

In regard to the result of the military operations which have been carried on under the command of General Sully, in the region covered by the Dakota superintendency, during the present year, I have not that information which enables me to form a very definite opinion, and I hesitate to express any opinion based upon the limited knowledge at hand. Governor Edmunds, *ex officio* superintendent of Indian affairs for the Territory, as will be seen by his report, is very decided in his opinion that the campaign has been a failure. If the military posts established at various points along the Missouri river, an object which I have repeatedly urged as very desirable, are to continue to be held by sufficient garrisons, the expedition of General Sully, as resulting in the erection and garrisoning of these forts, is, in my judgment, a success to that extent; and if the line of posts nearer to the white settlements, referred to by Agent Burleigh as contemplated by General Sully, shall be erected, another good result will be obtained. As to how far the punishment of the Sioux, by destruction of their lives and property by the United States troops, has had the effect to bring them to a disposition to submit and live peaceably hereafter, I am not informed. I appreciate fully, I think, the difficulties to be encountered in carrying on military operations in such a region of country, far from the base of supplies, against an enemy which, like the Sioux tribe, is difficult to find, and, moving at will, and without the impediment of baggage and supply trains, is here one day, and there the next; and I have not expected too much from the expedition. I earnestly trust, however, that the hostile tribes, finding the country through which they roam studded with military posts, and becoming satisfied that they cannot longer successfully resist the forces brought against them, will, at an early day, discontinue their hostilities, and become the subjects of amicable relations. In saying this, I bear constantly in mind the policy which seems to be best adapted for controlling the Indian tribes, while conducing to their comfort and thus to their improvement in civilization—that of concentrating them upon large reservations, where bad influences may with greater facility be kept from them, and good influences be brought to bear upon them. The dictates of humanity to the Indians, the preservation of the white settlers from savage raids upon life and property, safety to the increasing travel and traffic through the Upper Missouri region, and a very great saving of expense to government in military expeditions, are all, in my judgment, involved in the application of this policy to the tribes of the great northwestern region at the earliest possible day; and with your concurrence, this policy will be steadily persisted in by this office, with confident hopes of a good result.

IDAHO AND MONTANA.

No reports from the governors, who are *ex officio* superintendents of Indian affairs for these new Territories, have yet been received.

In regard to the Blackfeet Indians, and the Assinaboines, Crows, Gros Ventres,

and other tribes formerly within the limits of Dakota, but now, by the organization of the Territory of Montana, transferred to that superintendency, some valuable information is obtained from the annual reports and other communications from Agent Upson, whose headquarters are at Fort Benton; the tribes under his charge, however, ranging over a very wide district. Early in January, 1864, Mr. Upson reported that a state of hostilities existed between the Piegans and Gros Ventres, who range southeast of Fort Benton, the latter being aided by the Crows, and the Piegans having the aid of other bands of Blackfeet Indians. These hostilities had not amounted to anything more serious than the frequent stealing of horses on either side, and collisions between small parties, in which life was occasionally taken. All parties were friendly to the whites. The agent immediately set operations on foot to bring these tribes to a council and to peace. The Piegans, who were near the post, were glad to have hostilities cease, and the chiefs and headmen of the Gros Ventres, some fifty in number, readily accepted an invitation from Agent Upson to come to the fort, which they did on the 13th of February, and peaceful relations were established between the parties.

Mr. Upson was able to give me, under date of February 19, some important information, derived from reliable persons sent out by him, as to the conduct and intentions of the hostile Sioux of the Upper Missouri, which was transmitted to you with report under date of April 5, 1864.

Down to March 28 quiet reigned among the Indians of this agency, disturbed only by the Pend d'Oreilles, who exhibited hostility not only towards the whites, but towards the friendly Indians, particularly the Piegans. At that date, and down to April 5, the agent was anxiously looking for a military force to garrison the fort, being confident that a small force would suffice to prevent any outbreak.

Early in last summer Mr. H. W. Reed, the special agent of this office to visit the tribes on the Upper Missouri, arrived, after many delays arising from a low stage of water, within one hundred and fifty miles of Fort Benton, where the steamer grounded, and it was necessary to return to Fort Union. Some fifty lodges of Crows were met near Milk river, waiting in the hope of receiving their goods there, as they had been driven from their own country by the Sioux, with whom they have long been at war. Mr. Reed met with Agent Upson at Fors Union, and concerted arrangements with him for getting the goods to the tribet for whom they were intended as soon and as far as was practicable. Complaint is made of the unnecessary failure of the contractors to deliver the annuity goods at Fort Benton. The goods were left at Cow island, one hundred and fifty miles below that post, and it was not until August 18 that those intended for the Gro. Ventres were distributed to them, the tribe going to Cow island for the purposes This tribe numbers some sixteen hundred souls, are entirely friendly, and their chief, "Sitting Squaw," tendered the services of his warriors to the government to fight the hostile Sioux. At the date of his report, September 1, Agent Upson had secured a train of twenty wagons, which were about to start for Cow island to bring up the annuity goods which had been left below, and expected to have them ready for distribution by September 20.

The affairs of the Sun River farm, belonging to the agency, were found by Mr. Upson to be in a very bad condition, but steps were taken by him to prepare and plant as much ground as possible, and the prospect was fair for a bountiful crop; but successive inundations of the river destroyed these hopes, and the result of the farming operations would be comparatively small.

This agency, in the far northwest, has recently become one of much importance, as lying upon the route of travel to the new gold fields of Montana, over which thousands of people have moved during the last year. Every possible effort will be made to continue the present friendly relations with the Indian tribes of the country.

A report from Agent Upson, dated September 28, announces his distribution

of the annuity goods to the Piegans, Bloods, and Blackfeet, about ten days previous to that date, to the general satisfaction of the Indians. The Piegans number two thousand eight hundred, and are quite friendly and peaceable. The Bloods, numbering some one thousand nine hundred, and ranging over a district north of the British line down to the Missouri river, are also reasonably quiet. But the agent represents the Blackfeet proper, whose number is estimated at two thousand one hundred and fifty, as extremely insolent and exacting. It appears that this tribe, so far as it has an abiding place at all, lives north of the boundary line, and is properly subject to Great Britain, only appearing about Fort Benton to receive annuities. Your attention is invited to Agent Upson's remarks upon this subject.

SOUTHERN SUPERINTENDENCY.

At the date of my last annual report strong hopes were entertained that very soon the condition of the loyal and long-suffering Indians of this superintendency would be materially improved; that those who had maintained a precarious existence in their own country would be enabled to return to the peaceful pursuits in which they were engaged prior to the commencement of the war, and that those who had been driven forth as exiles and dependents upon the government for the necessities of life would be returned to their country in time to enable them to raise crops during the summer following. Unfortunately these hopes have not been realized, and the condition of the loyal Indians of the superintendency is such as to appeal very strongly to our sympathy, and demand at our hands the most determined efforts for their relief. Their welfare, however, is so entirely dependent upon the military operations of the government that no hopes of any material improvement can be reasonably entertained until such time as their country shall be so completely garrisoned as to afford a reasonable degree of security against the depredations of rebel raiders and the bushwhackers and thieves by whom it is now infested.

The country is aware that during the winter of 1861–62, and following spring and summer, many thousands of these Indians were driven from their homes because of their determined loyalty to the government, and the stubborn, though ineffectual, resistance they made to their disloyal brethren, who, with the assistance of white troops from Texas and elsewhere, sought to hold their country in the interest of the rebellion.

These refugees were collected in Kansas, where they were mainly subsisted from the funds of the various tribes of the southern superintendency, which in whole or in part have joined with the rebellion, which funds were, by an act of Congress, set apart for that purpose. They consisted mainly of women, children, and old men—their warriors and able-bodied men having, with a degree of unanimity which is probably unparalleled by any other loyal community within our entire limits, taken arms in the service of the United States.

The claims of these people upon us for support; the intense and longing desire they manifested to be returned and protected in their homes; the continually increasing and very considerable expense by which they were being subsisted while in exile; the demoralizing effect which their anomalous condition could not fail to produce; and their well known ability, to maintain themselves, if in the undisturbed possession of their own country, all combined to render it exceedingly desirable that they should be returned to their homes at the earliest practicable moment, and upon all proper occasions its importance was urged by this office, and your attention, and, through you, that of Congress and the War Department, invited to the subject. It was, however, realized that, upon the score of economy and the facility of affording them protection, it was better that they should remain in the condition of refugees rather than be returned prior to such time as our military successes would render it practicable to afford

them protection when they should be separated into families and in the occupation of their former homes in the various parts of their country; since merely to congregate them in the vicinity of a military post would not materially better their condition, and would add very considerably to the expense incident to their subsistence.

After careful consideration, and obtaining information from every available source as to the probable results of military operations, and upon consultation with yourself and several members of the Senate and House Committees on Indian Affairs, it was thought advisable that the refugees should be returned in the early spring, and accordingly an estimate of the probable expense of removing them and providing for their support was made by superintendent Coffin, and through you submitted to Congress in February last, and the necessary appropriation solicited.

It was not, however, until the 3d day of May that the appropriation was made; so that, although preparations for the removal were commenced early in April, in anticipation of the favorable action of Congress, it was found impossible to complete the necessary arrangements prior to the 16th of May, at which time a portion of the Indian refugees, numbering something over five thousand, started *en route* for their country. They were delayed some days awaiting a military escort, and did not arrive at Fort Gibson until the 15th of June. It was now too late to raise a crop, even if it had been found practicable for them to leave the protection of the fort and repair to their respective homes; which, however, was not the case, as their country was then, and has since continued to be, infested by guerillas and bushwhackers, and from time to time overrun by rebel raiders, so that it has at all times been exceedingly unsafe to reside beyond the immediate vicinity of the forts held by our troops.

The expense of subsisting these Indians, now that they are located so much further from the source of their supplies, is of course greatly enhanced. It is estimated that, in addition to the number returned from Kansas, there are some ten thousand women, children, and decrepit old men who have remained in the country. These last have to some extent succeeded in raising crops of grain and vegetables; and could they be allowed to retain for their own use the products of their labor, they would probably require but little assistance in the way of food. All, however, are dependent upon government for clothing, so that there are some fifteen or sixteen thousand, a large portion of whom must be wholly, and the remainder in part, subsisted and clothed at an expense which will very considerably exceed the amount of funds diverted to their use as before mentioned.

The estimate, heretofore mentioned, of the amount of funds necessary for the removal and subsistence of these Indians, in addition to the regular appropriations, was four hundred and ninety-one thousand seven hundred and twenty dollars. The amount actually appropriated was but two hundred and twenty-three thousand dollars. It is doubtful if, under the most favorable circumstances, the amount appropriated would have been sufficient; but, as has already been stated, the Indians failed to reach their homes in time to raise a crop, as it was expected they would do when the estimated expense of their removal and subsistence was submitted to Congress, and on which expectation the amount of the estimate was based. Congress having failed to appropriate the amount requested, and the Indians having failed to raise a crop as was anticipated, it is readily perceived that the means provided for their subsistence was largely inadequate, and that an absolute necessity arose for a resort to some temporary expedient for supplying the deficiency. Under these circumstances, with your approbation and the sanction of the President, I have authorized the purchase of supplies to the extent of two hundred thousand dollars in excess of the amount provided for by Congress, that sum being the least amount with which it was possible to furnish to the refugees the prime necessaries of life until such

time as Congress shall meet, and by appropriate legislation be enabled to provide for the deficiency.

With the exception of the changes incidental to the return of the refugees from Kansas, but very little change has been made during the past year in the condition of Indian affairs or of the various tribes within the southern superintendency; and inasmuch as a particular statement was made in the last annual report from this office as to each of these tribes, I deem it unnecessary on the present occasion to present anything more than a general view of its present condition.

There are now within the Indian country from fifteen to seventeen thousand destitute Indians. There are still remaining in Kansas near five hundred Seminoles, who, by reason of the small-pox prevailing among them at the time of the removal of the other refugees, could not accompany them. Also, some six hundred Quapaws, Senecas, and Shawnees, who could not at that time be removed, for the reason that their country is remote from any military post, and is so infested by rebel guerillas as to be unsafe for any one suspected of being loyal to the United States. All these are, in a greater or less degree, dependent upon government for the necessaries of life, and this dependence will continue, even with the most successful of military operations, until such time as the crops they may raise the coming year are matured. As is elsewhere mentioned, nearly all the able-bodied men connected with these people are in the military service of the United States, and I learn from various sources that they have proven themselves to be good and efficient soldiers. There is, however, a very general feeling of discontent prevailing among them because of the destitution of their families, and the failure hitherto to send into their country a military force sufficient to preserve order and protect it against the wholesale plundering, robbing, and thieving to which it has been subjected at the hands of the rebels, and of whites professing to be their friends and loyal to the government. There is, perhaps, no portion of country, of equal extent, within our territorial limits, better adapted to the business of stock-raising than is the country owned by these people. Prior to the rebellion they had engaged in this business very extensively, and many of them owned herds of cattle numbered by thousands. When the people were driven forth, their stock was necessarily left behind and to roam at large without ostensible owners. The rebels have availed themselves of this condition of things to furnish themselves with immense supplies of beef for their armies; and, to the disgrace of our own people, it must be said that many of them have also engaged in the nefarious business of stealing cattle from these defenceless, unfortunate, and truly loyal people. It seems hardly credible that men professing to be loyal could be found so sordid and base as to make a systematic business of stealing the only means of subsistence left for women and children, whose brave and loyal husbands, fathers, and brothers are in the armies of the Union battling for our common cause. Under the existing circumstances, this office is, of course, powerless to suppress this infamous traffic; but it is gratifying to know that it has engaged the attention of the military authorities, and it is to be hoped that the guilty parties may be detected and receive the well-merited punishment their double crime against the laws of their country and the rights of a helpless and loyal people so richly merits.

The respective treaties negotiated with the Creeks and Osages, and ratified by the Senate, with amendments, at its last session, were forwarded to those tribes for their assent to the amendments, and have not as yet been returned, but there is reason to believe that the assent of the Indians will be obtained, and that the treaties will go into effect at an early day.

With your approval, a special commissioner was detailed from this office in May last for the purpose of negotiating a treaty with delegations from the Cherokees and Delawares, at that time in this city, the principal object of said

treaty being to provide a home in the Indian country for the Delawares, now located in Kansas. The commissioner was also authorized to treat upon such other subjects as might be considered of interest and importance to the respective tribes. Several interviews were had with the Cherokee delegation, but I regret to state that, after a full and thorough consideration of such subjects as it was desired by the Cherokees should be embraced in the provisions of the proposed treaty, it was found that, while no very serious objections existed as to any other proposition, they were inflexible upon the point of maintaining their jurisdiction as a tribe or nation over the entire territory heretofore owned by them. In other words, it was found that, while they were willing to receive the Delawares among them and accord to them rights in common with their own people, yet it was insisted that the Delawares should virtually incorporate themselves with and become a part of the Cherokee Nation. To this, as I think, the Delawares very properly refused their assent, and thus the negotiations were terminated without any beneficial result to either party. Recent information, of an unofficial character, has led me to believe that further negotiations would be attended with better success. The fortunes of war have greatly impoverished this tribe, and as a means of in some degree relieving them from their pressing wants, and enabling them to resume their former avocations, I respectfully suggest the propriety of purchasing from them the tract of country they now own within the State of Kansas, known as neutral lands.

This tract of land is represented as being very desirable for the purpose of settlement, and it is understood that the loyal Cherokees are willing to dispose of it on very favorable terms.

In this connexion the following suggestions are respectfully submitted: The territory south of Kansas and west of Arkansas, heretofore known as the "Indian Country," and occupied by the Osages, the Quapaws, Senecas, and Shawnees, the Cherokees, Creeks, Seminoles, Choctaws, Chicasaws, and the Wichitas and other affiliated bands, embraces some seventy-five thousand square miles. The total number of the tribes inhabiting this country prior to the rebellion, according to the best data now available, was in the neighborhood of seventy thousand, or less than one to each square mile. All accounts agree in representing the country as well adapted to the support of a dense population, and this is confirmed by the prosperity of the various tribes within its limits, prior to the rebellion. It is, then, perfectly evident that the area of the country is vastly in excess of the necessities of the Indians by whom, in virtue of various treaties, it was owned at the commencement of the war. Under the operations of the war the relations of these people to the general government have been very materially changed. Very many of them have united their fortunes with the rebels, while many more, and it is believed a majority, have remained steadfast in their loyalty and in the observance of their treaty stipulations. In the readjustment of our relations with these people, which must necessarily occur at the close of the war, the former class should meet with the condemnation their conduct so justly deserves, and the latter should be treated with the most generous consideration; but it can be no wrong to either class, that they should be required to receive within the limits of their country other tribes with whom they are on friendly terms. As before remarked, the area of their country is vastly in excess of their wants. The tribes now located in Kansas and Nebraska, and it may be some others, are on friendly terms with those of the "Indian country," excepting so far only as their friendship may have been interrupted by the war. Like them, they are all more or less advanced in civilization, and it is believed that they would easily affiliate, and in time become one people, if the whole were occupants of one country. The "Indian country" is not encroached upon to any appreciable extent by white settlements, and is well adapted by climate, soil, and location to support a large population of these people. The convenience and comfort of the citizens

of Kansas and Nebraska, and, above all, the welfare, and I may almost say the existence, of the Indians within their limits demands that the latter should be removed from their present reserves. Under these circumstances, I feel that I cannot too strongly urge the importance of preserving the "Indian country" for the use of Indians alone, and in all treaties or other arrangements which may hereafter be made with its former owners, insisting upon, and if need be enforcing, such terms as will secure ample homes within that country for all such tribes as from time to time it may be found practicable and expedient to remove thereto.

CENTRAL SUPERINTENDENCY.

The reports from the various agencies within this superintendency, embracing sixteen tribal organizations, are for the most part satisfactory, as to the general condition of the Indians, so far as relates to their peaceable conduct, loyalty to the government, and progress in education and civilization. In some cases decided advancement is recorded, and there is good evidence that in others a like report would be made, but for the unfortunate failure of the crops throughout the greater portion of the superintendency, drought and the ravages of insects, and the hostilities of northern tribes during the past summer, which, breaking out in the region in which some of these tribes were accustomed to hunt, prevented them from obtaining their usual supplies of skins and of food for winter. Besides this, the outrages committed by the hostile parties of Indians so exasperated the whites, as well the citizens as the soldiers stationed at the various military posts, as to render them indisposed to distinguish between hostile and friendly Indians. The tribes of this superintendency, thus placed between two fires, subject to be attacked and driven from their hunting-grounds by the hostile Indians, and suspected if not attacked by the whites, have maintained their loyalty in a very remarkable manner, and deserve the favorable consideration of the department. It is claimed for them, by their agents, that all of the tribes of this superintendency, amidst all their discouragements and privations, have refused to entertain any of the propositions made to them by the hostile Indians, and have remained true to their treaties of friendship, some of the tribes sending a large proportion of their able-bodied men into the service of the United States, where they have proved themselves to be faithful and efficient soldiers.

From sundry communications of Agent Loree, of the Upper Platte agency, it would appear that there are many white persons claiming to be old settlers of that region, but who have long ago adopted the Indian mode of life, and have not now, and are not believed to have ever had, fixed homes in the country, who are thoroughly disloyal, and exercise their influence over the Indians to incite them to acts of hostility. These persons are stated by the agent to be, for the most part, Canadians. Whether or not public policy demands their expulsion from the country is a question which I deem to be worthy of consideration. At all events, these parties should be put under careful surveillance, and should not be allowed to continue, with impunity, the dangerous and treasonable work of which they are alleged to be guilty.

The tribes of the Upper Platte agency are represented as being in a destitute condition, and some of them will need aid from government to keep them from starvation. In their privations it is apprehended that they may be led to acts of theft and plunder, or to join some of the hostile bands in that portion of the country.

The Ottoes and Missourias, under the charge of Agent Dailey, numbering about five hundred souls, are represented as being orderly and temperate. Their crops were good, furnishing them an abundant supply of grain and vegetables, but they were unable, on account of the hostile parties in their usual hunting-

grounds, to procure their supplies of meat and furs, and will suffer for clothing. They are faithful to the government, and tendered to it the services of all their warriors. It is to be regretted that, since the abandonment of their school in 1860, none has taken its place, and the agent recommends that a sufficient amount of their annuities be applied to the support of a school.

Many of the Kickapoos, as we are informed by Agent Bennett, are dissatisfied with the treaty negotiated with them in 1863, and are alarmed at the probable results of the settlement of white persons near them, upon the sale of a portion of their lands, provided for in that treaty. About one-half of the tribe went into the southwestern part of Kansas about August 1, where they engaged in the hunt, declaring their intention to find, if possible, some favorable location to which they might, with the consent of the government, be removed. Perhaps this disposition on their part may be turned to good account by their settlement as a tribe in the Indian territory south and west of Arkansas, when the condition of the country will justify such a removal and location, where they may be placed in a comfortable condition with the funds realized from the sale of their present reservation. Their farming operations during the present year, were reasonably successful.

The Sacs and Foxes of the Mississippi show very little signs of improvement. They rejected with great unanimity the proposed amendments to the treaty made with them. This tribe displays very little disposition to adopt the pursuits of agriculture. They planted, however, the usual amount of land, and those who planted early realized about one-third of a crop. The census of the tribe makes the number eight hundred and ninety-one souls, which is a decrease of eighty-four in a year, but the agent thinks that a part of this decrease may be properly accounted for by the absence of some of the people on a visit to other tribes. The property of the tribe, including the value of the crops, is estimated at about $58,000. Their mission school is in a good condition, with an average attendance of twenty-five children, who are making excellent progress.

The Chippewas and Munsees, or Christian Indians, who are under charge of this agency, are far advanced in civilization—have comfortable homes, and are well clothed, peaceable, and truly loyal.

The condition of the Pottawatomies, in everything except as to their farming operations, is reported by Agent Ross as in the highest degree satisfactory. Of their number, two thousand two hundred and seventy-eight souls by the census of this year, two hundred males, to whom allotments of land were made, have, under the provisions of their treaty, taken the preliminary steps to become citizens of the United States, and are regarded as fully capable of managing their own affairs, while many more are about to apply for naturalization papers, preparatory to abandoning their tribal state.

The provision of the late treaty with this tribe in relation to conferring upon some of its members the rights of citizenship is regarded as eminently proper as to a limited number, but it is to be feared that, unless the strictest scrutiny of the qualifications of applicants is made by the courts, very many who are unqualified for so radical a change in their political relations may, through the influence of designing whites, be induced to take upon themselves the duties of citizenship, and in the end be found wholly incompetent to discharge the same. Instructions upon this point have been issued to the agent in charge, and every precaution will be taken by this office to prevent an abuse of the very important and valuable rights granted by this treaty.

Of those who prefer to continue their tribal condition, a party went south to search for a new country, and the agent thinks that their separation from the remainder of the tribe and settlement upon a new reservation is desirable. The same remarks above made in relation to the Kickapoos will apply to this portion of the Pottawatomies. The number of acres cultivated by the latter this year was about two thousand; but their crops failed entirely, and also their

hunt, on account of the incursions of the hostile Sioux, and much suffering among them is apprehended. Their mission school, which is supported by a payment of seventy-five dollars from their annuities for the support and education of each scholar, has been very successful, and has had an average attendance of one hundred and eighty-seven pupils.

The condition of the Pawnees, owing to the same causes which have been mentioned as affecting most of the other tribes of this superintendency, failure of crops and hostility of other Indians, is represented by Agent Lushbaugh as bordering upon destitution; but this once-powerful tribe, still numbering over three thousand souls, has remained entirely loyal, and furnished a force of eighty warriors to join General Curtis's expedition during the summer, offering two or three hundred if he would accept their services against the Sioux. Their school has been successful, and the children are making good progress. The various white employés of this agency are entitled to great credit for standing their ground at the time of the late incursions of the Sioux, and their resolute conduct doubtless preserved from destruction the large amount of government property at the agency. The appeal made by the agent for aid in subsisting these Indians through the winter is commended to favorable consideration, as their annuity money, upon which alone they are left to depend, is not sufficient to supply them with the necessaries of life.

The Kansas Indians, under charge of Agent Farnsworth, numbering seven hundred and one persons—a decrease of forty since last report—have had ill fortune with their crops, but from a different reason than that which applies to most of the other tribes. After planting, they went on their summer hunt, leaving no one to take care of their fields, the consequence of which is that no crop has been raised. Their schools have been reasonably successful, though the parents take little or no interest in the education of the children. The decrease in population is ascribed to prevailing diseases, not epidemic, but those of ordinary character proving generally fatal.

Agent Furnas, who assumed charged of the Omahas on the 1st of April, furnishes a satisfactory report of their condition, the tribe being well advanced in civilization, and in industrial pursuits, sober, peaceable, and loyal. Numbering about nine hundred and seventy souls, they have over one hundred men in the service of the United States, who are commended by their officers as being sober, reliable, and efficient soldiers. Under many embarrassments, owing to the want of tools and the high prices of labor, about one thousand acres of land were cultivated, and one thousand more enclosed for pasture, but none of the crops succeeded except the corn and sorghum. Of the former there is a surplus beyond the necessities of the tribe, and the latter was expected to yield two hundred gallons to the acre, and furnish them a sufficient supply. Their summer hunt was unsuccessful, being interrupted by the Sioux. The mills have been in constant operation, and a strong and capacious log block-house has been built at the agency for purposes of defence. The schools have had an average attendance of forty-six, and the missionary in charge has found attentive audiences at his Sabbath services. Agent Furnas proposes to aim at the permanent benefit of this people by inducing them to abandon their summer hunt, and engage in raising cattle to supply themselves with meat, and already many are turning their attention in that direction. The system of allotting lands in severalty is recommended for the Omahas, who seem to be fully prepared for it.

Early in this year the Winnebagoes, who had been removed from Minnesota, came down to this agency in great destitution, as stated under the head of the Northern superintendency, and were, on a representation of the facts, subsisted by Agent Furnas. He states that the Winnebagoes planted and raised a fair crop from one hundred acres of land, with the consent of the Omahas, who seemed inclined to consent to the permanent occupation by the Winnebagoes of a part of their reservation, should such an arrangement be deemed desirable.

Under date of September 15, Agent Furnas reported the arrival of the whole Ponca nation upon the Omaha reservation, the Indians giving as a reason that they had no agent and nobody to care for them. They were destitute of everything but meat, of which they had a surplus, their buffalo hunt having been very successful; and as the Omahas had no meat, but a surplus of corn, a satisfactory exchange to some extent could be made; but the united stock was insufficient for both. Should it be found expedient and desirable, as now seems probable, that the reservation for the Winnebagoes should be abandoned, and that tribe located upon the Omaha reserve, it is respectfully suggested that the Poncas may well be included in the same arrangement. As to the capacity of the Omaha reserve to suitably accommodate the three tribes, I have no doubt, and the friendly relations existing between them are such that no trouble on that score is to be apprehended. On the score of economy, such an arrangement is evidently desirable, since a single agent would suffice for the three tribes, and but little if any increase would be required in the number of other employés now engaged at each agency. I propose to make a more thorough investigation of the desirability and practicability of carrying this suggestion into effect before any definite action is had. The reports of the agents at the reserves to be abandoned are naturally to some extent biased by the apprehensions they may entertain in relation to the continuance of their respective agencies.

The Shawnees, who number about eight hundred and sixty, have advanced well in civilization, a large portion of them owning and cultivating their lands in severalty, and but for the vicinity of the Missouri border, the farmers would have realized a fair return from their labor. They have, however, been so often plundered by the guerillas of the border, that their success has been very limited the past year. Dissensions have, to some extent, arisen in this tribe, growing out of the following state of facts: Their treaty of 1854 provided that those of the tribe who should so elect might take and hold land in severalty, while for those who were unwilling to avail themselves of this privilege it was provided that an equitable portion of their reserve should be set apart to be held by them in common. It is now claimed by the latter class that the former, by the mere act of taking land in severalty, severed their connexion with the tribe, and that the latter class should be recognized by the government as constituting the tribe. I can find no warrant for this claim, either in the language of the treaty or in the cotemporaneous records of this office pertaining to the negotiation of the same; and it is strenuously urged by the other party that no one of the individuals who chose to take land in severalty so understood the treaty, or would have accepted the privilege granted them by its terms had they supposed it liable to such construction. A question somewhat collateral to this has grown out of the right asserted by the State to tax the lands held in severalty. In many instances these lands have been assessed for taxes, and sold for their payment. This question is being adjudicated by the courts of Kansas, and the agent of the tribe has been instructed to cause an appeal to be taken to the United States courts, in case the decision of the State courts is adverse to the Indians.

The report of the agent of the Delawares does not, I regret to say, enable us to present that evidence of progress which might reasonably be expected in the case of a tribe, owning and occupying a large tract of very fertile land, and drawing a large annual interest from its trust funds. The comparatively small area of land which they have under cultivation indicates that, with all their advantages, the majority of the tribe are still too much attached to shiftless and improvident habits of life. In connexion with this subject, however, it would be unjust to omit the fact that a large portion of the men of the tribe are enlisted in the United States army, where they have distinguished themselves as faithful soldiers. Their absence from the reservation in the service of the country may account, in a great measure, for the failure to put more land under cultivation this year.

The Iowas number two hundred and ninety-three souls. Having but seventy-eight men in all, forty-one of these are in the service of the United States as soldiers. The able-bodied portion of those who remained, with the women, raised a good supply of corn, hay, &c., and the tribe owns property to the amount of about $16,250. They complain that the government does not keep faith with them, in refusing to make compensation for the arrears of interest due them on bonds of States which have failed to pay interest since the commencement of the war, and in which their funds were invested by the government. A tribe so loyal, so willing to furnish men for the defence of the country, and so disposed to help itself by the pursuits of industry, surely deserves better treatment at the hands of the government.

The Sacs and Foxes of Missouri, a small tribe, numbering one hundred and seventeen persons, though embarrassed by their failure to obtain the use of part of their trust fund to be applied to their improvement in agriculture, and to the erection of comfortable houses, are in a reasonable condition of comfort, and will be rendered quite independent by the sale of their lands now in progress.

The Ottawas, numbering about two hundred, are represented as being in a good condition as to progress in civilization, are well provided with the means of life, and are devoting a liberal share of their means for the establishment and support of a manual labor school and farm, from which the best results are expected.

Under date of October 10, 1864, this office was advised by Agent Martin of the result of a grand council of delegates from the several tribes of loyal Indians of Kansas, held at the Sac and Fox agency, October 9, in view of the approach of the forces of the rebel General Price to the borders of that State, and the attempt which had been made to induce the Kansas tribes to send delegates to a council to be held in the Creek county, in October, in the interest of the rebellion. It is with great pleasure that I refer to the loyal and patriotic declaration of these tribes, submitted with the papers accompanying this report, as showing their firm determination to continue steadfast in their support of the government, and furnishing an example which might well be followed by representative gatherings of white men, who, although proud of their superiority over their red brethren, have not always exhibited such loyalty to their country.

NORTHERN SUPERINTENDENCY.

The Indians under the charge of this superintendency, aside from those who do not receive annuities in money or goods, and are not under treaty stipulations, number about fourteen thousand persons, and comprise the Winnebagoes, the Sissetons, Wahpaton, Madewakanton, and Wahpakoota bands of Sioux, the Chippewas of the Mississippi, the Pillager and Lake Winnebagoshish, Red Lake and Pembina bands of Chippewas, and the Chippewas of Lake Superior.

The Winnebagoes are those who were removed in May, 1863, under direction of an act of Congress, from their reservation in Minnesota to a new location selected for them on the Upper Missouri river, near Crow Creek. Superintendent Thompson, in his annual report herewith, states very clearly the changed condition of these Indians, and its results upon them. They had been friends to the whites, and their reward has been their expulsion from their homes. They were able in their former location to obtain a comfortable living in peace, and the circumstances of their new location, taken in conjunction with drought, ravages of insects, and fear of hostile Sioux, have discouraged and prevented them from raising any crop. They had, to convince the whites of their friendship, made common cause with them against the Sioux; and they found themselves last winter left on the Upper Missouri, with but few troops to protect them against their enemies. I do not propose to enter again upon the discussion of this subject—the removal of these Indians from Minnesota—having

given my views very fully in my last annual report. That removal was a foregone conclusion after the terrible massacre of the whites in Minnesota, in 1862, for the people only knew them as *Indians*, and did not care to distinguish between friendly and hostile. Their condition had become so uncomfortable that they submitted peaceably to the policy of removal. The failure of their first crop at the Crow Creek reservation, their fear of the hostile Sioux, the removal of the troops from the military post, and the general sympathy expressed in their behalf by nearly all who had any intercourse with them, made them discontented, and in the fall of 1863 some six hundred, out of about two thousand who were removed to the Upper Missouri, left the reservation and started down the river in their canoes. Being stopped at Fort Randall, they remained there during the winter, laboring and making a very precarious living till spring, when they were allowed to go below, and arrived in March at the Omaha reservation.

In December, 1863, when Superintendent Thompson visited Crow Creek with the annuities and supplies, there were still 1,382 Winnebagoes present, and nearly all of these remained through the winter; but in spite of the efforts of Agent Balcombe to induce them to remain, the general discontent increased to such an extent that in the spring and summer of this year they left in parties at various times, so that in last September there were 1,357 absent from their reservation. Of these about twelve hundred were among the Omahas, and one hundred and twenty-one with the Iowas and Ottoes. Forty-six had enlisted in a Nebraska regiment of cavalry.

The reasons given by these Indians for leaving their new location are fully stated by the superintendent in his report; and the apparent unfitness of that location for the purpose of agriculture, at all events to such an extent as to make it seem desirable to a people who, like the Winnebagoes, had occupied as their own the very garden of Minnesota, is made evident enough from the reports of Agent Balcombe and the efficient missionary with the Sioux, Reverend Mr. Williamson, which documents accompany this report. It was impossible to persuade the Indians to return to it; and even if a force had been at hand to compel their return, which was not the case, such enforced removal would have been very expensive, and in all probability would have resulted in their again deserting the reservation. It was therefore deemed to be the best policy to provide for their necessities at the places where they were, and this has been done, the Winnebagoes among the Omahas having in addition planted and gathered a fair crop of corn.

The question now presents itself as to what disposition shall be made of these Indians. After a careful consideration of the matter, not being able to agree either with the views of Major General Pope—to which allusion is elsewhere made, and which proposed to gather the Indians around military posts, disarm them, and compel them either to become good farmers and Christians under the salutary influence of their association with the soldiers, sutlers, and hangers on of the camps, or to starve—nor yet with the proposition of Superintendent Thompson, to buy lands for these Indians with their annuities, and scatter them throughout the thickly settled portions of the country among the whites, I think that the opportunity presents itself for doing a greater good to them, under existing circumstances, than would result from either course mentioned. The Winnebagoes are on very friendly terms with the Omahas, affiliate with them readily, and have been well received by that tribe. They desire to be settled with or near them, and the Omahas are willing to dispose of a part of their reservation, (which is abundantly large for both tribes,) as a place of residence for the Winnebagoes. I propose, then, if this course meets your approbation, and if Congress shall provide such legislation as may be necessary, to make such an arrangement with the Omahas as is here indicated. Should it be practicable hereafter to carry into effect the plan of concentrating all of the Indians upon a limited number of large reservations, the Winnebagoes will be

in as good a position as any of the tribes to be included in the arrangement. I feel that such provision as will be satisfactory to this people ought to be made soon, if possible, as their case is an exceptional one, and a hard one, and has been borne with a degree of patience unusual to the race.

The greater portion of the four bands of Sioux mentioned as being in charge of this superintendency are still hostile, and military operations against them have continued through the year. Those who were removed to Crow Creek with the Winnebagoes amounted to about one thousand three hundred in number, being mostly women and children, the families of those who were taken prisoners by the military after the massacre of 1862, together with such of the men as came in and gave themselves up, and returned some hundreds of the white captives who had been taken by the hostile parties. Altogether there were about one hundred men able to hunt. Some addition has since been made to this number by prisoners released from confinement at Davenport. Unquestionably great injustice has been done to many of these people, whose friendly acts were repaid by harsh treatment and by confinement. The statement of Reverend Mr. Williamson shows this very clearly. The Sioux at Crow creek have remained quietly on the reservation, but, owing to the causes above referred to, have been unable to provide for themselves. Since the outbreak of 1862, the annuities of the tribe have ceased to be paid, and they are provided for by direct appropriations by Congress, and I recommend the subject of an early additional appropriation to your favorable consideration. Superintendent Thompson suggests that they could aid themselves to some extent by the hunt, and recommends that fifty horses and some guns should be given them for the purpose. It does not appear to me at all certain that the good likely to result to the Indians from this course would offset the possible evil which might follow a capture of these arms and horses by the hostile bands of Sioux; but if there is to be no sufficient garrison at or near Crow Creek, the Indians must have the means of defending themselves.

The school among the Winnebagoes has been suspended during a part of the summer, but was to be reopened on the 1st of October. Even with the largest portion of the tribe absent, the school, taught by educated Indians, was quite successful. There is no mission of any kind among this people, and the agent invites the attention of the various mission boards of the country to this fact. There are two missions among the Sioux, which have been quite successful in inducing this people to remain on peaceable terms with the whites, attend to the cultivation of the soil, and seek and obtain the advantages of education. If these Sioux could be more favorably located, better results in all these respects might reasonably be expected.

The Chippewas of Mississippi, numbering about four thousand souls, have continued on peaceable terms with the whites, this being particularly the case with the Mille-lac band, who have expressed the greatest unwillingness to go to the Crow Wing agency for their annuities, lest some of their people might be unfavorably influenced by those of other bands whose fidelity they think open to suspicion. An arrangement has been made which will be satisfactory to them in this respect. Some of these people are much dissatisfied with their unsettled condition, the failure of the Senate to reach and ratify the treaty made with them last year having left them in a state of uncertainty as to what is to be their ultimate location. The extensive region which they propose to cede to the United States is understood to be very valuable, particularly for the business of lumbering, while the country reserved to the Indians is well adapted to their various wants, and quite satisfactory to them. I trust that at the coming session of Congress this treaty will be ratified without delay.

The Pillager and Lake Winnebagoshish bands of Chippewas have been peaceable and quiet, and have found in the pursuit of game and sale of furs at high prices, the planting of some five hundred acres of land and care of the

crops, the gathering of five thousand bushels of rice, and manufacture of one hundred and fifty thousand pounds of maple sugar, full employment. They numbered one thousand nine hundred and sixty-six souls at the last enumeration.

The Red Lake and Pembina band, with whom, after much difficulty, a treaty was made last year, and ratified with sundry supplementary articles during the last session of Congress, have received their first annuities under the treaty, and the various provisions made for their benefit will be carried into operation by the ensuing spring. By this treaty a large tract of land is ceded to the United States, and a right of way is secured for the extensive and growing commerce with the British possessions by way of the Red River of the North.

The settlement of the Chippewas of Lake Superior upon a number of small reservations is attended with the same evils which attach to other cases of the kind. Especially are the Lake Court Oreilles and Lake Flambeau reservations open to this remark, and the cost to the Indian of travelling to and from the agency at the annual payments is often nearly as much as the amount received. The best policy to be pursued would seem to be the abandonment, as soon as practicable, of these small reservations, and concentration of the Indians upon larger ones. The land thus abandoned would furnish, on being sold, a considerable fund for the benefit of the Indians.

Allusion has besn made to a line of policy advocated by Major General Pope, as the best to be pursued towards the Indians, and the high position of that officer, as commanding the extensive military department of the northwest, which has so long been the scene of Indian hostilities, seems to require remark upon his views here, as they attracted much attention when laid before the public in the early part of the present year. His letter upon the subject was referred to this office, and I had the honor of submitting a report in reply. As both of these papers accompany this report I will not occupy more space here in a discussion of the matter, except to remark that the longer experience I have in dealing with the Indians, the greater difficulty do I find in laying down general rules applicable to all cases. That which may be successfully applied to one tribe will prove ruinous to another. So many differences exist in their degrees of intelligence, friendly or hostile feeling towards the whites; dsiposition to a roving life or to the pursuits of agriculture; the character of the country over which they roam; the traditions of long-continued friendship towards the whites, or of feuds to be continued and revenge to be satiated; vicinity to a large population of white people and military forces, or a life on the plains, or in mountain fastnesses, where a white face is rarely seen; and the presence or absence among them of missionaries and teachers—that the policy to be pursued in each case must necessarily be governed by its particular circumstances and surroundings. While I am far from insisting that the policy thus far pursued has been in all cases the best for the Indians, and am sensible that our course is liable to be called a system of temporary expedients, I still think it the best which the condition of things and the times present to us, and shall always be ready to adopt the course which shall, in the view of the department, seem best adapted for the real good of the people placed under the charge of this office.

Concerning the military operations during this year against the hostile Sioux, and the results obtained, I have but vague and indefinite information, no official reports having been received at this office. A considerable portion, at least, of the troops employed in those operations during the summer have been withdrawn to other fields of duty. Whether or not the campaign has resulted in such salutary punishment of the Indians as will prevent further hostilities, I have no means of judging, but the latest information from that quarter does not furnish much ground for the hope that such is the case.

It seems proper that allusion should be made here to the mission of Rev. Father De Smet to the Upper Missouri, with a view to endeavor, by the exercise of the influence which he had obtained by a long course of friendly offices for

the Sioux Indians, to induce the hostile bands of that nation to submit to the authority of the government. Copies of the instructions furnished to him, as also of his reports to this office, are herewith submitted. It will be seen that the confidence of this office in his disposition and ability to serve the government to advantage were not misplaced, his communications with the chiefs of various bands in the region north and east of Fort Berthold having resulted in finding many influential persons among the Sioux anxious for peace; but, on conference with General Sully, and finding that officer convinced that the Indians must be punished by further hostilities, and determined not to grant terms of peace till this was done, Father De Smet saw that his mission was at an end, and returned. It is questionable whether the policy thus adopted by the military authorities was, on the whole, the wisest, and whether a better result of the campaign might not have been reasonably expected, if they, holding the sword suspended over the Indians, had been able to act in concert with the missionary of peace, bearing the olive branch in his hands.

GREEN BAY AGENCY.

The report of Agent Davis and the accompanying papers give full information in regard to the Indians of this agency, being the Menomonees, numbering 1,864 persons; the Oneidas, numbering 1,123; and the Stockbridges and Munsees, numbering together 346, a total population of 3,333, located upon their respective reservations, of 230,400 acres, 61,000 acres, and 46,080 acres, for the tribes in the order named, all situated in the northeastern part of Wisconsin.

In my last annual report I urged the necessity of such a change of location for the Stockbridges and Munsees, who occupy a tract of land of very poor character, as would give them land upon which, with their habits of industry, they may raise their own subsistence. No action has been taken in that direction, and I again respectfully refer you to the report of Agent Davis relative to this subject, as furnishing ample reasons for a removal. These Indians have, by petitions to this office, asked that a treaty may be made with them for the sale of the lands which they now occupy, and that they may be allowed to select new lands west of the Mississippi. The language of the agent, that "the men of this tribe are good farmers and the women good housekeepers," is emphatic in their favor. Needing only a location upon soil of good character, where they may fairly expect a good return for their willingly bestowed labor, it seems but just that such land should be given them, that they may reap the benefit of their industry, in supplying themselves with the necessaries of life, and secure that degree of advancement in civilization and education, to the attainment of which they are exerting themselves. Of this small tribe, thirty-eight men have volunteered and been accepted in the army of the United States, being more than one-tenth of the whole population.

In regard to the Menomonees, the report of the agent furnishes very gratifying evidence of their progress in civilization, in spite of the many obstacles in their way and the poverty of the soil which they endeavor to cultivate. In my last annual report I urged the abandonment of the lands of these Indians, as well as those of the Stockbridges and Munsees, in order to their establishment upon other lands of better character for cultivation. Various circumstances, stated by the agent in his report, relative to this tribe, make their position more favorable than that of the others referred to, and it is possible that the gradual abandonment of the sandy ridges and clearing up of farms in the heavy timber, though a matter of great expense and labor, may enable this tribe to continue its commendable progress in civilization on its present location. The past year has been very unfavorable for crops of all kinds, and the results discouraging to the farmers; but fortunately this tribe has other resources, which supply, in a good degree, the deficiencies of the crops, and enable them to subsist themselves

without material suffering. Nearly a hundred of the Menomonees have been enlisted in various Wisconsin regiments, attesting the life-long loyalty of the tribe. They make brave and enduring soldiers, coming easily under discipline. The various teachers and other employés of the government appear to be devoted to their work, and the results are seen in the good and hopeful condition of the Indians of their charge.

I regret that the report from the Oneida Indians, of this agency, is not as favorable as could be desired. Occupying a tract of land generally of good character for farming purposes, these Indians, many of whom are good farmers, should be able to raise an abundance of food for themselves, and supply all the necessities and comforts and many of the simpler luxuries of life, even in seasons which, like the last, have been characterized by untimely frosts and severe droughts. But, unfortunately, the location of their reservation near several towns, many of whose inhabitants do not scruple to furnish the Indians with spirituous liquors and encourage them to vices of all kinds, tends to draw them from the pursuits of industry and engage them in the practice of vicious pursuits. Greatly to the injury of the common property of this tribe, some of its more shiftless members have been engaged, contrary to the direct orders of the agent, issued by direction of this office, in cutting and hauling away for sale much of its valuable timber. As an important means of enabling such members of the tribe as are disposed to habits of industry and economy, and willing to help themselves along the road to civilization and comfort, to reap the just reward of their good conduct, it is stated by Agent Davis that a majority of the chiefs desire to have the lands surveyed and allotted to such individuals as will cultivate them. It will be seen also that a majority of the chiefs favor a sale of a portion of their tract to the Stockbridges and Munsees, the proceeds to be invested as an educational fund for the Oneidas. For this last purpose, and to furnish the Stockbridges and Munsees with a better quality of land, the suggestion is worthy of consideration; but I confess that I entertain great doubts whether preponderating evils might not be expected to result to the latter tribe, now industrious and hard working upon a poor soil, from transporting them to a better soil within easy reach of the temptations which beset the Oneidas. Of the Oneidas ninety-six have been enlisted in the United States army, making two hundred and thirty-two volunteers from a total population of three thousand three hundred and thirty-three in this agency.

Agent Davis has labored earnestly to put a stop to the traffic in liquor with the Indians of his charge, and with some degree of success. It is to be regretted, however, that, after obtaining ample proof to convict offenders, conviction and punishment should fail for the reasons set forth in his report. The task of caring for the Indians and protecting them from the bad influences constantly pressing them back from civilization and comfort and an enlightened humanity, is hard enough when all the energies of all government officials are honestly and earnestly bent towards it. It ought not to be made more difficult, if not impossible, by such a course on the part of the federal courts as is complained of by Agent Davis.

The various wandering fragments of tribes, Winnebagoes, Pottawatomies, &c., which have hitherto given much trouble in northwestern Wisconsin, have been placed under the charge of a special agent, and no difficulty from them has been brought to the notice of this office during the present year.

MICHIGAN.

The report of Agent Leach, in regard to the Indians under his charge, while it does not exhibit any great degree of improvement among them, still furnishes evidence that they are gradually advancing to a better knowledge and appreciation of the arts of civilized life; this favorable condition of things, however,

being almost exclusively confined to the larger reservations. The prominent characteristics of the Indians, as described by the agent—"want of forethought, lack of business capacity, and habits of indolence"—stand steadfastly in the way of their rapid improvement, even under the most favorable circumstances; but the character of the influences brought to bear upon them by the white population surrounding them, and residing among them, is too often such as to form a greater obstacle to progress. These deficiencies of Indian character, and these unfortunate outside influences, can best be met and overcome by carrying out the established policy of this office, wherever it can be accomplished—that of concentrating the Indians upon large reservations, so that they may be kept under more strict control, and the trade and intercourse regulations be more stringently enforced.

Gradually, as the opportunity occurs, the smaller reservations of this agency should be abandoned, by the consent of the Indians to propositions made to them at favorable times by this office, and their concentration effected. Such an opportunity has occurred in the case of the Saginaw, Swan Creek, and Black River bands of Chippewas, who, early in 1864, by petition to this office, asked that a treaty might be made with them. It was not until the 18th of October, however, that Agent Leach and Dr. H. J. Alvord, who were designated as commissioners for the purpose, were able to meet the chiefs and headmen of those bands, and to negotiate the treaty which has been placed in your hands. Should this treaty be confirmed by the Senate, and go into operation, very favorable results may be expected to follow.

It has been found impracticable, as yet, to consummate the proposed arrangement with the bands of Ottawas, Chippewas, and Pottawatomies, in the northwestern portion of the State, by which they are to concentrate upon the Isabella reservation, but it is hoped that this arrangement can soon be made. In the treaty with the Chippewa bands, already submitted to you, provision is made for the residence of the other bands with them upon the Isabella reservation, whenever the arrangement shall be made with the latter.

NEW YORK INDIANS.

In consequence of prolonged illness of the agent for the Seneca and other Indians in the State of New York, we are without the usual annual report from that officer respecting those Indians. I submit, however, a report of John Manly, esq., special agent, in which he speaks favorably of their condition and progress. Their orphan asylum school, located on the Cattaraugus reservation—a most interesting and valuable institution—he characterizes as the "best that he has ever visited."

Directions having been given for the survey and sale of the lands in Kansas belonging to the New York Indians, without first providing for the extinction of their title thereto, the Indians were of course dissatisfied, and made urgent appeals for compensation or indemnification for this spoliation. Their claim being undeniable and just, Mr. Charles E. Mix, chief clerk of this office, was appointed, on the 5th of May last, special commissioner, to visit those Indians for the purpose of entering into a convention to extinguish their title to said lands, and providing for a just and fair remuneration. A few days previous to his arrival amongst them, the Senecas had held their annual election for officers of their government, and selected, by a small majority, the candidates of a party opposed to those in power. These new officers, together with the representatives of some of the other bands, in the opening council with the Indians, treated the commissioner with so much disrespect and indignity that, in justice to the government whose representative he was, he considered it to be his duty to withdraw from the council, and return without effecting the object of his visit. His report is submitted herewith.

These same new officers of the Senecas, with the exception of their president, have recently, in utter disregard of their official obligations, as well as of the tranquillity, welfare, and best interest of their people, attempted to subvert and overturn the constitution and republican form of government adopted by the Senecas some years since, and to again foist upon them their old barbarian and irresponsible mode of government by chiefs. From the accompanying copy of a letter of the 15th of November instant to President Silverheels, of the Seneca nation, it will be seen that this attempt to break up and destroy a stable, constitutional, and beneficial government, under which their people have lived happily and prospered, has been severely reprobated.

STATISTICS.

The information contained in the statistical tables accompanying this report, in regard to the population, schools, wealth, and agricultural products of the Indians, is unsatisfactory, and bears an unfavorable comparison, in the aggregate, with that which some former years have exhibited. This fact is to be accounted for, not only by the general difficulty of obtaining exact statistics relative to the Indian tribes, and the remissness of some of the agents in preparing and forwarding their reports, but by the hostilities pending in some superintendencies from which, in former years, gratifying statistics have been received, and especially by the condition of things in the southern superintendency, where, before the rebellion, the tribes located south of Arkansas were in a state of great prosperity, owned a large amount of property, and were far advanced in education and civilization, but who have been for the last two years exiles from their homes. Add to this the fact, that throughout a great portion of the country where the best agricultural results have hitherto been obtained, the crops have this year almost entirely failed through drought and the ravages of insects, and the meagre results indicated by our tables are accounted for.

There are at the present time thirteen superintendencies and fifty-eight agencies and sub-agencies connected with the Indian service. These have the charge of about two hundred different tribes of Indians. The number of Indians actually reported in the tables of population this year is a little over one hundred thousand. The number of Indians within the limits of the United States is estimated at about 300,000.

The whole number of schools reported is forty-seven; the number of teachers is sixty-one, and the number of scholars is fourteen hundred and fifty-eight.

The tables show that there have been cultivated by the Indians this year 18,989 acres; and by the government, for and in connexion with the Indians, 2,678 acres—producing 44,062 bushels of wheat, 237,462 bushels of corn, 37,206 bushels of oats, 130,587 bushels of potatoes, 3,924 bushels of turnips, 5,400 bushels of barley and peas, 1,944 bushels of rye, 100 bushels of beets, 900 bushels of carrots, 2,500 bushels of apples, 1,600 bushels of beans; and 5,000 bushels of rice have been gathered from the rice swamps, by the Chippewas of the Mississippi. This is an aggregate of 472,385 bushels of the products of the field—an average of nearly five bushels of vegetables and grain to each of 102,246 persons reported in the returns of population in the tables annexed.

In addition to the products just named, there are given in the tabular forms, as made by the Indians the past season, 432,471 pounds of sugar, and 2,706 gallons of sorghum sirup. The number of barrels of fish sold is 2,067. The value of furs sold is $87,587. The number of frame houses built is 594; of log houses, 1,803. The number of horses owned is 14,938; the number of asses and mules 882. The number of neat cattle reported is 7,449; of swine, 10,709; of sheep, 560. The drought has left but a small amount of hay to be made, yet there have been cut and put up this year on the several Indian reserves 3,062 tons.

The amount of wealth in individual property owned by Indians, as reported, is $1,851,404.

TRUST FUNDS.

In regard to the condition of the Indian trust fund few changes have been made since my last report.

The States reported as having failed to provide for the payment of interest due upon their bonds, held in trust for various Indian tribes, have made no arrangements for the payment of any portion of the same, or the amount which has accumulated during the past year, thus leaving a large balance due the Indians. My suggestions and recommendations relative thereto, contained in my report of 1863, are still appropriate; and I am of the opinion that, in justice to the Indians for whom the investments were made, they should be carried out.

The changes in bonds held in trust for Indian tribes by the Department of the Interior made during the past year are as follows:

Under the last clause of the 4th article of the treaty of June 24, 1862, with the Ottawas of Blanchard's Fork and Roche de Bœuf, provision was made for payment to them in four annual instalments of all sums in any manner due them from the United States: in accordance with which, such United States stock as was held in trust for them ($950) was transferred to the Tonawanda band of Senecas, the avails being carried to their credit, and an estimate for the balance of the first two instalments included in the general estimate for appropriations for the Indian service for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1866; all other bonds held in trust for them thus reverting to the United States.

It appears, by reference to the accounts of the Chickasaw orphans, that the proceeds of the sale of their lands were invested in stocks of various kinds, as also a portion of the accumulated interest; since which the amount that appeared to be due to each Chickasaw orphan was turned over to persons authorized to receive the same and paid to them, excepting in the case of Hiram R. Pitchlyn, sole surviving heir of John Pitchlyn, for whom an appropriation was made by Congress (see Statutes at Large, volume 10, page 43.) The bonds of the State of Arkansas for $3,000, heretofore reported as being held in trust for the Chickasaw orphans, thus reverting to the United States, leaving a balance of United States stock at their credit of $1,200, which has been transferred to the Tonawanda band of Senecas, and the avails placed to their credit (this balance having arisen from the investment of the accumulated interest on their bonds.)

In accordance with the recommendations heretofore made in my annual reports, that all securities, where practicable, and without loss to the Indians should be converted into those of the United States, $44,000 in bonds of the State of Kansas were sold at the price originally paid, and the avails invested in securities of the United States.

The description and amount of securities now held in trust for the various Indian tribes will be shown in the accompanying tabular statements, Nos. 1, 2, and 3.

In connexion herewith, I will state that during the past year, by direction of the Secretary of the Interior, several tracts of Indian trust land have been placed in market, all sales being made upon sealed bids, opened at the time specified in the advertisements, in the presence of such bidders as might choose to be present.

The prices realized have steadily advanced from the first offering, showing the increased demand for good farming lands.

The total number of acres sold amounts to $104{,}374\frac{22}{100}$ acres, realizing the sum of $255,873 74, as shown by the following tabular statement, viz:

	No. of acres.	Amount.	Average per acre.
Winnebago trust lands, (in the State of Minnesota)	72,440.43	$205,353 22	$2 83½
Kansas trust lands, (in the State of Kansas)	18,468.25	28,565 77	1 54½
Sacs and Foxes of Missouri trust lands, (in the Territory of Nebraska)	13,465.54	21,964 75	1 63
	104,374.22	255,873 74	.....

The statements upon which the foregoing report is principally based will be found in detail in the accompanying papers. In conclusion I desire to state that the preparation and transmission of this report have been unavoidably delayed in consequence of the tardiness of several of the superintendents and agents in forwarding their annual reports, which was, doubtless, in some instances, occasioned by the interruptions of mails upon the plains.

Respectfully submitted:

WILLIAM P. DOLE, *Commissioner.*

Hon. J. P. USHER,
Secretary of the Interior.

LIST OF PAPERS ACCOMPANYING THE REPORT OF THE COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS FOR 1864.

WASHINGTON SUPERINTENDENCY.

No. 1. Report of C. H. Hale, late superintendent.
No. 1 A. Report of A. R. Elder, agent at Puyallup agency.
No. 1 B. Report of E. H. Spinning, physician at Puyallup agency.
No. 1 C. Report of Cyrus Ward, teacher at Puyallup agency.
No. 1 D. Report of William L. Hays, farmer at Nisqually reservation.
No. 1 E. Report of William Billings, carpenter at Puyallup agency.
No. 1 F. Report of H. A. Webster, agent at Neeah Bay agency.
No. 1 G. Report of James G. Swan, teacher at Neeah Bay agency.
No. 1 H. Report of S. D. Howe, agent at Tulalip agency.
No. 1 I. Report of Rev. E. C. Chivouse, teacher at Tulalip agency.
No. 1 K. Report of A. A. Bancroft, agent at Yakama agency.
No. 1 L. Report of William Wright, teacher at Yakama agency.
No. 1 M. Report of H. C. Thompson, farmer at Yakama agency.
No. 1 N. Report of Major C. H. Rumrill, commanding at Fort Colville.
No. 1½. Letter of Superintendent Hale, relative to Chehalis reservation.
No. 2. Letter of Superintendent Hale, same subject.
No. 3. Report to Secretary of the Interior, on same subject.
No. 4. Letter of Secretary of the Interior, on same subject.
No. 5. Letter of A. R. Elder, agent, Puyallup agency.

OREGON SUPERINTENDENCY.

No. 6. Report of J. W. P. Huntington, superintendent.
No. 7. Report of W. H. Barnhart, agent at Umatilla agency.
No. 8. Report of M. Davenport, teacher at Umatilla agency.
No. 9. Report of N. A. Convoyer, farmer at Umatilla agency.
No. 10. Report of M. Lyons, wagon-maker at Umatilla agency.
No. 11. Report of Backus Henry, carpenter at Umatilla agency.
No. 12. Report of Amos Harvey, agent at Grande Ronde agency.
No. 13. Report of J. H. Huffa, principal manuel school at Grande Ronde agency.
No. 14. Report of P. Crandall, teacher of Umpqua school at Grande Ronde agency.
No. 15. Report of H. W. Eads, miller at Grande Ronde agency.
No. 16. Report of G. W. Burford, farmer at Grande Ronde agency.
No. 17. Report of N. Hudson, physician at Grande Ronde agency.
No. 18. Report of William Logan, agent at Warm Springs reservation.
No. 19. Report of Myron Reives, farmer at Warm Springs reservation.
No. 20. Report of J. G. Campbell, teacher at Warm Springs reservation.
No. 21. Report of William C. McKay, physician at Warm Springs reservation.
No. 22. Report of J. D. Hurst, miller at Warm Springs reservation.
No. 23. Report of George C. Cook, wagon-maker at Warm Springs reservation.
No. 24. Report of F. B. Chase, blacksmith at Warm Springs reservation.
No. 25. Report of Benjamin Simpson, agent at Siletz agency.
No. 26. Report of George W. Collins, sub-agent at Alsea sub-agency.
No. 27. Report of Thomas Clarke, farmer at Alsea sub-agency.
No. 28. Report of E. Steele, concerning arrangement with sundry tribes of Indians.
No. 29. Report of Superintendent Huntington relative to trespasses on Coast reservation.
No. 30. Letter to Superintendent Huntington, same subject.
No. 31. Letter to Superintendent Huntington, instructions relative to treaty with Klamath Lake, Modoc, and other Indians.
No. 32. Report of Superintendent Huntington, same subject.
No. 33. Report of Superintendent Huntington relative to incurring indebtedness.
No. 34. Letter to Superintendent Huntington relative to treaties.

CALIFORNIA SUPERINTENDENCY.

No. 35. Report of Superintendent Wiley.
No. 36. Letter of ex-Superintendent Steele to Hon. John Conness, relative to Indians of Oregon and California.
No. 37. Letter to Superintendent Wiley, instructions relative to his duties.
No. 38. Report of Superintendent Wiley, of June 1, 1864.
No. 39. Report of Superintendent Wiley relative to Indian prisoners.

No. 40. Report of Superintendent Wiley relative to several reservations.
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No. 137. Report of Gad. E. Upson, agent at Blackfoot agency, Fort Benton.
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No. 139. Report of G. E. Upson, agent, supplemental to annual report.
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No. 160. Letter of Superintendent Coffin, forwarding communication of Agent Elder, relative to request of his Indians to be allowed to remain in Kansas.
No. 161. Letter of Agent Elder, as above.
No. 162. Report of Superintendent Coffin, forwarding reports of Special Agent Cox.
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No. 172. Petition of Creek chiefs for relief.
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No. 178. Report of R. W. Furnas, Omaha agency.
No. 179. Report of Rev. R. J. Burtt, missionary Omaha school.
No. 180. Report of H. B. Gaylord, farmer at Omaha agency.
No. 181. Report of R. W. Furnas, agent, of arrival of Ponca nation at his agency.
No. 182. Report of same, relative to outrage by soldiers upon Omahas.
No. 183. Letter to Agent Furnas relative to payment to satisfy Indians for their loss.
No. 184. Report of John G. Pratt, agent of Delawares.
No. 185. Report of E. A. Morse and M. E. Everhart, teachers of Delaware school.
No. 186. Report of H. W. Martin, agent for Sacs and Foxes of the Mississippi.
No. 187. Report of R. P. Duvall, superintendent of school for Sacs and Foxes of Mississippi.
No. 188. Report of Rev. J. Romig, teacher of school for Chippewa and Christian Indians.
No. 189. Letter of H. W. Martin, agent, forwarding declaration of loyalty by Indians.
No. 190. Declaration of loyalty, referred to above.
No. 191. Letter to Agent Martin, acknowledging receipt of above.
No. 192. Report of H. W. Farnsworth, agent at Kansas agency.
No. 193. Report of Mahlon Stubbs, teacher of Friends' mission school at Kansas agency.
No. 194. Report of G. S. Huffaker, farmer at Kansas agency.
No. 195. Report of Agent Farnsworth relative to military order forbidding Indians to go out on their hunt.
No. 196. Report to Secretary of the Interior on same subject.
No. 197. Report of W. W. Ross, agent for Pottawatomies.
No. 198. Report of Rev. J. F. Diels, superintendent of Pottawatamie manual labor school.
No. 199. Report of Abram Bennett, agent for Kickapoos.
No. 200. Report of John A. Burbank, agent for Sacs and Foxes of Missouri.
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No. 202. Report of William Dailey, agent for Ottoes and Missourias.
No. 203. Report of same, relative to payment of Indian annuities in coin.
No. 204. Letter to Agent Dailey in reply to the above.

No. 205. Report of James B. Abbott, agent for Shawnees.
No. 206. Report of James Stanley, superintendent of Friends' Shawnee manual labor school.
No. 207. Report of B. F. Lushbaugh, agent for Pawnees.
No. 208. Report of J. B. Maxfield, teacher of Pawnee manual labor school.
No. 209. Report of Charles H. Whaley, farmer at Pawnee agency.
No. 210. Letter of Agent Lushbaugh, asking instructions to make a treaty between Pawnees and Sioux.
No. 211. Letter to Agent Lushbaugh in reply to above.
No. 212. Report of John Loree, agent at Upper Platte agency.
A to F, inclusive, papers accompanying Agent Loree's report.
No. 213. Report of G. A. Colton, agent at Osage River agency.
No. 214. Report of C. C. Hutchinson, agent for Ottowas.

NORTHERN SUPERINTENDENCY.

No. 215. Report of Clark W. Thompson, superintendent.
No. 215. A. Itinerary of Lieutenant S. K. King, chief engineer, accompanying above report.
No. 216. Report of St. A. D. Balcombe, agent for Winnebagoes and Sioux, at Usher's landing, Dakota.
No. 217. Report of Rev. J. P. Williamson, of Sioux mission school, at same agency.
No. 218. Report of A. C. Morril, agent for Chippewas of the Mississippi.
No. 219. Report of G. F. Townsend, physician for same.
No. 220. Report of L. E. Webb, agent for Chippewas of Lake Superior.
No. 221. Report of V. Smith, M. D., physician for same.
No. 222. Report of James A. Western, farmer for same.
No. 223. Letter of missionaries, members of the Sioux mission, relative to the condition and circumstances of the Indians at Crow Creek reservation.
No. 224. Letter of Agent Balcombe, asking for troops, to be placed under his orders.
No. 225. Letter to Agent Balcombe in reply to the above.
No. 226. Letter of Secretary of War to Secretary of the Interior, transmitting copy of report of Major General Pope, relative to a proposed change of policy in regard to Indians.
No. 227. Letter of General Halleck, transmitting above report to Secretary of War.
No. 228. Report of Major General Pope, above referred to.
No. 229. Report to Secretary of the Interior on the subject-matter contained in General Pope's report.
No. 230. Letter of Superintendent Thompson, forwarding copy of letter of Lieutenant Hollister, relative to alleged ill feeling of Hole-in-the-Day.
No. 231. Letter of Lieutenant Hollister, above referred to.

No. 232. Report of Agent A. C. Morril on the same subject.
No. 233. Letter of Hole-in-the-Day, forwarded with the above.
No. 234. Letter of Shob-aush-kung, Mille Lac chief, asking to have payments made at Mille Lac.
No. 235. Petition of forty-five chiefs and headmen to same effect.
No. 236. Letter to Superintendent Thompson, authorizing payments to be made at Mille Lac; also on the subject of paying their annuities in coin.

GREEN BAY SUPERINTENDENCY.

No. 237. Report of M. M. Davis, agent.
No. 238. Report of J. Slingerland, teacher for the Menomonees.
No. 239. Report of Rosalie Dousman, teacher for the Menomonees.
No. 240. Report of Kate Dousman, teacher for the Menomonees.
No. 241. Report of Jane Dousman, teacher for the Menomonees.
No. 242. Report of Ogden Brooks, blacksmith for the Menomonees.
No. 243. Report of H. H. Martin, farmer for the Menomonees.
No. 244. Report of Edwin R. Murdock, miller for the Menomonees.
No. 245. Report of E. R. Goodenough, teacher of Oneida Protestant Episcopal mission school.
No. 246. Report of William Willard, teacher of Oneida Methodist Episcopal mission school.

MACKINAC AGENCY.

No. 247. Report of D. C. Leach, agent.
No. 248. Letter of Agent Leach, forwarding petition of certain bands of Chippewas, asking that a new treaty be made with them.
No. 249. Petition of chiefs of Chippewas of Swan creek and Black river, above referred to.
No. 250. Letter to Agent Leach on the same subject.
No. 251. Report of Agent Leach on the same subject.
No. 252. Report of same on the same subject.
No. 253. Report of H. J. Alvord, special commissioner, transmitting treaty with Chippewas of Swan creek and Black river.
No. 254. Report of Edwin Ellis, superintendent of Odanah manual labor school

NEW YORK AGENCY.

No. 255. Report of John Manly, special agent to New York Indians.
No. 256. Report of Asher Wright, clerk of Thomas asylum for orphan Indian children.
No. 257. Remarks of Agent Manly to the several tribes of New York Indians
No. 258. Report of Charles E. Mix, esq., special commissioner to treat with the New York Indians for the extinguishment of their title to certain lands in Kansas.
No. 259. Minutes of proceedings of council held at Cattaraugus reservation, May 11, 1864.

No. 260. Minutes of proceedings at an informal council with chiefs of the Onondagas, Oneidas, and Cayugas.
No. 261. Minutes of conference with people of the Seneca nation.
No. 262. Letter to Henry Silverheels, president of the Seneca nation.
No. 263. Tabular statements of Indian trust funds, numbered 1, 2, and 3.
No. 264. Statement of liabilities to Indian tribes under treaty stipulations.
No. 265. Statement of population, wealth, education, and agriculture among the different Indian tribes.

No. 1.

WASHINGTON SUPERINTENDENCY.

OLYMPIA, W. T., *November* 3, 1864.

SIR: I have herewith forwarded my final report as superintendent of Indian affairs for this Territory, having brought it down to the date on which I turned over the office to my successor.

I regret the delay, which has been unavoidable. The fault must lie with the agents who failed to forward their reports to this office in due time, although as early as the last of May I called their attention to the subject, and requested them to furnish the same by the last of June if possible, and if not then, to forward them early in July. None were received until the latter end of August, and a portion of them in October.

Respectfully, yours,

C. H. HALE.

Hon. WILLIAM P. DOLE,
Commissioner of Indian Affairs, Washington.

OFFICE OF SUPERINTENDENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
Olympia, W. T., August 8, 1864.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following brief report of the condition of Indian affairs within this superintendency during the past year, and up to the present date.

As will be found from the accompanying reports of the agents, there has been considerable advancement during the year, considering the limited amount of means which has been in my hands and at the disposal of the agents. I feel myself fully justified in stating that in no previous year since the establishment of this superintendency has so much been accomplished by agents, employés, and Indians, at most of the agencies, in the erection and repair of buildings, and in the ploughing, fencing, and cultivation of the land. This is especially the fact, so far as the Indians are concerned, at the Yakama, the Tulalip, the Skokomish, the Puyallup and Nisqually, and the Chehalis Indian reservations.

At the Makah agency, much has been done in the way of buildings for the agent and employés, of which it was entirely destitute at the time I entered upon my duties as superintendent.

The Skokomish agency, at the head of Hood's canal, for the Sklallam Indians, was in a similar situation. Several buildings are now in a state of pro-

gress, and but for the limited means at hand, and the depreciated state of the currency, would have been more forward.

At the Qui-nai elt agency, which had been necessarily removed to the mouth of the Qui-nai-elt river, new buildings are in process of erection, and some land has been fenced and cleared. The loss of a portion of the lumber, shipped to that point in June last, will embarrass for a while the progress of that agency. It is unfortunately so inaccessible for the purposes of transportation, except by sea, that great risk is necessarily incurred in the shipment of lumber, there being no harbor into which a vessel can run and discharge. The most favorable season of the year was selected for the purpose, and without any anticipation of difficulty, but whilst the captain of the vessel was waiting for the flood tide to take the raft to the mouth of the river, a storm arose suddenly, to which the coast is liable, but not usually at that season of the year, and though every effort was made, at the risk even of life, the raft was broken up, and the lumber scattered in a broken and bruised condition for miles along the ocean beach.

In no other portion of the superintendency has there been any manifestation of hostility except with a band of the Quillehute Indians, living north of the Qui-nai-elt agency, and included as parties to the treaty of Olympia. Nearly a year ago three Indians of this band murdered a white man near the Straits of San Juan de Fuca. In the discharge of my duty, I directed the person in charge of the Qui-nai-elt agency to demand the murderers, which was accordingly done. The tribe refused to accede to the demand, and made threats of an attack upon the agency and the destruction of the government property. Request being made of Captain Tucker, then in command at Fort Steilacoom, he very promptly despatched twenty men, under charge of Lieutenant Jester, to protect the agency. This timely step doubtless prevented the Indians from carrying out their designs, but the force has been considered insufficient to penetrate the country inhabited by the Quillehutes, and enforce the demand made for the murderers. General Alvord, commanding the district, states it to be out of his power, at the present time, to send any larger force. These Indians are untamed, know but little of the whites, and suppose they can easily set at defiance the authority of the government. If these murderers are not arrested, the moral effect upon their tribe, as well as some of the surrounding tribes, will be bad indeed. The effect will be to embolden them, to make them more defiant and lawless. Heretofore it has been difficult to restrain them from acts of murderous violence towards those who have been so unfortunate as to be shipwrecked on that coast. Now, there is reason to fear they cannot be restrained at all, and that the lives of those who may thus be placed in their power will be taken without the fear of punishment. This office has done all in its power that can be legitimately done; the rest can be accomplished only by the strong arm of the military or by naval power. The band to which the murderers belong is not numerous, does not perhaps exceed seventy-five or one hundred warriors, but their advantage consists in the fact of their village being surrounded, for many miles, with an almost impenetrable forest of gigantic growth. It is believed that no white man has ever been permitted to visit their village, and its locality is only approximately known. It is believed to be but a few miles from the mouth of the Quillehute river, and would on that account be more accessible from the ocean, as large ships' boats can ascend the stream. The season has, however, now so far advanced that if nothing is done within the present month, nothing can be done, either by sea or by land, until another year.

I would again call your attention to the absolute importance of the extinguishment of title to lands justly claimed by white settlers in the bounds of different reservations heretofore mentioned, both by letter and in my former reports. The lands were taken, in most instances, and occupied before the treaties were made, and in every case before the boundaries of the reservations were defined. The claimants have complied with the laws of Congress, in some in-

stances have made valuable improvements, and justice demands that they should be paid for the same, their lands having been taken for government purposes in accordance with treaty stipulations. It is not for me to question either the policy or the wisdom of those who made the treaties, in selecting reservations thus encumbered, under the donation and pre-emption acts of Congress. I do not know that they could have done otherwise and have satisfied the Indians. If, at the time the treaties were made, the boundaries had been defined and steps taken to secure the claims as they then stood, with the opportunity of the settlers making other claims in lieu thereof, much expense could have been saved to the government, and the department have been greatly benefited. Except in one or two instances nothing had been done towards establishing the boundaries of the Indian reservations, as required by the specific terms of the respective treaties, until I entered upon the duties of the superintendency. I found it absolutely essential to do so at once, or be involved in continued and serious difficulties. For want of due recognition of these reserves and their boundaries by the department, and the proper setting apart of the same by the authority of the President, there are portions of them subject to private entry in the land office. Were this generally known, parties desiring to purchase could enter the lands, and this office would be powerless to prevent it in the absence of specific instructions through the proper channels to the register and receiver of the land office in Olympia. It is, in my judgment, too late now for the department itself to question the propriety of the acts of a former administration, when the treaties have been ratified, and large sums of money expended in rendering the reservations what it is needful they should be, to induce the Indians to reside upon them. These claims must either be purchased or the reservations abandoned, and the sooner the one or the other is done the better for all concerned. The purchase of the claims will cost much less than will be required to make the change. The failure to extinguish these claims years ago has prevented the Indians from being brought on to their reserve, except to a very limited extent. Having heretofore, in letters specially written upon these points, as well as in my former reports, called your attention to the importance of prompt action, and the securing of the necessary appropriations, I do not deem it requisite to add anything, further than to say that it is of the utmost importance that the boundaries of the reservations, and the title to the lands within them, should be definitely settled.

I would, in this connexion, again call your attention to the Chehalis Indian reservation at the mouth of Black river, containing about six sections of land, selected by me at the request of the Indians, out of a reservation of two townships proposed to be made by late Governor Stevens, then acting superintendent of Indian affairs. My action in the matter, with the reasons therefor, was reported to you for approval and confirmation nearly two years ago. These Indians have exhibited great industry since being located on the reserve of their choice, but they are continually annoyed by statements made to them by interested parties among the whites, that their reservation is not, nor will it be, approved by the government. The owner of the land claim included in this reserve, Daniel Mounts, has contributed very much to cause and to keep up this disquietude, and it is of the utmost importance, both as it regards the reservation itself and the peace and quiet of the Indians, that his title should be extinguished. A few months ago his title could have been easily obtained for the sum of $3,000, if the department had felt justified in giving the instructions asked for at the time. Now, owing to the depreciated value of legal tender notes, it is doubtful whether he will be willing to sell for such a price.

The latter end of June last, I set out to visit the various tribes of Indians east of the Cascade mountains, with whom treaties had not been made, in accordance with my purpose as previously communicated to you. The journey was both difficult and hazardous; but I felt it to be exceedingly important for the

visit to be made. It could not be longer delayed, because if not made during the months of July or August it could not be undertaken for another year.

Much of the journey had to be performed on horseback; and accordingly, at the Dalles, to which point I had availed myself of public conveyance, I purchased the necessary horses and outfit, and then proceeded to Fort Simcoe, the Yakama agency, and procured Indian guides, and hired horses for packing our provisions, cooking utensils, and blankets. It being unsafe to travel alone, I took with me United States Indian Agent A. R. Elder, the second clerk in the office, and another gentleman who volunteered to accompany us, without any other expense to the department than what was incident to the journey. This, with our Indian guides, was deemed a sufficient number for safety. Much of our journey was through a wild, unsettled region, inhabited only at intervals by scattering bands and tribes of Indians. Our course for the first portion of the way was northward, crossing many of the western tributaries of the North Columbia, and at times along the banks of that river. Important as I knew it to be to visit these Indians, I found, soon after leaving Fort Simcoe, that it was even more important than I had supposed. The enemies of the government have not been idle on this coast. Emissaries of evil, secession sympathizers from Victoria, had but a short time previously been to most of the Indians living along the Columbia and the neighboring streams, for the purpose of prejudicing and poisoning their minds against the United States authorities. I had information, not only from Indians, but from reliable white men, that at least five of these disturbers had passed that way upon this nefarious errand. Fortunately, the Indians had not put implicit confidence in their statements, and were ready to listen to the assurances I gave them of the power and capability of the government, and of its disposition to deal justly with them.

Many of the places and bands visited by me in this tour, I have reason to believe, had never been visited previously by any officer of the government. So far as I could judge, they manifested both a peaceable and friendly disposition to the United States, and I have no doubt, if properly dealt with, they will so continue. They have no desire to enter into any treaty, nor do they wish to dispose of any of their lands. They are willing that the whites shall travel through their country, and engage in mining, but they do not wish them to disturb their agricultural or grazing lands. Most of the tribes would like to have the government send suitable men among them, to instruct them in some of the arts of civilized life; especially teachers, who would establish schools for their children. Some of them desire missionaries.

I consider it very essential that an agent should be appointed, whose headquarters should be at or near Fort Colville, to take the charge of the Indians who are not as yet parties to any treaty, who are included in that region of the territory south of British Columbia, and between the Cascade mountains and the western boundary of Idaho. For some years past, the officer commanding at the post has acted as Indian agent *ex officio*, without any remuneration, and it has been very necessary that he should. But it is impossible for him to do all that is really needed. An agent, if he discharge his duty properly, will be under the necessity of travelling and visiting various points along the river and the important trails and roads, to watch violators of the law, suppress the liquor traffic, and protect the rights of the Indians. Besides an agent, there would need to be a physician and teacher, and perhaps a blacksmith, a farmer, and interpreter. These could all be beneficially employed. The agent should be one who has some knowledge of that region of country, and it would be better still if he possessed a knowledge of the Indians over whom he would be placed.

It had been my purpose to collect the Indians, if possible, at the mouth of the Spokane river, or at some other suitable point, and distribute to them the goods which I had purchased last year, but owing to the fact that most of them

were away from their usual places of abode, engaged either in fishing or gathering berries, I found it impracticable, and have accordingly placed the goods for safe-keeping in charge of the officer commanding at Fort Colville.

Having done all that I could in relation to the object of my visit, unless I remained for a month longer, I returned home, after an absence of a little more than a month, having travelled during that time about 1,600 miles, of which about 900 were performed on horseback. The tribes visited, as near as I can ascertain, number about 5,000 souls.

I would again call your attention to the necessity of abolishing the distinction between agents and sub-agents, at least so far as this Territory is concerned, and the appointment of eight full agents for the proper management of the Indian affairs within this superintendency, as suggested in my report for last year, that being one for each treaty, and two for those who are not parties to any treaty, one east and the other west of the Cascade mountains. The pay of a sub-agent is not at all commensurate with either his duties or responsibilities, which are precisely the same as those of the agent. An unjust discrimination is thus made, which will, as long as it continues, militate against the interests of the service and burden unnecessarily the business of this office, as suitable men cannot be induced to retain the position for such meagre pay.

The accompanying reports of agents will furnish such additional information as I deem necessary at the present time.

I remain, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

C. H. HALE,
Superintendent Indian Affairs W. T.

Hon. WM. P. DOLE,
Commissioner Indian Affairs, Washington.

No. 1 A.

OFFICE PUYALLUP RESERVATION,
Olympia, W. T., August 8, 1864.

SIR: We are at the close of another fiscal year, and I am reminded by the Commissioner of Indian Affairs that the period has arrived when I am required to make the customary annual report.

The intercourse that has existed between you and myself has been of the most pleasant character, both socially and officially. While I, as agent, have, to the best of my ability, endeavored to perform the service under the instructions of the department, you, as superintendent, have ever been ready to render me every assistance in your power to enable me to discharge the duties of my office faithfully, for which aid I shall ever be grateful.

I am happy to inform you, and through you the department at Washington, that the Indian tribes under my charge are in the main in a prosperous condition, well satisfied and peaceable.

Two of these tribes are located upon lands susceptible of the highest state of cultivation, and they are industriously engaged in agricultural pursuits.

The lands upon which the other two tribes are located are not so good, and are, in my judgment, very poor selections for reservations.

These are not doing so well as the others, yet they are doing better than could be expected, taking into consideration the opportunities they have had.

The Nisqually reservation is not well adapted to grain growing or the culture of the tame grapes; I speak of the prairie lands. The bottom lands will never be brought into cultivation to any extent by the Indians. They never can be induced to clear away the heavy timber upon these bottoms. This tribe is now

engaged in making and hauling rails for the purpose of enclosing their reservation, as you will see from the report of Mr. Hays, the resident farmer. A large portion of this reservation is prairie, and well adapted to grazing. A large number of sheep could be supported upon it, and when it is enclosed, which will soon be done, I think the best and most profitable use to which their portion of the annuity fund could be applied would be to purchase sheep for them. They would, with proper care, increase rapidly, and would be the cheapest and most efficient means of supplying them with wholesome meat and furnishing them also with a supply of clothing through the sale of their wool.

I would recommend, therefore, that their portion of the annuity fund be applied as above suggested.

Since my last annual report I have had a long talk with this tribe, in council assembled, at which time I endeavored to point out to them the evils arising from the practice of drinking whiskey, of indulging in polygamy, the art of necromancy in the healing of their sick, of flattening the heads of their children, &c., all of which practices they promised to abandon as soon as they possibly could, remarking at the time that it would take some considerable time to effect such a radical change as had been suggested by me, as it was disposing of an old heart or mind and adopting a new one.

I have had conversation with the other three tribes under my care upon the same subjects, resulting in the same promises. What practical benefit these talks produce time alone will determine.

With proper care and attention on the part of the employés upon the reservation a thorough and complete reformation may be accomplished in two or three years.

The island upon which the Squaxsins reside, and upon which the reservation of the same name is located, is very unfortunately situated for the cultivation of the morals of the Indians.

The island is surrounded by logging camps, which are occupied by men of very loose and immoral habits, who are continually taking the Indian women and furnishing the men with whiskey. On account of this state of things this tribe has given me more trouble than any of the others.

The land upon this island is very poor, and not fit for cultivation by Indians. I recommend, therefore, that it be sold, as it is of no practical benefit to the Indians in the way of making a living. This they have to do by hunting, fishing, making fish oil, gathering berries, &c. This location, I am informed, was selected as the agency by Agent Simmons, and a great deal of money was spent in the erection of buildings, which are now of no practical use to the government or Indians. It would be better, therefore, to sell the reservation and apply the proceeds of the sale to the settlement of the Indians upon the Puyallup reservation, where there is ample room for all, and where they would be out of the reach of those vices to which they are, in their present location, subject. I know this cannot be accomplished without the consent of the Indians, yet I think if the matter was fairly represented to them they would give their consent.

They have done but little in the way of agriculture this year; a few potato-patches, cabbage, beets, &c., is all they have in cultivation. Mr. Wylie, the teacher in the agency, is in charge of them, aiding in such labor as he can induce them to perform. The school, owing to the roving habits of the old Indians, proved a failure; consequently I removed it to the Puyallup reservation, and put Mr. Ward, the assistant farmer, in charge, and I am happy to inform you that a number of children are in attendance, and are progressing finely under his instruction.

I also recommend the sale of the land first reserved for the Nisqually tribe of Indians. It is described in the treaty as a square tract, containing two sections or twelve hundred and eighty acres, on Puget's sound, near the mouth of

the She-naw-nam creek, one mile west of the meridian line of the United States land survey, and a square tract, containing two sections or twelve hundred and eighty acres, lying on the south side of Commencement bay.

The Puyallup reservation is the finest and most populous of the three in the agency, and the furthest removed from the influence of outsiders, which is a great blessing to the Indians resident upon it. The physician, carpenter, assistant farmer, and blacksmith are located upon this reservation. Their reports accompanying this will give you an idea of what they are doing.

Mr. Billings, the carpenter, has been superintending the farming this season, while Mr. Ward has been engaged in the school. Everything on this reservation is in a good state of prosperity. I am apprehensive, however, that the present state of prosperity will not continue very long under the present depreciation in our currency.

At the present rates, treasury notes being only worth forty cents on the dollar, reducing the salaries of the employés to four hundred dollars in coin, it will be impossible to retain them on the reservation.

The blacksmith has already resigned, and others are talking of doing so. No person except one who is good for nothing will work for the government for such prices, when they can do better. Everything in this market is very high, except treasury notes, and it is impossible for the employés to support their families.

I have selected a situation upon this reservation for an agricultural and industrial school, as contemplated in the tenth article of the Medicine Creek treaty, and as soon as the necessary means are provided for the erection of suitable buildings, &c., I shall proceed to accomplish this desired object.

I will call your attention to one other matter of importance, in which the Puyallups were deeply interested, and which caused quite a sensation throughout the whole neighborhood. One of their young men was murdered by a man of the name of Hale, without any cause whatever; it was one of the most aggravated cases of murder that has taken place in the Territory. The Indians became very much excited, and said if white men were permitted to shoot their men without any just cause, and yet go unpunished, they would be compelled to leave the reservation, take to the woods, and fight for their rights, for it was better to die fighting than to be shot down like a dog. I attended the court at Steilacoom, and employed counsel to assist in the prosecution. The result was a conviction for manslaughter, and sentence of imprisonment for fifteen months. The Indians were perfectly satisfied with the result, for death to them would be preferable to imprisonment for such a length of time. This is the first case where a conviction has been obtained against a white man for the murder of an Indian. This case will have a tendency to make white men think awhile before shooting an Indian, as they have been in the habit of doing heretofore.

The Chehalis Indians, under the care of Alfred Hills, as farmer, are doing well. Mr. Hills is a good man, and fully acquainted with the Indian character. He has lived neighbor to those Indians for ten years; can do more with them than any other person. His wife also is a very excellent lady, and has exerted a very salutary influence upon them. Through the aid of Mr. and Mrs. Hills, I have been able to quiet the fears of these Indians, which have been frequently aroused by evil-designing persons, who are constantly telling them that the government does not intend to treat with them; that their reservation will not be confirmed, hence their labor will all be lost, &c.

I hope the department will attend to this matter as speedily as possible; the longer it is delayed the worse.

They say they have waited long and patiently; that Governor Stevens and Mr. Simmons a long time ago promised them a great many things, but failed to do anything they promised.

These Indians have done a considerable amount of labor this season for them-

selves, and also for the whites. They are, with a few exceptions, industrious; they are, in the interval between sowing and harvesting, generally at work for some of the farmers in the settlement. They have made and hauled a large number of rails, and have fenced a considerable portion of their reservation this summer.

I believe, sir, I have given you a fair statement of the condition and wants of the Indians under my care. I suppose this report closes our intercourse officially, but before closing this paper let me assure you of my warmest wishes for the future happiness and welfare of yourself and family, hoping that your successor may be as successful as you have been in promoting the interests, peace, and welfare of the Indian tribes in the Territory of Washington.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. R. ELDER,
Indian Agent, Washington Territory.

Hon. C. H. HALE,
Superintendent Indian Affairs, Olympia, W. T.

No. 1 B.

WASHINGTON TERRITORY,
Puyallup Reservation, June 30, 1864.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following annual report of my services as physician to the Indians, parties to the Medicine Creek treaty, for the year ending June 30, 1864. The whole number of cases treated was two hundred and twenty-six, (226.) Of this number there were but three deaths; seven yet remain under treatment, with a fair prospect of recovery. As they associate with the whites and witness the superiority of their medication over that of their own, they soon desire to be treated by the physician in charge. They are gradually losing confidence in their own incantations, and will, ere long, abandon them entirely.

The amount of medicine furnished by the department is entirely inadequate to the demands of the Indians under my charge. Owing to the imperfect knowledge of the Indians in reference to the nature and operation of medicine, the treatment, in many cases, is not attended with satisfactory results. There are other hindrances to their successful treatment—the want of hospital stores such as the following: good wholesome food, warm clothing, private rooms well warmed and ventilated. If such provision could be made for them the beneficial results would soon be made apparent.

The disreputable diseases are less frequent than formerly. The practice of polygamy among them should be entirely broken up, and the only successful way to do it is to make an example of one or two by timely and condign punishment.

E. H. SPINNING, *Physician.*

A. R. ELDER, Esq.,
Indian Agent, Olympia, Washington Territory.

No. 1 C.

PUYALLUP RESERVATION, *August* 25, 1864.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following, my annual report for the year ending June 30, 1864.

I have been part of my time engaged in work of various kinds—teaching school, mechanics, &c., &c., as follows:

Made two pair singletrees for Indians.

Made fifteen axe handles for Indians. Made one rake handle for Indians. Made two shovel handles for Indians. Made one blackboard for school.

Hauling wood, repairing trunk, repairing two boats, and divers other things too tedious to mention.

The following is the number of scholars in attendance at the school from February 5 to June 30, 1864, and the number of days inclusive, viz:

Scholars, 33. George, 13 days; George, No. 2, 49 days; William, 58 days; James, 15 days; Charles 42 days; John, 22 days; Ann, 4 days; Jane, 7 days; Gamble, 7 days; Yesia, 7 days; Mary, 48 days; Jack, 51 days; Sarah, 37 days; Henry, 65½ days; Goliah, 3½ days; Joseph, 62 days; Parker, 10 days; Bruce, 54 days; Hannah, 49 days; Nancy, 2 days; Chris, 55½ days; Charles, No. 2, 6 days; Susannah, 12 days; Frid Spinning, 24½ days; William Spinning, 32½ days; Lee, 2 days; Frank, 34 days; Sam, 11 days; Rosana, 4 days; Ira, 43½ days; Peter, 28½ days; Joseph, No. 2, 15½ days; David, 17½ days.

You will notice that the attendance of the scholars is very irregular; this is not for the lack of interest in their books; it is for the want of clothing and food to shield them from the inclemency of the weather and to satisfy cravings of hunger. I am convinced that if the government will feed and clothe the scholars until such time as they can supply themselves by the cultivation of the soil, this school will succeed; but without this aid, we cannot expect to succeed; as well might we expect that so many white children, sent to school naked and hungry, would prosper in their studies.

Another detriment to the success of the school is, the scholars are permitted to frequent the houses of their parents and relatives, morning, noon, and night, which leads them to indulge in their old-established notions, which has a tendency to lessen their interest in their studies. This ought not to be. I recommend, therefore, that the school be located a sufficient distance from the rancho to prevent the children from visiting them, at least not oftener than once a week.

The fall and winter are now approaching, and I trust you will see the necessity of providing the scholars with comfortable clothing and provisions, and thus, we confidently believe, we can have a very interesting and profitable school.

The scholars in attendance have made good progress. Some of them are quite good readers, and are fast learning our language.

Very respectfully, yours,

CYRUS WARD,

Assistant Farmer, Puyallup, Washington Territory.

A. R. ELDER, Esq.,

U. S. Indian Agent, Olympia, W. T.

No. 1 D.

NISQUALLY RESERVATION, *June* 25, 1864.

SIR: I have the honor herewith to transmit to you my third annual report. The Indians belonging to this reservation have this year fenced a good portion of the reservation; fifty acres of which is in wheat, forty in oats, nine in potatoes, three in peas, and one in beets, carrots, cabbage, &c.

The wheat and oats were sown on the prairie land, and will not yield half a crop; in fact, there will be a great deal not worth taking care of. The vegetables were planted in the bottom land; they look well. Some of the Indians

are making and hauling rails. There are a great many of them working for the whites, upon their farms, for good wages. There are a few who make their living fishing and hunting, and a few others who think it a disgrace to work; consequently they do nothing.

About 600 bushels of wheat and oats, 1,500 of potatoes, and 75 of peas, will be the amount of their crop this year, unless it rains very soon.

I have ploughed and sown five acres of land in oats, have two acres in potatoes, cabbage, carrots, tobacco, onions, &c., fenced six acres pasture land, superintended the Indians in their work, and settled their difficulties, which is no little matter, I assure you, for they are very often at variance among themselves, as well as with mean white men.

Respectfully, yours,

WM. L. HAYS, *Farmer.*

A. R. ELDER, Esq.,
U. S. Indian Agent, Olympia, W. T.

PUYALLUP RESERVATION, W. T., *June* 30, 1864.

SIR: I have the honor to make the following but brief annual report:

In addition to the 110 acres of land cultivated by the Indians upon this reservation last year, about 15 acres have been cleared and brought into cultivation during the present year. One hay barn has been built, capable of holding forty tons of hay.

Owing to the very dry weather we had immediately after sowing and planting time, the crop does not look as promising as it did last year.

The Indians have increased their cattle, since last year, from fifty head to seventy, and their horses from sixty to eighty-five head.

The Indians appear to be well contented; they are well pleased with the efforts made by you to get them to adopt the habits of civilization. They are very thankful for the clothing and food furnished them for the use of their children, who are attending the school. They have planted, the past spring, 300 apple trees of the finest varieties of grafted fruits.

Several families have cows, and milk them regularly, and are making butter for their own use, and a small surplus to sell, which is one more evidence of their advancement towards civilization.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WILLIAM BILLINGS, *Carpenter.*

A. R. ELDER, Esq.,
U. S. Indian Agent, Olympia, W. T.

TERRITORY OF WASHINGTON, TREATY OF NEEAH BAY,
Neeah Bay, June 30, 1864.

SIR: I have the honor to submit my third annual report for your consideration. In March last I made the customary distribution of annuity goods to the tribe, and availed myself of the opportunity thus afforded me to impress strongly upon the men assembled the imperative necessity of obeying the various directions for their government, acquainting them that the previous policy of conciliation would be supplemented, if necessary, by the infliction of punishment. One of the headmen about this time assaulting an assistant keeper of Tatoosh light, I was enabled to illustrate my lesson in a prompt manner by arresting the offender and sending him to Fort Steilacoom. I have to thank Dr. Gunn, collector of customs for Puget's Sound district, for placing the revenue

steamer Shubrick at my disposal for this purpose, and Captain Scammon, its commanding officer, for his ready and cordial co-operation in the matter of the arrest, an act which has been of essential service in impressing the Indians with a sense of their inferiority; rendered very necessary by the complete impunity with which their former crimes have been suffered, for want of proper force at my disposal to punish them. If any proof were required of the beneficial effect of measures of correction applied to these Indians, my experience this summer will afford a most satisfactory one.

The superintendent having instructed me to oversee the Indians living between Port Townsend and this place, though beyond the limits of this reservation, I visited Eluha during a journey undertaken for that purpose; and my effort to destroy whiskey there being resisted by Indians with fire-arms, it became necessary to imprison the three ringleaders. Since their release from prison these men have behaved admirably, assisting the local justice of the peace in preventing whiskey importation by the tribe; and their demeanor generally testifies that their punishment was most curative in its effects.

Soon after the commencement of the summer season I was enabled to secure the services of competent carpenters, and thus progress with the school-house until now; it is nearly completed. It is a substantial edifice of wood on a stone basement, the particulars of which I furnished in my last report. I fear very much that work on this and other buildings may be stopped entirely by the loss to employés from depreciation of currency.

There has been no appropriation for their residences, and consequently it is impossible that they should bring their wives where there is no proper accommodation provided for them.

This, and the practical reduction in their wages from $1,000 to $400 at the present time, accompanied with delay in their payment, presses so heavily as to lead me to believe that they will shortly leave the reservation. The deficiencies thus indicated are the more to be regretted as they prevent anything like a fair test of any system of improvement among the Indians, who are thus deprived of the immense practical benefit that might be fairly expected to accrue if an efficient corps of married employés could be retained here—a beneficial influence whose working, from the isolation of this reservation, would not be impeded by any deteriorating influx of immoral whites.

For the statistics of the school I beg to refer you to the teacher's report enclosed; in addition to which are the farmer's and carpenter's reports. I should perhaps repeat here what I have mentioned before, that it is impossible to furnish itemized reports of work done for Indians—which I have been censured for not supplying—because the employés have always been engaged either in building, or preparing the farm. I would once more urge the adoption of the plan suggested in my communication of November, 1863, for the construction of a farm on Tsoress prairie, for whose elucidation I enclose a map of the district.

The practical advantage lies in the fact that more can be accomplished in this way towards the civilization of the Indians than in any other method in use. I need not proffer again the special arguments used in the report referred to, nor do more than recall to your recollection what I then displayed, viz: that nearly $10,000 of appropriations for the agency yet remains unapplied, and that, in my opinion, no more profitable method for their application can be found than this.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

HENRY H. WEBSTER,
United States Indian Agent.

C. H. HALE,
Superintendent Indian Affairs, W. T.

No. 1 G.

MAKAH INDIAN RESERVATION,
Neeah Bay, July 1, 1864.

SIR: In conformity with your request, I herewith respectfully submit an annual report of the school under my charge, made out to July first.

The quarterly reports which I have regularly submitted have gone into detailed statements, to show the circumstances which, up to November last, have prevented the organizing any system of teaching.

In my report of February 13, made at your request, it is shown, that up to that time the number of scholars was 76, with an average attendance of 12. In the report for the quarter ending March 31, it is shown that the attendance during the quarter had been 64, with an average of 15. This, perhaps, should be explained, by stating that the whole number of scholars whose names have been registered since November, 1863, is 76; but the whole number who have attended during the quarter ending March 31, 1864, was 64. The 12 children whose names were not registered during the quarter reside at Waatch and Troven villages, and did not come.

We have every reason to expect that, by the commencement of the next quarter, the school-house will have been so far completed as to admit of using the school-room, and commencing a regular system. The system of teaching which I think peculiarly recommends itself as being adapted to teach Indian children is that of Froebel, which he calls "Kindergarten," or children's garden, in which instruction is imparted by amusements, instead of the old-fashioned system, which is an absolute monarchy, having for its prime end quietness. Froebel's system is an alternation of physical and mental exercises, which instruct and amuse without wearying the pupil, and is adapted to all ages for primary instruction.

I would respectfully request that copies of Ronge's Kindergarten Guide and Froebel's Gifts and works on Kindergarten be procured for the use of the school.

I have succeeded in awakening an interest in all the children to be taught; and I feel very sanguine, that if I can obtain the proper books for instruction, I shall be able, the coming winter, to make greater progress with the children than I could by any other method.

These children are very well-behaved and obedient. They are playful, and as full of frolic, when once their confidence is gained, as are white children; but they never have carried their plays to the excess of rudeness. They are respectful to me, and ready to do as I bid them.

I have gained a great point with them all—I have gained their confidence; and when I overcome their bashful timidity on the approach of strangers, I shall be able to make them willing to do before others what they so readily and with pleasure do before me.

It is very difficult, however, to put down in a report what the improvement is or has been among these children. School reports are usually expected to exhibit the proficiency of scholars in reading, writing, spelling, and arithmetic. But in the case of these children, much has necessarily been done to make them fit to come to school, and classes of those who come with clean hands and faces, with clean clothes and combed hair, will have to be properly drilled before they can figure much in other branches. Now, this may not seem of much account to those who are looking for public exhibitions of Indian scholars; but, in my judgment, it is of the first importance, if we wish to instruct them in the precepts of the Christian religion, that we commence with one of its simplest and most important requirements—the inculcating habits of cleanliness, both physical and moral.

The principles of Froebel's system are not so much to teach proficiency in

any one branch, as to illustrate the beginnings of everything. "What is well begun is half done."

The system commends itself from its simplicity, and adaptation to the intellect of the youngest child; and, as all these children are equally ignorant, the oldest will have to commence with as simple teaching as the infant.

Although nearly every child in the tribe can repeat and sing the alphabet by rote, and a number can spell words of one syllable and count the numerals, I make no special report of them, nor shall I, until they appear to me to understand what they have been taught.

They are all wild plants, that will require much patience and skilful nurture and training before their blossoms or fruit will be fit for the inspection of strangers. The new ideas they have received, both by their own observation and my teaching, are beginning to show themselves—tardily, it is true; but as the wild plum does not develop itself in one or two short seasons, no matter how constant the attention of the most skilful gardener, neither can we expect much proficiency among these wild children in two or three short years, however anxious we may be for their progress. The work, I feel, has been well begun, and the duty assigned to me is both congenial and pleasant; and now that I have a reasonable prospect of securing, this coming fall, what I have so long desired, the exclusive use of the school-building, where I can devote myself to the children without interruption or distraction, I hope to make more marked outward improvement among them than has been possible hitherto.

Very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

JAMES G. SWAN.

H. H. WEBSTER,
U. S. Indian Agent, W. T.

No. 1 H.

TULALIP, W. T., *September* 30, 1864.

SIR: I have the honor herewith to enclose you my annual report for the year ending June 30, 1864, and such other reports of employés as I have deemed of sufficient interest. I respectfully refer you to the report of Mr. Finkboner for information in relation to the Lummi reserve. The larger portion of the Indians reside on their reservation, and cultivate more land than any Indians in my district. They have a fine reservation, and one that is well adapted to the raising of stock. These Indians get along very well, and are happy and contented. In the Snohomish reservation there has been nothing done the present season except the planting of a few potatoes by the Indians. I did not deem this reservation of sufficient importance to expend any money upon it; the two yoke of cattle at this place I had removed to the Lummi reserve.

At the Port Madison reserve the Indians have planted a reasonable amount of potatoes and other vegetables, and have planted the present season one hundred additional fruit trees, and have erected five additional frame houses. A portion of these Indians show quite a disposition to reside upon their reservation and improve it; there is set aside for their use two sections of land that is poor, and very little of which is good for cultivation except for fruit trees. These Indians have heretofore been promised, and expect to have, more land added to their present reservation. They desire the boundaries increased, which will include the claim of a white man that would have to be bought by the government, upon which there is about twenty acres of cleared land of good quality. I think it is but justice to these Indians that the size of their reserve should be increased, so that it will give them a reasonable amount of good land for cultivation. Unless this change is made at once these Indians will be very much dissatisfied, because they expect it, and it is but just that it should be done.

Agents cannot always be expected to insure the peace of the Indians unless there is a corresponding inclination on the part of those in authority to assist in applying the proper remedy when difficulties are pointed out. This has been referred to before, and the Indians are patiently awaiting the result.

In the Tulalip reservation, more immediately under my charge, there have been more improvements made at this place than all the other reservations. For information in relation to the schools, I refer you to the report of Father Chirouse. I have two houses for school purposes finished, and another in course of construction that will be finished during the winter. They are large, comfortable, and well built, with chimneys; the lumber for their construction was made at the reservation mill, which is now in good order; these houses, together with fencing made of pickets, and other repairs to reservation buildings, have been entirely built by the employés. The school has attached to it about five acres of land, a portion of which is enclosed and in cultivation the present season. The amount of school funds, at the present rate of legal-tender notes, is entirely inadequate to the wants of the school. It requires too much time to accomplish what might be done at once if more funds were provided. All the treaties on the sound seem to point to this as the main school for the Indian. If you will pardon me the suggestion, I believe far more good would be accomplished with the school funds belonging to the Indians on the sound, if they were all expended at one place; it would furnish more funds, and what may now be accomplished under the present management in four or five years could be as well done in one year, by expending the money all at one point. Indian children do far better and improve faster when removed at a distance from their parents.

There has been manufactured at the mill about eighty thousand feet of lumber since my last annual report, the larger portion of which has been issued to the Indians for building purposes; they have built during the year sixteen frame houses, and are anxious to build more as soon as the lumber can be furnished them. These Indians have cleared some new land the present season and have planted potatoes and other vegetables. They have shown more disposition the past year to reside on the reservation than ever before; it cannot be expected that they will at once adopt new habits, where a living is so easily obtained from the salt water.

There are about seven hundred fruit trees on the reserve, all doing very well, the larger portion of which are cultivated on government account. Indians are very fond of fruit, but are generally too indolent to take the proper care of trees.

There is a large amount of fine timber on the reservation, a portion of which should be sold and land cleared with the proceeds for the use of the Indians. More or less of this timber is being destroyed every year by fire that runs through the woods during the dry season. Three or four thousand dollars' worth of timber might be sold without any detriment. The timber is of large growth, and could not be sawed at the reservation mills; besides, it would assist materially in clearing the land and leave sufficient timber for all the purposes of this reservation.

During the last six months four Indians have been murdered in my district by the hands of white men; in every instance these cases have been laid before the grand jury. Against two of the parties indictments have been found; the other two cases the grand jury ignored entirely, one of which came before the grand jury at Seattle at the June term of court—a plain case, supported by white evidence. The grand jury in their wisdom saw fit, by their action, to cut off all investigation by the court. What view they, as sworn jurors, took of the matter, I am not permitted to know, but they considered it only an Indian, I suppose, that had been murdered. The other cases in which indictments were found at Port Townsend were attempted to be tried at the September term

of court just past. After spending six or seven days in an effort to impanel a jury, the cases were laid over to the next term of court, because an impartial jury could not be obtained. There is very little hope of a conviction, especially when venerable, grey-headed men, with sons and daughters, will arise in their place in the jury box, when being examined as to their fitness to sit as a juror, and say that it would require far more evidence to convict a white man for killing an Indian, than though it was a white man that had been killed. A number of white men have been murdered by whites, but in no instance has a white man ever been hung; it would almost seem hopeless to prosecute a white man under any circumstances for killing an Indian. I have employed counsel in these cases, because I believed the rights of the Indians could not be otherwise secured. It is a duty the government owes to these unfortunate creatures. I should consider that I fell far short of my duty to them did I not use every exertion to protect them in their rights, though it might cost a few hundred dollars to the government. A fund should be provided to employ counsel in every instance where a murder is committed. These difficulties are the result of selling whiskey to them, and living with their women, by white men. This class of our population, as a general thing, do all they can to prevent the Indians from living on their reservations. There is a strong prejudice against the Indians by all classes, without, in my opinion, a sufficient reason. These Indians are very peaceably disposed, and if there is ever any serious difficulty it will grow out of the abuse heaped upon them by unprincipled white men. The military posts on the sound should be occupied at as early a day as possible, in order that the Indians may receive such protection as they can afford.

I hope in future all good citizens will lend the authorities such aid as will enable them to correct at least some of these growing evils, and encourage an emigration to the Territory of good, industrious, and law-abiding citizens.

I cannot too strongly urge upon your attention the importance of having the reservation in my district surveyed, especially this one. You may expect they will be encroached upon until they are properly defined. In justice to the Indians, they should be so as to leave no doubt as to boundaries. I have been much annoyed on account of the uncertainty of the boundaries of these reserves. I hope some action will be taken in the premises to relieve me of this annoyance at an early day. There are parties also who have just claims against the government for donation claims included within the reserves, that should be paid for at once. I can see no wisdom in continuing in this state of uncertainty in relation to these reservations, and the policy in keeping poor men out of their just rights, who are not able to await the pleasure of the government, and those who have control of these matters.

Annuity fund.—This fund for the next year or two could be expended to far more advantage than by giving them blankets and other articles, as formerly; it would be better to expend it for cattle, lumber, building materials, and for clearing land—keeping in view the accumulation of something on their reservations of permanent value, rather than furnish them with blankets and other goods to enable them to gamble and buy whiskey with, as formerly; common sense would seem to indicate this as the proper course to pursue. Owing to the present rates of legal tender notes, I cannot procure employés, such as mechanics, for the salaries allowed. They will have to be paid more, or they cannot be procured at all. For an estimate of funds required for the next fiscal year I would refer you to the appropriation of last Congress.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

S. D. HOWE,
Indian Agent, W. T.

C. H. HALE,
Late Sup't Indian Affairs, Olympia, W. T.

No. 1 I.

SNOHOMISH INDIAN SCHOOL,
Tulalip Reservation, July 23, 1864.

SIR: In compliance with your request, I herewith transmit to you my annual report of this school, of which I have supervision.

Thirty-seven pupils have attended school, with an average attendance of thirty-nine.

No pains have been spared in improving their moral as well as their intellectual faculties. Beside the religious service on Sundays, they have daily worship through the week, seasoned with psalms and hymns.

The general system of education, and the studies pursued, are the same as mentioned in my preceding reports.

Cleanliness, domestic economy and sobriety, being virtues not at all times practiced among these Indians, we endeavor to teach our pupils to cherish and practice them, as the best antidote against the diseases to which they are subject. Notwithstanding our efforts, being children of diseased and unhealthy parents, they find many obstacles and difficulties to encounter, and improve but slowly. The school having been removed from Priest Point to this place, we have been forced to devote so much time and labor in clearing the ground of logs and stumps for agricultural purposes, that our school has not been as prosperous as it would otherwise have been. Notwithstanding this, the general aspect of the school has improved much since our removal; there is more interest manifested in attending school, and greater efforts to improve. There have been more vegetables planted this year than ever before, and the crops look well for this season. In regard to the adults, we must admit that the Snohomish and other tribes give too little attention to instruction in religion or letters; but nevertheless, I do not think our apostolical labors have been in vain. Many of our Christians are truly pious, and, as you can see, those who attend most to our religious instruction are doing more to improve their temporal condition by erecting comfortable houses and cultivating the soil.

I am truly happy to give you my thanks for the very comfortable dwelling you have provided for us, and also for the new building you are erecting for the female department. In accordance with the arrangement made with Mr. Hale, the superintendent, and yourself, I took the necessary steps to secure the services of two sisters of charity for this reservation. I am happy to say I succeeded; the sisters are now ready to come as soon as their house is finished. It is consoling to think that our poor, forsaken Indian girls will find an asylum so greatly desired. I must also express my gratitude for the deep interest that you have manifested for the welfare of our pupils, and I hope, notwithstanding our civil war and difficulties, the government will always be able and willing to second your generous efforts in furnishing them with supplies which they cannot raise themselves, and in procuring them comfortable clothing for the coming winter.

I take the liberty to repeat the request I made last year, that you would furnish us a good seine, an article much needed for the support of the school on this reservation.

Hoping that the Almighty will bless and prosper the efforts that may yet be made to advance our poor Indians in their education, and finally effect a substantial improvement in their every-day life, I remain, &c.,

E. C. CHIROUSE, *Teacher*.

S. D. HOWE, Esq.,
Indian Agent, Tulalip, W. T.

No. 1 K.

OFFICE YAKAMA INDIAN AGENCY,

Fort Simcoe, W. T., June 30, 1864.

SIR: I take pleasure in complying with your request, and submit to you my annual report of the Indians and agency under my supervision. It affords me pleasure to state that the Yakamas, and others under my care, are peaceable and reasonably well disposed, not only toward the whites and government, but also among themselves.

I have now lived in their midst with my family about three years, and we feel towards them a growing attachment. The progress toward Christianization and civilization has within three years been constant, and many of the good results are apparent in the improved condition of their personal cleanliness, their dress, their houses, with their little conveniences, their gardens, their stock, and their farms with their products. These remarks will not apply with equal force to the whole Yakama nation, but only to those living adjacent to the agency and coming within the influence of religious teaching and school instruction.

Of their improved condition they are themselves sensible, and often speak of it with deep feeling.

This class of Indians is exerting a salutary influence upon those living at a distance, teaching them, in language they cannot misunderstand, the advantages they have gained in abandoning their roving habits, making themselves farms and homes, and enriching themselves by the products of the soil.

There are now on the Indian farms of this reservation (which are very much scattered,) 200 acres of wheat now being harvested, which will yield 20 bushels per acre, making 4,000 bushels. Where there was one bushel of produce raised three years ago, there are now 40 bushels raised. The wheat crops on the reservation farm (which is mostly worked by the school-boys) will amount to about 1,200 bushels; oats on both farms 600 bushels, in addition to corn, potatoes, and other garden vegetables. The growing interest of the Indians under my charge to engage in agriculture has not yet reached its climax, but is, I believe, in its incipient state.

Of our financial condition I would remark, that when I entered upon my duties here in July, 1861, the agency was deeply involved, the agent preceding me, Mr. Hutchins, not having funds to disburse, and for eighteen months I was subjected to great embarrassment.

In December, 1862, I received my first funds, which, although in a depreciating currency, worth only 50 per cent. was better than no pay. Permit me respectfully to suggest that this matter calls loudly for reform, as it is unjust and disheartening to our treaty employés, who all have families to support, to have their salaries reduced one half. I ought, however, in justice to remark that, during the past eighteen months of your superintendency, I have been greatly relieved of my former embarrassments by having our old liabilities cancelled, and being permitted to pay our Indian employés from the old stock of Indian department goods on hand, which were becoming moth-eaten.

Our reservation mills, although not what they should be, yet, through the judicious management of Mr. Waters Carman, miller, afford aid and encouragement to the Indians in building their houses and fencing, and grinding their grain. Our Indian schools continue prosperous and exercise a great and good influence upon the Indians at large.

This reservation has some disadvantages, one of the most prominent being lack of timber within a reasonable distance of the arable land; but the advantage it has in its isolated location overbalances that, and makes a home for the

Indian where he is in a measure removed from corrupting outside influence. And now permit me briefly to remark that our Indians are much like other men—they like to be justly and kindly dealt with. Although their prejudices are deeply rooted, they are as susceptible of improvement as other men, and the religion of the Savior has the same renovating influence upon them that it has upon other men.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. A. BANCROFT,
Indian Agent, Yakama Nation.

Hon. C. H. HALE,
Sup't Indian Affairs, Olympia, W. T.

No. 1 L.

YAKAMA INDIAN RESERVATION,
Washington Territory, June 30, 1864.

SIR: The superintendent of teaching being absent, I have the honor to report that the Indian school has been thrifty during the year, and at present is in a prosperous condition. The average attendance of scholars has been about thirty—twenty boys, and ten girls. One-half of the boys are between the ages of fourteen and twenty, and the others from six to ten years of age. The girls are from eight to fifteen years old. The school-house is twenty-six feet wide, and sixty feet long. One-half of the building is used as a shop, where the boys are taught to make shoes, harness, and other useful articles. The books used in the school are Sanders's Primer, Sargent's Second and Third Readers, Sanders's Speller and Definer, Watson's First Reader, Cornell's Primary Geography, Davis's Primary Arithmetic, and the Holy Bible. Six hours daily are occupied in teaching them in the school-room, except Saturday, when half that time is so employed. All the scholars are able to read, and many of them are very good readers. They like to read the Bible. They feel proud to read the Holy Scriptures, and some of them seem very anxious to understand it, so that they can explain it to their schoolmates and to their people.

Mrs. L. A. Wilber has donated to the school, during the year, Bibles, Testaments, Sabbath-school papers, and other articles, to the value of $68 50.

The scholars, large and small, have been taught a plain style of writing of late, writing twice a day. Many of them are able to write letters to their friends, or write orders for such things as they wish to purchase. Their knowledge of figures—of addition, subtraction, multiplication, &c.—enables them to calculate correctly, and to buy and sell understandingly.

The labor performed during the year by the school boys, under the instruction and with the assistance of the superintendent of teaching, was as follows:

Fifteen thousand feet of saw-logs cut and hauled to the mill, (two miles,) value of labor $150; hauling annuity goods from Rockland to Fort Simcoe, (sixty-five miles,) $50; hauling lumber and building a house for an Indian, $50; hauling lumber from the mill to the school-house, (five miles,) and making improvements on the same, $53; cutting and hauling wood, $180; work in tannery, $30; making and repairing shoes and harness, $33 75; making chairs, stools, tables, &c., for the Indians, $39 50; work at the school farm, ditching, fencing, ploughing, sowing, planting, &c., $380. The products of the farm were 330 bushels of wheat, 70 bushels of rye, 100 bushels of corn, 12 bushels of peas, and 200 bushels of potatoes. Estimated value of the products, $862.

The girls have been instructed in house-work. They make their beds, keep their sleeping and sitting rooms in order, wash and iron their clothes, wash

dishes, &c. They have assisted in making pants, coats, vests, and shirts for the boys, and dresses, aprons, and other articles for their own use. They have been taught the use of the knitting needle, and have knit stockings for themselves. The articles made during the year were 69 pairs of pants, 7 vests, 3 coats, 69 shirts, 40 dresses, 32 aprons, 29 pairs of stockings, 1½ barrel of soap, and 72 dozen candles. Estimated value of the labor, $211 75.

From the foregoing it will appear that the total value of the products of the farm and labor performed was $2,042.

The hides of animals slaughtered at the agency are taken by the school, and are being tanned. Two vats are nearly full of hides, which will furnish, in a few months, an abundance of leather for making shoes, harness, and other useful articles.

In many respects the condition of the boys and girls attending school has improved. Being provided with comfortable clothing and quarters, and taught to work, they are contracting habits of industry, neatness, and cleanliness.

The information imparted in the shop, the field, and school-room, is of benefit to them. The instruction given to the Indian boys at the school farm I consider of great importance, qualifying them to earn a livelihood by cultivating the soil. A knowledge of farming will be, I think, of more service to them, and of greater practical advantage, than any other knowledge that can be imparted to them.

I am, sir, respectfully, your obedient servant,

WILLIAM WRIGHT, *Teacher.*

A. A. BANCROFT, Esq.,
Indian Agent, W. T.

No. 1 M.

FORT SIMCOE, *June* 30, 1864.

SIR: I herewith submit the following brief annual report of the farming operations at this agency during the past year. The Indians here manifest a strong desire and a determination to subsist themselves, as much as possible, by the cultivation of their lands; and, notwithstanding the many disadvantages and inconveniencies they labor under, it is evident they are making decided progress in the way of farming. Their crop last year of wheat, corn, peas, potatoes, and other vegetables, was good. I am unable to state the exact amount of different articles produced by them, owing to the extent of the reservation and they being so much scattered. But, from the amount of produce delivered at the mill, there is no doubt that the amount quadruples that of any previous year. Their present crop of wheat, oats, corn, peas, potatoes, pumpkins, onions, cabbage, turnips, carrots, parsnips, &c., will largely exceed their crop of last year. There were two breaking ploughs in active operation among them the past spring, which did them much good, but for want of more teams I was unable to plough half that was wanted in time for a crop. The *breaking* of their ground is rendering them a great service, and it is essential that it should be done for them before they can make much advancement. That once done, they manage it remarkably well with their horses and small ploughs. A good number of the more ambitious ones have, at different times during the past year, been engaged in getting in saw-logs to the saw-mill; the lumber to be used in making dwelling-houses, out-houses, threshing floors, fences, &c., and after being furnished with proper tools, suitable team and wagon, they have made thrifty work of it.

The Indians here are subject to many losses and discouragements, arising from their inability to fence sufficiently strong to protect their crops from their horses and cattle. But this difficulty is not easily overcome, owing to the scarcity of timber, teams, and wagons. It is plainly evident to me that a majority of

these Indians will improve rapidly in agricultural pursuits, and in a few years subsist themselves almost wholly from tilling the soil, if they but receive the hearty co-operation, instruction, and encouragement of those detailed to labor with them and for their advancement.

The crop at the agency from last season was good. I secured three hundred and fifty bushels of wheat, five hundred bushels of oats, three hundred bushels of potatoes, one hundred bushels of corn, forty bushels of onions, and a good supply of vegetables of all kinds. I put up forty tons of hay during the past winter; put up two hundred rods of post and board fence, enclosing a pasture convenient to the farm. During the past spring I have also put up one hundred and forty rods of fence, enclosing a pasture near the agency building for general convenience. The crop at the agency farms this season looks promising indeed. I have in thirty-five acres of wheat, twenty acres of oats, six acres of corn, two acres of potatoes, and a fair supply of other vegetables.

The increase of stock at the agency has been good, as previous reports will show.

Very respectfully submitted.

H. C. THOMPSON,
Yakama Agency.

A. A. BANCROFT,
Indian Agent, Yakama Agency.

No. 1 N.

FORT COLVILLE, W. T.,
June 30, 1864.

SIR: I have directly dependent upon this post seven tribes of Indians, viz: San Poielle, Okanagan, Lake Indians, Pend d'Oreille, Cœur d'Alene, Spokanes, and Colvilles. Add to these a number who are constantly coming and going from British Columbia, and they will probably number one thousand men.

One needs but a short acquaintance with these tribes to discover that their real sentiment towards the white race is one of hatred. They are kept quiet only by fear of the strong arm, and through the influence of individuals from whom they have received acts of kindness. Their habits of gambling lead them into difficulty with regard to the ownership of horses. Scarcely a day elapses in which I do not have some matter of this kind to settle. Horse stealing seems to have been an original pastime with them.

I endeavor to punish the culprit, whenever complaint is made to me, by confinement in the guard-house, flogging, &c. The Okanagans are by far the most troublesome. I have hung one of them for murder, and am continually punishing some one of them for theft. Many of the Indians have started little farms. I am constantly importuned for tools and seed.

The moment they commence to cultivate the soil they seem to have made a vast stride toward civilization. The appearance of the wild man seems to disappear as if by magic.

Drunkenness is the prevailing weakness of the poor creatures, and the origin of most of their crimes and difficulties. It is impossible to keep liquor from them in a country where the whites are permitted to introduce it without restraint.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

C. H. RUMRILL,
Major 1st W. T. Inf., U. S. V., Com'dg Post.

C. H. HALE, Esq.,
Sup't Indian Affairs, Olympia, W. T.

No. 1½.

OFFICE SUPERINTENDENT INDIAN AFFAIRS,
Olympia, W. T., March 18, 1864.

SIR: I have to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of January 30, asking for information in regard to Chehalis Indian reservations, and referring to letters of this office of dates of July 3, 1862, and March 30, 1863.

I have herewith forwarded a copy of the latter, the receipt of the first having been acknowledged in your letter of October 7, 1862, it being the duplicate, the original having been lost on the Golden Gate.

I would also beg leave to refer you to my last annual report upon the same subject, and to state that my views in these respects are unchanged.

I think it important that the reservation selected and described should be confirmed, the private land claim within its boundaries extinguished, as that would be satisfactory to the Indians, so far as the matter of land is concerned. Its permanency as a reservation for the Chehalis Indians, whilst they continue to exist, should be fully assured to them. As to the rest, it depends altogether on the generosity of the government; but I would suggest that proper provisions be made to supply them with materials to build houses, barns, &c., stock, agricultural implements, fruit trees, &c., instead of annuity goods; also to furnish such employés as may be required to instruct them in farming and other useful arts. A farmer, carpenter, and blacksmith would perhaps be sufficient. There should also be some arrangement made for the education of their children, as I do not now think that the plan suggested in my letter of July 3, 1862, could be carried out. Some provision should be made for medicines, and for medical attendance, but the employment of a physician at a salary would not be needed.

In connexion with any arrangements to be made regarding these Indians, the providing for and appointment of a full agent to take charge of these and the remaining Indians west of the Cascade mountains, who are not parties to any treaty, should be taken into consideration and constitute a part. There are now between three and four hundred, including children, residing on the reservation; most of the men are quite industrious, are willing and ready to work, and seem to be ambitious to have their reservation so improved as to enable them to live there permanently, without having to rove about in order to procure a portion of their subsistence. I have also sent herewith an extract from an advertisement, published under the direction of Governor Stevens, as superintendent of Indian affairs in 1859, which describes the land originally intended for the Chehalis reservation. The boundaries as given therein include the reservation now occupied by the Chehalis Indians. They are satisfied with its extent, and I do not think there is or will be any need of enlarging it.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

C. H. HALE,
Superintendent Indian Affairs.

Hon. WM. P. DOLE,
Commissioner Indian Affairs, Washington City, D. C.

No. 2.

OFFICE SUPERINTENDENT INDIAN AFFAIRS,
Olympia, W. T., March 30, 1863.

SIR: I have herewith forwarded the notes and plats of proposed reservation for the Chehalis Indians, concerning whom I wrote July 3, 1862. The In-

dians are being gathered there, and are getting to work with hearty good will. There is one serious obstacle which needs to be removed, caused by the donation claim of A. S. Leavitt, which, as will be seen, is included within its boundaries. It is essential, for the interest of the government and the welfare of the Indians, that the title to this claim should be extinguished. It is now owned by one D. Mounts, who is willing to relinquish his right by sale to government for $3,500. The place, with the improvements on it, is more valuable than I had supposed when I wrote in July last. Four years ago the place was purchased by Mounts for $2,700. Considerable improvement has been made since. It is very important that he should be removed from the reservation, as he causes much trouble, and will be a constant source of annoyance as long as he is permitted to remain. The place itself embraces some of the richest land on the reservation, and the best adapted for successful cultivation. It is the urgent desire of the Indians that the place be obtained. Can it not be purchased with the funds appropriated for Indians "not parties to any treaty?" This would satisfy these Indians, and, I believe, they will be willing to relinquish all the lands hitherto claimed by them, if that is thought necessary, without entering into any specific treaty. It is very important that speedy action should be taken in this case, both as a matter of justice to the Indians and the claimants. If purchased now, or within the next two or three months, the crop now in, consisting of hay, wheat, and oats, will be secured for the Indians and the department. The probable value of the crop will not, perhaps, be less than $500. In the mean time I await your instructions, which I trust will be forwarded at the earliest moment at which it will be practicable for you to give the subject your attention.

I may also call your attention to the fact that Governor Stevens, at the time he held the office of superintendent, selected and proposed to reserve at this very point two townships of land, on which at the time there were several settlers. Public notice of the reserve was given at the time. The Indians consented to reduce to the dimensions herewith given, including a little over six sections of land, and but one claimant.

Very respectfully yours,

C. H. HALE,
Superintendent Indian Affairs.

Hon. WM. P. DOLE,
Commissioner Indian Affairs, Washington.

No. 3.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
Office Indian Affairs, May 17, 1864.

SIR: I have the honor to submit, for your direction in the premises, sundry communications and papers from Superintendent Hale in reference to a proposed reservation for the Chehalis Indians in Washington Territory.

The condition of these Indians has been the subject of correspondence between this office and the superintendent of Indian affairs in Washington Territory for several years. It will be seen by Superintendent Hale's letter of July 3, 1862, that the country claimed by these Indians is large, comprising some 1,500 square miles; that they have never been treated with, but that the government has conveyed the greater part of it without their consent and in the face of their remonstrances, and the choicest portion of their lands have been occupied by the whites without any remuneration to them, and without their consent, or having relinquished their claim or right to it. They have been thus crowded out and excluded from the use of the lands claimed by them, and those

which they have heretofore cultivated for their support. This has caused much dissatisfaction and threaten serious trouble, and they manifest a determination not to be forced from what they claim as their own country. After various propositions made to them by Superintendent Hale, looking to their removal and joint occupation of other Indian reservations—to all which they strenuously objected—they expressed a willingness to relinquish all the lands hitherto claimed by them, provided they shall not be removed, and provided that a sufficient quantity of land shall be retained by them at the mouth of the Black river as a reservation. The selection herein, made in accordance with their wishes and approved by Superintendent Hale, reduces the dimensions of their former claim to about six sections of land, with which they are satisfied, and which selection has been submitted to this office for its approval. There seems one drawback only to this selection, and that is one private land claim—that of D. Mounts—which it is proposed to purchase. The price asked is $3,500, which he considers not unreasonable. (See his communication of March 30, 1863, and accompanying papers.)

There is remaining on hand of the appropriation for "Intercourse with various Indian tribes having no treaties with the United States" the sum of $3,980 12, a sufficient amount of which, I have no doubt, might appropriately be applied for the purpose indicated. (See United States Statutes at Large, volume 12, page 792.)

I am of the opinion that the proposition is a fair one for the government; and as it is satisfactory to the Indians interested, I see no objection to its approval by the department; especially so when it is considered that it will peaceably avert impending trouble. As recommended in the letters herewith submitted, it will also be necessary, doubtless, to make some provision for them after they shall have been assured of the quiet and permanent possession of the proposed reservation for a future home. But this may subsequently receive the attention of the department. These Indians are represented to be in a very hopeful condition; they wish to abandon a roving life, to establish themselves in homes and cultivate their lands, to educate their children, and live peaceably with all.

These papers are submitted for your information in considering the subject, and, if it shall commend itself to your judgment, for the approval of the proposed selection as a reservation for these Indians and the purchase of the private land claim of D. Mounts thereon.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. P. DOLE, *Commissioner.*

Hon. J. P. USHER, *Secretary.*

No. 4.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
Washington, D. C., July 8, 1864.

SIR: I return herewith the papers, submitted with your report of the 17th ultimo, in relation to a proposed reservation for the Chehalis Indians in Washington Territory.

I approve the suggestions made in relation to the subject, and you are hereby authorized and instructed to purchase the improvements of D. Mounts which are on the lands selected for the reservation, if it can now be done for the price named for them, viz: $3,500, including the crops grown or growing this season upon the premises.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. P. USHER, *Secretary.*

WILLIAM P. DOLE, Esq.,
Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
Office Indian Affairs, July 9, 1864.

SIR: I have to acknowledge the receipt of a communication from your predecessor in office, dated March 18, 1864, enclosing a copy of a former communication, dated March 30, 1863, relative to the Chehalis Indian reservation. In regard to the suggestion therein made, and repeated in Mr. Hale's letter of March 18, 1864, for the extinguishment of the private claims of D. Mounts, being the only one existing upon the lands proposed to be set apart for the Chehalis Indians, I have to state that the papers relating to the subject have been laid before the Secretary of the Interior, with a report from this office recommending the purchase of that claim at the amount suggested in Mr. Hale's communication of March 30, 1863. The Secretary of the Interior has, under date of yesterday, approved of the suggestion made upon this subject, and directed the purchase to be made. Requisition has, therefore, been made this day for the sum of $3,500 out of the amount on hand of the appropriation for "intercourse with various Indian tribes having no treaties with the United States," in favor of the assistant treasurer of the United States at San Francisco, California, to be held subject to your draft, in payment for the claim referred to, and for which you will be held accountable on your bond; and you are authorized and instructed to purchase the improvements of D. Mounts which are on the lands selected for the reservation, if it can now be done for the price named for them, viz: $3,500, including the crops grown or growing this year upon the premises. Of course you will receive from Mr. Mounts a full and satisfactory release of all claims whatsoever to the premises before making payment, and you will take the precaution to ascertain that the legal title to the claim is in Mr. Mounts.

In regard to the suggestion contained in the letter of your predecessor relative to measures for improving the condition of the Chehalis Indians, I can only say that while fully approving of the suggestion as efficient for their humane purpose, no specific appropriations have been made by Congress to meet the necessary expenses of carrying them into effect. Your efforts in behalf of these Indians will therefore be necessarily limited in reference to the means which you may have at your disposal properly applicable to such purposes.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. P. DOLE, *Commissioner.*

WILLIAM H. WATERMAN,
Superintendent Indian Affairs, Olympia, W. T.

OFFICE PUYALLUP AGENCY,
Olympia, W. T., September 7, 1864.

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 27th July in reply to mine of the 9th of June to the President. I am thankful for the assurance you have given me of his confidence, and shall endeavor to transact my business with the government in such a manner as will assure you the confidence is not misplaced. I am fully satisfied, in my own mind, of my ability to render a full and satisfactory account for every transaction of mine in the Indian service. Who those Christian men, "missionaries," are who presume to know so much about the ampleness of the appropriation to secure "the peace and prosperity of the Indians" I do not know; but this I do know, that they should be the last men to say anything about the unfaithfulness of the agents of the government. I am at a loss to know what difficulties they alluded to, and to what agents they intended their remarks to apply. They certainly

could not have intended their remarks to apply to agents under this administration, for no difficulties have occurred under this administration with the Indians.

There never was a time in the history of this Territory when there was greater prosperity or more peace and satisfaction among the Indians than at the present time; therefore the charge of unfaithfulness will not apply to the agents under this administration.

I have been on this coast for fifteen years, and claim to know something of the operations of those missionaries in this country, and my knowledge amounts to this: that the first missionaries to the Willamette valley have succeeded in laying up for themselves immense treasures, if not in Heaven, here, in the rich valley of the Willamette, while they have left no trace or mark of civil or religious instruction upon the mind of the "red man." They stand here yet, in all their ignorance and superstition, a living monument to the worthlessness of their efforts, and the lies they publish to the people of the States.

The Reverend Mr. Spaulding, the lamented Mr. and Mrs. Whitman, Reverend Mr. Wilbour, and Father Chirouse, a Catholic priest, are all that have accomplished any good among the Indians, and their work will show for itself. No superintendent or agent, or all combined, could have prevented the wars with the Indians in this Territory and Oregon; the charge is unjust, to say the least of it, and ought to be severely rebuked. The complaints that the officers of the Indian office on this coast have applied the funds and property of the Indians in their hands "to their own or their friends' use" will not apply to this Territory under this administration. As to what was done under former administrations I do not pretend to say.

The "great evil" of which you speak, "the issuing vouchers for supplies and services, anticipating the appropriations, and creating debts far beyond any appropriations to pay," has never been done under this administration since Mr. Hale has been superintendent; he has always been opposed to it, and has discountenanced it. I have never issued a voucher or any other evidence of indebtedness against the government, but have always had the vouchers signed at the time the money was paid. No debts have been contracted since the 30th of June, and all debts contracted previous to that date have been paid, except about two hundred dollars; and this would have been paid had the incidental funds been forwarded as they should have been.

How long the present state of peace and prosperity, under the present depreciated state of our funds, will continue is hard to tell. However ample the appropriations may have been heretofore to secure the "peace and prosperity of the Indians," it is not so now; owing to the depreciation in the currency they are reduced to less than half the amount. The annuity funds formerly came in coin—now, in treasury notes, with only forty cents to the dollar. They will purchase less than half the goods heretofore distributed among the Indians. The consequence will be, they will become dissatisfied; they will ask an explanation, and we *cannot explain it to them*. They will come to the same conclusion with the missionaries, who pretend to be teachers of that charity "which thinketh no evil," that the agents have stolen their goods, and have applied them to their own use, and they will have plenty more men to help them in their conclusion; in fact, they are doing it already. Indians have told me that men who were formerly agents over them told them that the agents were stealing their money. "Copperheads" are doing this dirty work, and they are not only trying to make the Indians believe it, but the government. I am fearful we will not be able to retain the employés on the reservation. Some have resigned, and others will follow soon. They say they can't support their families with their salaries at the present rate.

Our accounts, no doubt, will appear very large, but it cannot be avoided; we must pay the coin rates or suspend business entirely. Which shall we do?

There are many other things of interest connected with the Indian service of which I would like to speak, but I have already written enough to weary your patience.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. R. ELDER,
United States Indian Agent, W. T.

Hon. A. P. USHER,
Secretary of the Interior, Washington, D. C.

OREGON SUPERINTENDENCY.

No. 6.

OFFICE OF THE SUPERINTENDENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
Salem, Oregon, September 26, 1864.

SIR: In submitting the usual annual report upon the condition of this superintendency, it gives me much gratification to be able to state that all of the Indians who have ever been brought under the control of the department have remained friendly, have made material advances in agriculture and other civilized arts, and are now in such condition as will render further progress easy and rapid.

The reports of the several agents and subordinates which are herewith transmitted give detailed statements of affairs at their respective reservations. My remarks will be confined to matters of general application and the suggestion of a few measures, the adoption of which will, in my judgment, advance their interests without detriment to the whites or material increase of expense to the government.

PARTITION AND ASSIGNMENT OF LANDS.

The tribes located upon the Coast, Grande Ronde, Warm Springs, and Umatilla reservations have shown conclusively their capacity to learn the art of agriculture, and to support themselves by its practice. With the few exceptions of orphan children, decrepit old men and women, and those enfeebled by disease or dissolute habits, they have all, during the years 1863 and 1864, raised ample supplies of food for their needs, while many of them have had a considerable surplus, which has been sold when the location made the Indians accessible to the purchaser. The statistical returns of farming for 1863 from the several agencies, which were transmitted to your office in December last, show the amount of different crops raised, and will, I hope, be printed with this report. It needs no extended argument to show that Indians who are capable of producing these large amounts of valuable crops will be benefited by an allotment of land to each head of family, sufficient to enable that family to support itself, and, aside from the advantage to the Indian, of giving him a home which he has the assurance will not be taken from him, and which he has every encouragement to improve and cultivate; as a measure of economy to the government it is also desirable.

The annuities paid to the tribes with whom treaties have been made are diminishing, and will soon cease altogether by the terms of the several treaties. The government should endeavor to so instruct its wards that it will not, when that period arrives, be under the necessity of again appropriating money for their support, or permitting them to be turned loose upon the white settlements. I do not think it expedient to convey the allotments to the Indians in fee, so as to give the latter full control and power to sell. If this were done, a large part of them would soon be landless again, either through their own improvidence or

the knavery of dishonest speculators. The land should be held in trust by the government, and perpetual possession and all other rights incident to ownership should be guaranteed, except the right to alienate. These rights should also descend to the heirs of the original recipient upon his decease. I recommend that the superintendent, in conjunction with the agent in charge, be authorized to allot a tract of land, not exceeding eighty acres, to each family at Alsea, Siletz, Grande Ronde, Warm Springs, and Umatilla agencies, and that an appropriation of five hundred dollars for each of the agencies named be made to pay the expense of surveying and marking the tracts.

RESTRAINING INDIANS TO THEIR RESERVATIONS.

A large part of the labors of the agents, and their incidental expenses in this superintendency, are caused by the constant efforts of a part of the Indians to leave their reservations and live about the white settlements. If this is permitted, the Indians become an intolerable nuisance to the whites, and the effect upon themselves is most pernicious. They are always drunken and debauched, their women become prostitute, and all soon become infected with loathsome diseases. There are found in every community a few white persons who are vile enough to associate with them and desire their presence. These persons naturally acquire the good will of the Indians and have much influence over them. By enticing them to leave the reservation, notifying them of the approach of the agent, and assisting them to conceal themselves from him, they often defeat the object of the government of keeping the white and red races apart. Another class of citizens, who are respectable, and do not furnish them whiskey or debauch their women, thoughtlessly encourage their presence to secure their services upon their farms or at other labor. But once away from the reservations, and beyond the control of the agent, they unavoidably come in contact with immoral influences, and the effect is the same as if the motive was bad.

If a law could be enacted requiring the Indians to remain upon the reservations, and providing for their punishment (by withholding annuities or otherwise) if they absent themselves without the consent of the agent, and making it an offence for any white person to entice an Indian to leave, or to conceal or harbor him after he has left without permission, its effect would be most salutary, and result in a large saving of expense to the government. I therefore recommend the passage of a law embodying these provisions.

COAST TRIBES.

In my last annual report I set forth the reasons why a treaty should be made with these tribes, or the one made by General Palmer in 1855 should be ratified.

These reasons still exist with increased force. About half the Indians in the superintendency, who are under the control of the government, are located upon this reservation. Their number is about three thousand. Except the small tribe of Shasta Scoton, none of them are entitled to annuities, nor are appropriations made for their benefit. They were induced to remove to the reservation by late Superintendent Joel Palmer in 1855, and a treaty for the purchase of their lands concluded. The Senate failed to ratify the treaty, and they have consequently never received anything under it. But *their* part of the stipulations have all been complied with. They gave up their lands, and they have since been occupied by whites. Common justice requires that some provision be made for them. They have no means of procuring clothing, are not in reach of any market where agricultural products can be sold, and they are consequently discontented, and eager to leave the reservation whenever they can elude the vigilance of the agent. I still think, as I expressed it in my report for 1863,

that a new treaty can now be made with them more economical to the government, and more suited to their wants and present condition. I recommended that course as best, but whether that is adopted, or it is preferred to ratify the treaty of 1855, it is very important that *some* action be taken without longer delay.

I repeat my recommendation of last year, that an appropriation of five thousand dollars be made to enable the superintendent, in conjunction with the agents at Alsea and Siletz, to make a new treaty with these tribes.

In the mean time, it is important that some provision be made for the support of these tribes until the treaty can be made and confirmed. An appropriation of ten thousand dollars was made by the act of March 3, 1863, for colonizing, supporting, furnishing agricultural implements, teams, seeds, pay of necessary employés, purchase of medicines, &c., &c., for those Indians in Oregon, with whom treaties have been made but not ratified. I recommend a similar appropriation each year until more definite arrangements are made, and an appropriation of five thousand dollars for the purchase of blankets, clothing &c., &c.

ENCROACHMENTS ON RESERVATIONS.

As the white population of the State increases, and the value of the lands of the State are occupied, the desire to intrude upon the reservations for purposes of settlement, and trade also, increases. The Umatilla reservation is a fine tract of fertile land, situated in the midst of a vast region, of which but a small part is suitable for settlement and cultivation, and it is crossed by the principal route from lower Oregon to the gold fields and agricultural settlements in eastern Oregon and Idaho. Among the large number of persons who surround and pass through the reservation, of course a few are found who are ready to violate the intercourse laws by trading with Indians, selling them intoxicating liquors, stealing their horses, and often stealing from whites upon the credit of the Indians. Many difficulties have arisen from these circumstances, but no very serious consequences thus far have ensued. The Indians are indignant and discontented because the treaty stipulations are not as they understand them, and the agent is embarrassed by want of power to remove the cause of complaint. I know of no practicable solution of the difficulties but a removal of the Indians to another reservation, but I am not prepared to recommend the large expenditures which this course would require while the finances of the government are so much embarrassed.

A small force of cavalry stationed upon the reservation would have a most salutary effect, both in keeping the Indians in order and restraining disorderly whites from violating the law.

The Aquina bay, which is situated about the middle of the Coast reservation, is found to be a navigable and safe harbor, and a practicable route for a wagon road from the Willamette valley to the head of tide-water on the bay has been discovered and partially opened by citizens. The large agricultural counties of Lane, Linn, Benton, and Polk can reach the ocean by this route in less distance, and it is thought with less expense, than by way of the Columbia. But in order to make the bay available, it is necessary not only that the free navigation of it should be granted, but that sufficient land for building purposes and the right of way, from the head of tide-water to the eastern boundary of the reservation, should be given. In addition to the facilities for transportation which the bay affords, it has also been discovered that oyster beds of considerable extent and value exist within it. These, of course, are an additional temptation to intruders to evade the law. A great number of applications have been made to the superintendent and to the agent in charge for permission to locate upon the bay, erect buildings, engage in trade, taking oysters, &c. These, of course, have been refused, except in one instance, when, under your instruc-

tions, a permit to take oysters, by paying a stipulated sum for the benefit of the Indians, has been given. It is due to the people of the counties named to say that they have uniformly respected the authority of the agent, and have refrained from violation of the law. But some persons from California have been less regardful of their duty. One Captain Hillyer has been for more than a year and a half engaged in repeated and pertinacious attempts to evade and defy the authority of the department, by engaging in trade, erecting houses, taking oysters, tampering with Indians, &c., &c. The conduct of himself and the men in his employ became so outrageous that Agent Simpson, after repeatedly ordering him to leave, was compelled to call upon the military for assistance. Lieutenant Herzer arrested him and ejected him from the reservation; but upon application of Hillyer's friends at San Francisco to General Wright, Lieutenant Herzer was ordered to release him, and to "not interfere with persons engaged in legitimate traffic" again. Upon learning the real facts, General Wright immediately countermanded his hasty order; but, in the mean time, Hillyer had filled his vessel with oysters and sailed for San Francisco. Hillyer commenced proceedings in equity, in the court of the 2d judicial district of Oregon, to enjoin Agent Simpson, the miltary officer, and myself, from interfering with him any further. The hearing of the case was deferred to the next November term of the court. Within a few days Hillyer has returned, bringing with him a party of fifteen armed men, who defy the authority of the agent, and express a determination to reside upon the reservation. Measures will be taken to promptly expel them at all hazards.

The Coast reservation is a very large tract, containing about two thousand square miles, a large part of which is so rough and inaccessible that it will never be of any value to either whites or Indians. A few small valleys at wide intervals afford fertile land, and are amply sufficient to supply the wants of a much larger number of Indians than are now located upon the reservation. The navigation of the bay, and the right to sufficient land along it for navigation and transportation purposes, may be conceded to whites without detriment to the interests of either the government or of the Indians. If the treaty which I have recommended is authorized, as I trust it will be, a provision can be incorporated into it which will give to the whites sufficient privileges, and at the same time be so guarded as to protect the rights of the Indians.

THE UNTAMED TRIBES OF SOUTH EASTERN OREGON.

The vast region, comprising about one-half of Oregon, situated east of the Cascade mountains, and south of the territory purchased of the tribes near the Columbia river, is occupied by roving bands known by the different names of Snake, Shoshonees, Bannack, Klamath, Modocs, &c. Their intercourse with whites has always been of a hostile character, and their depredations upon life and property in the last ten years have been enormous. My last annual report gave a detailed account of them.

The last Congress made an appropriation of twenty thousand dollars for the purpose of making a treaty with these tribes. One half of this amount has been placed to my credit, and under the instructions contained in your letter of 22d June last, having communicated with Superintendent Austin E. Wiley, of California, I went to Fort Klamath, held a conference with the chiefs and such of the headmen as could be collected upon short notice, and made the preliminary arrangements for holding a council with the Klamath and Modoc tribes on the 8th of October next. I found those bands willing to come under the control of the government, cease their predatory habits, and remove to a reservation. I anticipate little difficulty in making a favorable treaty with them, and I also hope that some of the bands further east may be induced to come in at the same council. From such information as I have been able to gather from the Indian

chiefs and the military officers at Fort Klamath, I estimate the number of the Klamath and Modoc tribes at between twelve and fifteen hundred souls.

Last winter Captain William Kelly, then in command of Fort Klamath, finding these bands in a suffering condition, issued to them 9,921½ pounds of beef, 11,401 pounds of flour, and some other articles of subsistence, from the military stores. Under instructions from the military department, Captain Kelly afterwards presented a bill of $2,518 40 (this being the value of the supplies furnished) to this office for payment. As the issue had been made without authority from this office, and without previous notice of the intention to make it, I did not consider myself authorized to pay the account; but I deem it proper to say that the condition of the Indians rendered some assistance necessary, not only upon humane grounds, but in order to prevent them from resorting to depredations upon whites to obtain the food of which they stood in great want. The course of Captain Kelly, in my judgment, had a most salutary effect in conciliating the Indians, and rendering future control of them easy and economical. It is but justice that the government should sanction the expenditure.

Three military expeditions, under Captains Drake and Curry and Lieutenant Colonel Drew, have spent the past summer in pursuing the marauding bands of Shoshonees and Bannacks, who range through the extreme southeastern part of Oregon, the northern part of Nevada, and southwestern Idaho. After a severe battle on Crooked river in July last, a part of these Indians conveyed an intimation to Agent Logan of their willingness to treat and cease hostilities. No authority was then vested in any officer of the Indian department to negotiate with them, and a golden opportunity was therefore lost. These tribes can be gathered upon a reservation, controlled, subsisted for a short time, and afterwards made to subsist themselves, for one-tenth of the cost of supporting military force in pursuit of them. It is far cheaper "to feed them than to fight them." I recommend that authority be given to conclude treaties with them whenever a favorable opportunity offers. If such instructions are given, I am confident that the necessity for costly military expeditions will be done with.

EDUCATION.

The experience of the past year has confirmed the opinion expressed in my last annual report, that manual labor schools are the only ones to which we can look for improvement of the Indian children. The testimony of agents and teachers is uniform upon this point. The manual labor schools at Grande Ronde and Siletz have improved the scholars materially, but the day schools are valueless. I again recommend such legislation by Congress as will establish all the schools in the superintendency upon the manual labor plan.

FINANCE.

The greatest, and indeed the only important, embarrassment which has affected the management of Indian affairs in this superintendency during the past year has been the depreciation of the currency. While the nominal amount of the appropriations has steadily diminished, the difference between the currency of the government and the currency in actual use among the people of this State has also reduced them more than one-half. In the purchase of supplies, this has always resulted in higher prices, and often inconveniently small quantities, but in the salaries of employés, where the law and regulations permit no increase of the salary, it has caused the resignation of some of the best men in the service. There has been, indeed, a general tendency to depreciation in the efficiency and character of the employés, which is unavoidable, however much it may be deplored. I have not sought to procure an increase of salaries, in the hope that a more favorable state of affairs would restore the currency to something nearer its par value, but unless an improvement does occur, it must not be expected that

efficient men will occupy positions whose compensation is far below the ordinary wages of the country, and entirely inadequate to their support.

THE MILITARY.

I cannot close this report without doing the justice to the military officers who have been stationed in this State, to say that their assistance and co-operation has been freely and willingly given, whenever asked, in assisting the officers of the Indian department in the discharge of their duties. It is also due to the agents, sub-agents and subordinates throughout the superintendency to say they have been efficient and constant in the performance of their respective duties.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. W. PERIT HUNTINGTON,
Superintendent Indian Affairs in Oregon.

Hon. W. P. DOLE,
Commissioner, &c., Washington, D. C.

No. 7.

UMATILLA INDIAN AGENCY,
Oregon, July 20, 1864.

SIR: I have the honor to submit this my third annual report upon the condition of Indian affairs at this agency.

The Indians under my charge are the Walla-Walla, Cayuse, and Umatilla tribes, confederated by the treaty of June 9, 1855, and numbering in the aggregate, as per census taken by me on the 25th of December last, seven hundred and twenty-one souls, classified as follows:

Name of tribe.	Men.	Women.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Walla-Wallas	46	61	34	26	167
Cayuse	76	127	83	58	344
Umatillas	60	85	31	34	210
Total	182	373	148	118	721

In addition to the above, are about three hundred Indians of the Walla-Walla tribe, parties to this treaty, who have never resided upon the reservation, but are living along the banks of the Upper Columbia river, away from any thoroughfare of the whites, and subsist themselves almost entirely on salmon.

Strenuous efforts have been made from time to time by me to induce them to come and live on the reserve, but thus far without effect. They can only be removed by military force, which I do not deem expedient to ask for at this time.

It is extremely difficult to estimate correctly the value of the property owned by these Indians, consisting, as it does, mostly of horses and cattle, which fluctuate in value thirty to fifty per cent. in the course of a year. The total number of horses on the reserve will approximate very nearly to eight thousand, and of cattle two thousand head. Of this large amount of stock, at least three-fourths is owned by the Cayuse tribe, and, indeed, by far the greater portion is possessed by twenty-five or thirty men, leaving the remainder comparatively poor. Were this property equally distributed among the three tribes, the effect would be to make them all poor in a brief period, as few Indians possess the inclination or capacity to withstand the cupidity of their more civilized white brethren.

The owners of the large bands of horses and cattle are sharp traders, and in buying or selling always manage to get the best of the bargain, or decline the trade. The value of the personal property owned by these tribes I estimate as follows, viz:

Horses	$160,000 00
Cattle	40,000 00
Wagons and harness	1,500 00
Other agricultural implements	1,000 00
Household goods	3,000 00
Total	205,500 00

This estimate is based on the lowest cash prices for that kind of property now, and is as nearly correct as it can be made. The very great improvement my Indians have made in agricultural pursuits the present year is remarkable.

We have now fifteen hundred acres of land under fence, of which seven hundred and twenty-six acres are planted by individual Indians on their own account, with what aid I was enabled to afford them by the use of the department teams and implements, and the assistance of employés.

A number of the Indian farmers are now so far advanced in the knowledge of agriculture that they require little assistance in planting and harvesting their crops. Others, and by far the greater number, require constant teaching and encouragement to induce them to earn their living by agriculture.

The Indian farms are planted in crops the present season as follows: Wheat, 335 acres; oats, 37 acres; corn, 147 acres; potatoes, 47 acres; peas, 40 acres; onions, parsnips, carrots, cabbage, melons, &c., 120 acres. Total, 726 acres.

This, it will be observed, is a marked improvement over last year's farming operations, when the quantity of land cultivated did not exceed four hundred acres.

Our growing crops now promise an abundant harvest, the season thus far having been highly favorable. As it will be some time before our harvest is gathered, an estimate of the present crop cannot be accurately given. However, assuming that the yield will be something near its present promise, I think I may safely estimate as follows, viz: Wheat, 4,000 bushels; oats, 1,200 bushels; corn, 1,200 bushels; potatoes, 2,000 bushels; peas, 800 bushels; vegetables, 1,200 bushels.

While the majority of the Indians have planted, and will have barely enough for their own subsistence, many individuals have good farms, from which they will have a large surplus product to sell.

Our Indian farmers will probably sell one thousand dollars' worth of grain and vegetables. Several others will dispose of from three to five hundred dollars' worth each, over and above what they may require for their own consumption. I have ten or twelve Indian farmers who work and manage their farms just like white people, and it affords me pleasure to state that the number who vie with their white neighbors in cultivation of their farms and the management of their property is steadily increasing.

When it is recollected that four or five years ago these Indians were in a state of absolute barbarism, and that they were the leaders in all our Indian wars, being the most haughty and warlike of all Indian tribes east of the Cascade mountains, it is a matter of congratulation to see them, under the fostering care of the government, evince such speedy and satisfactory evidences of civilization. Besides the land in cultivation by the Indians, as above stated, I have planted about fifty acres in wheat, oats, peas, corn, potatoes and other vegetables, for the benefit of the old and indigent during the winter months, or such times as they may be in actual want.

I believe the product of the agency farm will suffice this year to feed all who may require assistance the coming winter, and leave sufficient to supply seed the following spring to those who may be too improvident to save for themselves. The plan of cultivating a small agency farm is absolutely necessary to enable the agent to feed those poor and decrepid Indians, who are physically incapacitated to procure their own subsistence. Indians of this class must always rely on the bounty of the government for their support, and experience teaches that it is more judicious and economical to raise food for them than to ask Congress for an annual appropriation with which to supply their wants. The number of Indians of this hopeless condition, however, is small, never exceeding forty-five or fifty.

My experience with Indians on this coast has been large, and from no other tribes that I have seen can we expect more hopeful results. What I mean by hopeful results is the growing disposition and capacity manifested by them to improve their temporal condition by raising their subsistence and accumulating property by the cultivation of the soil. I trust the day is not far distant when their tribal organizations may be broken up, and small farms allotted to them in severalty.

During the past year seven new log-houses have been built for Indians, who are living in them cleanly, comfortably, and contentedly. The great drawback to the more rapid progress of this people is the disadvantage they labor under in having no mills. If they had a flouring mill and a saw-mill on the reserve, as they long ago had a right to expect, they would indeed have little to complain of. They want lumber with which to build houses, barns, fences, &c., and a flour mill would be a great incentive to raise wheat, which, of course, would be a source of considerable profit to them. I earnestly recommend that all funds applicable for the benefit of these Indians, under the second article of the treaty, be expended for the purchase of ploughs, harness, and other agricultural implements, instead of tin pans, fish-hooks, &c., as was formerly the custom. A limited amount of that sum, however, should annually be used for the purchase of a few blankets and woollen stuffs, to cover the nakedness of those who never can or will help themselves.

I may here state that it would be better for the Indians were they located in a more isolated situation. Thousands of people are constantly traversing the reservation to and from the gold mines of Idaho and eastern Oregon, it being the shortest and best route over the Blue mountains. This great influx of whites in the Indian country is a source of constant annoyance, and difficulties almost daily arise between whites and Indians, which have to be settled by me. Indians sell their horses to bad white men for worse whiskey, and very often the Indians steal their horses back the same day or night, to dispose of them in like manner to some one else, and then, of course, there is a row.

The extreme difficulty in catching white men in this nefarious traffic is the reason why so few convictions are had. White men often lose horses or mules in passing through the reserve, and at once accuse the Indians generally of having stolen them, which is not always the case. These things are exceedingly vexatious, and it is a matter of surprise that I have been able thus far to maintain peace between whites and Indians.

No difficulties of a serious nature have occurred on the reservation during the past year. I have arrested several Indians and sent them to the guard-house at Fort Walla-Walla for being drunk and threatening travellers with violence. The punishment thus received has, in every instance, had a salutary effect upon them, and greatly tended to prevent a repetition of like offences.

At the request of Captain George B. Currey, commanding the military expedition against the Snakes, I sent with his command, in April last, eleven Cayuse Indians, well mounted, to act as scouts in the Snake country, of which they have a perfect knowledge. These Indians returned from the military command

a few days since, bringing from Captain Currey the highest testimonials of their good conduct and efficiency in the field.

They justly feel proud that they have had the opportunity to serve their "Great Father," even for a brief period, in the capacity of soldiers. It is a matter of regret that I cannot report favorably on the progress of this people in education at day schools. There are a variety of causes for this. Most of the Indians live at a considerable distance from the agency, and they are averse to sending their children so far that they cannot easily return to the family lodge at night. We have no building suitable for a school-house, nor have I ever been prepared to feed and clothe the Indian children as an inducement to secure their constant attendance.

I have had greater success in teaching the Indians to work, which I consider more essential to their welfare than teaching them to read or write. I have no hesitation in saying that a properly conducted manual labor school will, in their state of civilization, benefit the Indians more than any compulsory system of day schools.

The time may arrive, however, after they may have been taught habits of industry and morality, when they may be induced voluntarily to partake successfully of the fount of knowledge through the books. Nearly all the Indians under my control are devout Roman Catholics, and they desire that one of the reverend fathers of that church should constantly reside with them. They are visited periodically by their former pastor, and I have the assurance that the reverend gentleman will, at an early day, come and reside among them as their spiritual teacher.

The sanitary condition of the Indians has been good during the past year, considering the rapid changes that they are making in their mode of life. For further information that I have not more fully touched upon, I respectfully refer to the accompanying reports of treaty employers.

I am, sir, very respectfully, obedient servant,

WM. H. BARNHART,
U. S. Indian Agent.

J. W. PERIT HUNTINGTON, Esq.,
Sup't Indian Affairs, Salem, Oregon.

No. 8.

UMATILLA INDIAN RESERVATION,
Oregon, July 20, 1864.

SIR: In obdience to your requirements, I submit the following report as teacher for the Walla-Walla, Cayuses, and Umatilla tribes of Indians.

I have now been located here as teacher on this reservation for one year, and have labored zealously for the interests of the youth among these people, but I have had many difficulties to contend with. These Indians live so widely scattered, many of them living from fifteen to twenty miles apart, it has been impossible to gather many of the children together; and another difficulty was the want of a suitable school-house; this, I am well aware, cannot be obviated unless there were a saw-mill on the reserve.

I find these Indians, or at least three-fourths of them, to retain the instructions of the reverend fathers of the Catholic church, who formerly resided among them, and all inquire anxiously of me to know when one of them will come and reside among them again.

I have always been heartily and sincerely opposed to what I believe to be the errors of that church, yet I feel it to be my duty, in making this report, to

say that if the services of one of the Catholic priests could be procured to constantly reside among them, especially if one could be obtained who speaks their language thoroughly—and I believe there are several in the county—a great and lasting benefit would result to these people.

And now, sir, I suppose it is my duty to give you my views in regard to the school on this reservation. To form a school for Indian children, and instruct them in the ordinary branches, such as are taught in our common schools, is comparatively an easy task. The Indian is, perhaps, taught to read and write the English language; but is this all that is required to elevate the rising generation from their social degradation, and will it alone render the Indian a happier and more useful member of society?

These are the questions which suggest themselves to every reflective mind. What, then, should be done? Shall we abandon him altogether? I think not. Under the present system, all the good instructions given by the teacher are slowly learned by the Indian child during the day, but much more quickly forgotten on return to the home of the parents at night. But if the children were taken from their parents, and kept separate and apart from them, and placed where none but moral influences surround them, and there taught to labor at the same time that they are taught to learn, I do sincerely believe that they can be educated in the true sense and meaning of the term.

Although, in the foregoing remarks, I have given an unfavorable view of our day-school system, I am happy to say that in nearly all branches of labor I have seen a marked improvement; they exhibit an eagerness to learn to work, and an aptness to perform when shown how, which makes me feel confident that if they are placed by themselves in amanual labor school, it would, under proper tuition, become of great practical benefit, instead of being, as I am almost tempted to say, time and money squandered in vain.

Hoping that these suggestions may meet with your approval, I am, sir, your obedient servant,

M. DAVENPORT, *Teacher.*

WILLIAM H. BARNHART, Esq.,
United States Indian Agent.

No. 9.

UMATILLA INDIAN RESERVATION,
Oregon, July 20, 1864.

SIR: I beg leave to submit the following report as blacksmith at this agency. During the past year, in addition to keeping the wagons, ploughs and other agricultural implements belonging to the department in good repair, I have manufactured for the Indians large numbers of tools of various descriptions, such as maul rings, hoes, salmon hooks, stocks, wedges, &c.

I have also kept all their guns in good repair; in fact, there has been a constant run of Indian work the whole time. The shop is very poorly constructed; the tools, which I found in very bad condition, I have mostly replaced by making new ones myself, and the only article needed at the present time is a new anvil, the one now in use being very old and broken, and much too small for the work; I would also like to have a small turning lathe, if one could be procured, as it would greatly facilitate the work.

I remain, sir, respectfully, your obedient servant,

T. WISTON, *Blacksmith.*

WILLIAM H. BARNHART, Esq.,
United States Indian Agent.

UMATILLA INDIAN RESERVATION,
Oregon, July 20, 1864.

SIR: My report this year must necessarily be brief, as I have so short a time occupied the position of superintendent of farming.

When I took charge of the Indian farms this spring, I found the teams and agricultural implements in good condition, and many of the Indians ready to go to work. The quantity of crops growing now is satisfactory evidence of what these Indians can do with proper encouragement.

I would earnestly recommend that ploughs and harrows be purchased in time to give them for their next crop. We felt the want of agricultural tools this spring. Their own ponies may be trained to plough old land after it has first been broken with the large ploughs. After the new land here is once broken with a heavy team, the Indians can then manage it with their ponies quite easily, but not before. If these Indians have a sufficiency of ploughs and harness, they would all soon have good farms. The yield the present year will be abundant for the wants of all for the coming year.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

NARCISSE A. COMOYER,
Superintendent of Farming.

WILLIAM H. BARNHART, Esq.,
United States Indian Agent.

No. 10.

UMATILLA INDIAN REESRVATION,
Oregon, July 20, 1864.

SIR: As directed by you, I submit the following report as wagon and plough maker on this reservation. At the time I took charge of the shop, July 1, 1863, I found the shop and tools in pretty good repair—sufficient, with some few additions, to meet the wants of the place.

The greatest difficulty has been the want of material, such as spokes, felloes, axletrees, and tongues, and also of oak plank of various thicknesses; of this latter you procured me a supply, which has answerd a good purpose; for spokes and felloes I have been substituting the native wood found along the river, principally birch, but it is not very suitable. In addition to keeping the wagons belonging to the department in repair, I have had a great deal of work from the Indians; they have purchased during the past year a number of old broken-down wagons from miners and others travelling along the road; these I have repaired for them with the best material I could get.

I have also put the wood-work of the ploughs in good repair. In addition to this work my time has been constantly employed in doing other work in the shop for the Indians, such as making mauls, axe-helves, rakes, harrows, and other agricultural tools. Many of the Indians know a little of the use of common tools, such as augers, drawing-knives, &c., and I have always permitted them to come in the shop and use them under my supervision in doing their own work.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

M. LYONS,
Wagon and Plough Maker.

WILLIAM H. BARNHART, Esq.,
United States Indian Agent.

No. 11.

UMATILLA INDIAN RESERVATION,
Oregon, July 20, 1864.

SIR: In obedience to your request, I have the honor to respectfully submit the following report as carpenter at this agency:

Since taking charge of the carpenter shop here, a portion of my time has been occupied in repairing the agency buildings.

I have made, to meet the wants of the Indians, a number of tables, cupboards, bedsteads, and coffins; also axe, and hoe, and mattock handles, besides making doors, window-frames, and floors, in their new houses.

It would be in my power to do more mechanical work for the Indians if I had always a sufficiency of lumber, which I know is difficult to procure. Several Indian boys show quite an aptitude to learn the use of tools, and I allow them to do so occasionally, in accordance with your wishes.

The tools in the shop are in good order, and are all I require at the present time. Hoping this may meet with your favorable consideration,

I remain, respectfully, your obedient servant,

BACKUS HENRY, *Carpenter.*

WILLIAM H. BARNHART, Esq.,
United States Indian Agent.

No. 12.

GRAND RONDE AGENCY,
August 1, 1864.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report, which, owing to the short time I have been in charge of this agency, will not be as full as would be desirable. I took charge of this agency on the 1st day of July last, relieving Agent Simpson, who had been temporarily in charge since the resignation of Mr. Conelon. I found upon this reservation about three thousand six hundred acres of land, enclosed in lots from one to three hundred acres with what has been a good fence, but most of which now needs resetting.

Of this land the Indians have in cultivation this year four hundred acres of spring wheat, and one hundred and fifty of oats. The department has in sixty acres of oats, five acres of potatoes, and twenty-five acres in timothy meadow, but no wheat. Of the balance of this land, two-thirds have at one time or other been under cultivation, but part of it is very low and wet, and will require draining to make it fit for cultivation. I learn that owing to scarcity of feed last winter the teams were very poor in the spring, and unable to plough until the grass afforded them feed; consequently the crop was got in late, and part of it will be very light. The oat crop, to all appearance, will yield as well as the average in the valley for this year. I find that most of these Indians have a considerable knowledge of farming, and I think, could they have their land allotted to them in small farms, and be furnished with sufficient teams, the most of them would, with the encouragement of the agent, and the supervision of the superintendent of farming, produce an ample supply for themselves each year. I would therefore recommend that I be instructed to employ a competent surveyor to survey and allot to each tribe, and as far as practicable to each family, such quantities of land as would, in the judgment of the agent, be sufficient to produce subsistence for their families. As many of these Indians have good work-horses, I would also recommend that, instead of furnishing them with oxen, they be furnished with work-harness, thus enabling them to

make some use of their horses. Most of the agency buildings I find much out of repair. The Willamette barn and the manual labor school-house will require new roofs this fall, and most of the other buildings will need considerable work on them to make them comfortable for the coming winter. The saw-mill is in good running order, but the dam will require considerable repairing to make it secure against the winter freshets. The grist-mill is a good frame, thirty by sixty feet, three stories high, partly enclosed, the second and third floors laid, and containing one pair of burrs. The high water last spring undermined and washed away the flume that conveyed the water to the mill, thereby rendering it entirely useless.

I have employed a millwright to put in a trunk that will carry the water to the mill, and will not be subject to be injured by the high water; it will be finished in three weeks. The mill needs a bolt, as the Indians are much dissatisfied, I understand, in getting nothing but chopped wheat, and many of them prefer to take their wheat to other mills, where they can have it bolted, rather than have it ground here.

In relation to the schools on this agency, the limited time I have been here has afforded but little opportunity of judging of their practical results upon the Indians. But from what I have seen of the scholars in the manual labor school, they are making good progress. For a detailed report, I refer you to the report of the principal teacher, herewith enclosed.

The Umpqua and Calapooia day school is, I think, of but little value to the Indians. It seems impossible to make Indians understand the importance of a constant attendance, and consequently the attendance is so irregular that but little can be accomplished. If the fund of the day school could be consolidated with the manual labor school, I think much benefit might be confidently expected in qualifying them for the duties of civilized life.

In regard to the sanitary condition of the Indians on this agency, I beg leave to refer you to the report of the resident physician, herewith enclosed. I would also refer you to the reports of the superintendent of farming, and miller, and sawyer, herewith enclosed.

Most respectfully, your obedient servant,

AMOS HARVEY,
United States Indian Agent.

Hon. J. W. PETIT HUNTINGTON,
Superintendent Indian Affairs, Salem, Oregon.

No. 13.

GRAND RONDE INDIAN AGENCY,
August 1, 1864.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following annual report of the manual labor school under my charge.

On taking charge of this school, (November 14, 1863,) I found the house in a very bad condition; half of the house leaked so much that it was impossible to use it, and I was compelled to move the bedding in the room used for teaching. The then agent manifested no disposition to have the house repaired, or furnish necessary provisions and clothing for the school. Their provisions consisted, generally, of bread and potatoes only, and it was with a great deal of trouble that I prevailed on the agent to furnish shoes for the school. Such being the state of affairs on my taking charge, I failed to accomplish much during the winter months. On the 20th of February there was a new agent appointed; since that time the school has received the encouragement and support of the agent, and has been furnished with the necessary clothing and

provisions, and has increased in numbers. The system I have adopted in this school is simply to combine labor and book instruction; labor being a primary and books a secondary consideration. Learning to read and write merely, affords the Indian no new facilities for obtaining his daily bread, gives no development to his great imitative mechanical powers, or practical instruction by which he can manufacture articles for the support or convenience of himself and family. The labor of the boys, so far, has only been the culture of a garden for the school. We hope, this fall, to be able to sow enough wheat to supply the school the next year. The boys are generally small, but show a willingness to labor at anything they are instructed to do. The girls are generally employed in making clothes, knitting stockings, and assist in cooking. They learn to sew and knit readily. They now make all the clothing for the school, and show a laudable emulation to surpass each other in doing their work well.

Although the Indians on this agency have been in contact with the whites for a number of years, they still retain some of their superstitious notions. Some believe if they send their children to school they will die, and the consequence is, the parents of the children are not willing to let them come to school. Unfortunately, the school-house has once been used for a hospital, and a number of persons have died there, which increases their fears, and has been a great drawback in getting a large number of scholars to attend school. The progress of the Indian in school must necessarily be slow, because we have the difficulty of their language to overcome, which is the greatest drawback to their reading and spelling. There are a great many words that they cannot pronounce without a great deal of training. I have found considerable difficulty in getting the scholars to speak the English language properly or at all, but I am now beginning to overcome that difficulty by giving premiums to those that speak the most and the best English at the end of each month.

Your obedient servant,

J. H. HUFFER,
Principal Teacher, Manual Labor School.

A. HARVEY, Esq.,
United States Indian Agent, Oregon.

No. 14.

GRAND RONDE INDIAN AGENCY,
June 30, 1864.

SIR: In compliance with the regulations of the Indian department, I submit the following report.

On Monday, the 2d day of May, 1864, by your appointment, my duties as teacher of the Umpqua school commenced; from that time to the present I have been assiduously engaged in organizing and carrying on the school. In attending to these duties, I immediately became aware of the existence of many difficulties and forbidding circumstances in relation to the success of the school in its present form; the most prominent of which, perhaps, is the inability of the Indians to appreciate the advantages of education. Having no motive to prompt them in that direction, it is impossible to obtain their attention in school longer than to satisfy their curiosity or physical comforts. And I am satisfied that, under the conditions and arrangements of this school, no benefits adequate to the expenditure can ever accrue to the Indians. A few months' observation has taught me that little or nothing can be done for the rising generations of these unfortunate creatures by way of education, while remaining under Indian influences and control. The teacher has no power to reach the children, and

the parents and guardians have no object in sending them to school; hence it is optional with themselves to go to school or lounge away their time in idleness, and in ninety-nine cases out of a hundred the life-long habit of idleness prevails. It may be regarded as an established fact that the Indians, both old and young, act upon present inducements, with little regard to the future; consequently the school that may offer all the advantages of mental wealth, or even pecuniary acquisitions in the future, has with them no appreciable worth, unless it can hold out some glittering bauble or physical gratification for to-day. Perhaps I would fail to perform my whole duty should I forbear to express to you my convictions that the aforesaid indifference to the government school has been somewhat augmented, if not changed into actual resistance, by the representations of interested persons outside of the department.

Want of information in regard to the treaty stipulations between our government and the various tribes of Indians located upon this reservation forbids me to present, for your consideration, any suggestions relative to the future of this school. But I would beg leave to express my opinion that, could the policy of this school be changed, without infringement of the stipulated conditions of the treaty, to a manual labor school, much more good would result to the Indians therefrom. In conclusion I would say that, with all my efforts, the attendance of scholars has been very small and irregular.

Very respectfully yours, &c.,

P. CRANDALL,
Teacher, Umpqua Day School.

Hon. B. SIMPSON,
Indian Agent.

No. 15.

GRAND RONDE AGENCY,
August 1, 1864.

SIR: In obedience to the requirements of the Indian department, I have the honor to submit my annual report.

In taking charge of the saw-mill, November 1, 1863, I found it in good repair; from which time I have been engaged in sawing lumber for the Indians and department. On the first of January, 1864, I took charge of the grist-mill, which I found needed considerable repairing, but on account of high water was impracticable.

I commenced grinding two days each week for the Indians, (the balance of the time I was engaged in sawing,) until about the last of March, when the high water undermined and washed out the flume, thereby rendering the mill unfit for grinding.

Early in May the water in the stream failed, so that I have been able to saw but little per day. But the work being done on the dam, has increased the water at the mill considerably; and I think if the dam is made to hold all the water, the mill will run all day even at the lowest stages.

Very respectfully,

H. W. EADS,
Miller and Sawyer.

AMOS HARVEY, Esq.,
Indian Agent, Oregon.

No. 16.

GRAND RONDE AGENCY,
August 2, 1864.

SIR: In obedience to the requirements of the Indian department, I have the honor to submit my first annual report.

I entered upon the discharge of the duties of superintendent of farming on the 20th of July last, and have not had sufficient time to acquire all the information in relation to the business under my charge which it might be desirable for me to give.

Much of the fencing on the farms enclosed by the Indian department, and under my charge, needs repairing in order to make the crops secure.

The crops this season are spring grain, the wheat being light, and the oats about average. I found about twenty-five acres of hay cut, which, being very light, produced about a ton to the acre, which has been put in the barn.

Very respectfully yours,

GEORGE W. BURFORD,
Superintendent of Farming.

AMOS HARVEY, Esq.,
Indian Agent, Oregon.

No. 17.

GRAND RONDE INDIAN AGENCY,
Oregon, August 1, 1864.

SIR: In compliance with the requirements of the department, I hereby respectfully present my annual report.

As a resident physician at this agency, and having been in daily communication, professionally, with a greater or less number of the Indians here located, I think I can confidently affirm a gradual improvement in their sanitary condition, and in their better appreciation of the medical aid provided for them by the government, as contrasted with their own ignorant, superstitious, and pernicious modes of doctoring. As evidence of the former, I would respectfully refer to my quarterly reports during the past year, as embracing particulars not coming within the scope of an annual report. In confirmation of the latter, I would refer to the fact of the general decline of Indian doctoring among them, and also that, quite recently, upon a meeting of the chiefs and leading men of the different tribes, among other things, they unanimously agreed to discourage and to endeavor to do away entirely with the practice of native doctoring among their several tribes. The improvement in their sanitary condition manifests itself, not so much in the reduced number of cases submitted for treatment, as in the milder type of the diseases met with, and in their less fatal character, and in the less number of deaths occurring outside of the physician's practice.

I am satisfied, from over a year's experience in doctoring them, that it is impracticable, not to say impossible, under the circumstances, to eradicate wholly from their systems, in the cases of many of them, the scrofulous and constitutional syphilitic diseases so deeply and thoroughly seated. And while such is the case, a greater fatality will attend acute inflammatory diseases, especially those of the lungs.

The Indians have, during the past year, been free from any prevailing epidemic or contagious disease.

The Coast Indians contiguous to this reservation, and others not under treaty,

have, to a considerable extent, availed themselves of medical assistance from this agency.

As the small-pox is prevailing in distant parts of the State, but with which we have occasional communication, I have, from instructions of the superintendent, vaccinated the mass of the Indians located here, so that but few remain to be yet brought under this prophylactic influence.

The general health of the Indians is at present, and has been for the last month or two, unusually good.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

NATHANIEL HUDSON,
Resident Physician.

AMOS HARVEY, Esq.,
United States Indian Agent.

No. 18.

OFFICE U. S. INDIAN AGENT, WARM SPRING RESERVATION,
July 28, 1864.

SIR: In accordance with the regulations of the Indian department, and your circular of the 9th ultimo, I have the honor to transmit my fourth annual report. Since my report of 1863, the Indians upon the reservation have continually been under excitement in regard to an attack from the Snake tribe; and in October last the latter made a raid, in which they succeeded in running off about one hundred and twenty-five head of horses from the reservation, of which number some fifty head were recovered in the pursuit. In the following November the Indians from here went into the Snake country and captured some twenty head of horses and one child.

This spring a small party of the Indians of the reservation, at the request of the commanding officer of this military district, accompanied Captain Drake upon a trip into the Snake country, as scouts for his command, and although, after but a few days' march, they discovered the enemy and succeeded in capturing some fifty head of horses, they had to lament the death of Stock Whitely, one of their most influential and most friendly chiefs to the whites, who was severely wounded (and subsequently died) in the same fight in which the gallant and lamented Lieutenant Watson lost his life.

Immediately upon receipt of the intelligence of this battle the Indians of the reservation mustered a war party of some seventy warriors and proceeded to join Captain Drake, receiving from the agency what provisions and ammunition I felt myself authorized to furnish. Captain Drake, probably fearing that he might be called upon to feed so large a party in a country barren of provisions, declined the company of more than ten or twelve, to act in their original capacity of scouts; the rest of the party returned to the reservation, fell upon a party of Snakes, and captured eleven women and children and nine horses, without any loss on their part.

The Indians under my immediate charge are known as the "Confederated tribes and bands of Indians in Middle Oregon," and consist, per census of 1862, which was the last time sufficient annuity goods were received to issue to them individually, of the following:

Name.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
Wasco	102	143	139	384
Deschutes	82	110	99	291
Tygh	105	149	137	391
	289	402	375	1,066

It is almost impossible to make a money estimate of the wealth of these tribes, particularly at this season of the year, as nearly all of the Indians are absent from the reservation, either at the different fisheries or in the mountains gathering berries and roots. It consists, however, almost entirely of horses and cattle. Their wealth in live stock was great, but the severity of the winter of 1861, and the thefts of the Snake Indians, have left them almost paupers. The number of horses will probably not exceed two thousand head, and of horned cattle one hundred and sixty.

The number of acres in cultivation last year was about three hundred, thirty-five of which were for the use of the department. The Indians raised corn and potatoes, and a few vegetables; their crops were very light. The crop of the department was fair, consisting of some six hundred and twenty-five bushels of wheat, corn, and oats, with a fair yield of beets, onions, potatoes, peas, and squashes. The present year the department has about forty acres under cultivation for its own use, which will produce, as estimated at the present time, about four hundred bushels wheat, two hundred bushels potatoes, seventy-five bushels peas, three hundred bushels oats, thirty bushels corn, with some winter vegetables. The grasshoppers have, in some instances, ruined the wheat crop of the Indians, as the frost has that of the corn, but we will, as a general thing, get off better than the settlers between the reservation and the Dalles, as their crops, in places, have been totally destroyed.

The Indians have about three hundred and fifty acres under cultivation this year, principally in wheat, with small patches of corn, potatoes, peas, and vegetables. They are rapidly learning to appreciate the advantages of farming, and I expect a great demand for assistance in opening farms the coming season, to meet which I must impress upon the department the necessity of more means. I want more young work-cattle; those on hand have been in the service a long time, and are old and very slow, and are dying off. It is a great object, when an Indian wishes to farm, to help him during that season, for fear he may become disgusted and lose the inclination. A team is also necessary for the transportation of logs from the nearest good timber to the saw-mill, a distance of about six miles.

Some of the Indians have very good frame houses, and many more wish to build as fast as the lumber can be made.

I refer you to the accompanying reports of the several employés for further details; especially to the report of the physician, in which you will observe how fortunate the Indians of the reservation were in escaping the ravages of the small-pox, which, on account of its proximity, occasioned so much solicitude to both you and myself.

I also transmit an estimate of funds requisite for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1866, no part of which has been provided for by treaty stipulations; all of which is respectfully submitted.

Your obedient servant,

WILLIAM LOGAN,
United States Indian Agent, Oregon.

J. P. PERIT HUNTINGTON, Esq.,
Superintendent Indian Affairs, Salem, Oregon.

No. 19.

WARM SPRING AGENCY, *July* 6, 1864.

SIR: In compliance with regulations, I submit the following report:

The quantity of land now under cultivation in the reservation I estimate at nearly 400 acres, of which 350 acres are for the Indians, which latter will yield,

I think, an average of twelve bushels of wheat to the acre. This may seem small, but the early part of the season was excessively dry, and the wheat did not sprout well, and in some instances whole patches have been devastated by grasshoppers, the stalks being entirely denuded of everything in the shape of leaf or grain, and, what appears unaccountable is, that patches in the immediate vicinity, and not differing materially in appearance, have totally escaped their ravages. The corn has, in some instances, been much injured by frost, but as the number of acres cultivated is small, the loss will not be heavy.

The potato crop, from some unknown cause, will be almost a failure.

The fear the Indians have had of their crops not turning out well has made them very anxious to lay up a good supply of salmon, and caused some of them to neglect their crops, but they are becoming more anxious to have farms, and more oxen will be needed the coming season. Many of those on hand are very old, and came across the plains with Governor Stevens, in 1852 or 1853. They are worn out.

Some new ploughs, medium size, will also be necessary. The harness on hand, with the sets you have purchased this quarter, will be sufficient. I would recommend that some different seed wheat be procured, as that we have at present shatters very much, and if not cut immediately upon becoming ripe, is almost a total loss.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

MYRON REEVES,
Superintendent of Farming Operations.

WILLIAM LOGAN,
United States Indian Agent, Oregon.

No. 20.

WARM SPRING AGENCY, *July* 10, 1864.

SIR: In obedience to a regulation of the department, I have the honor to submit the following report:

On taking charge, last November, of the school attached to this reservation, I was happy to find a very fair attendance of scholars.

The education of the Indian scholar is extremely slow. As it is not advisable to address them in their own language, the teacher has to instruct them parrot-like, or by an appeal to their senses; the latter being the most powerful auxiliary, as proved by the comparatively rapid progress of the few Indian apprentices on the reservation.

Experience tells us that no schools can be gotten up equal to those in which you have entire control of the scholars, and they are compelled to look to their teachers for their general information, and for the supply of all their wants.

If the plan now pursued in regard to the apprentices, viz: boarding, lodging, and clothing them, and allowing them to work at their trade in the morning and attend school in the afternoon, could be extended to a greater number, there is no doubt the effect would be most beneficial. It is a great drawback to the rapid advancement of the scholars, that, probably, at the time they are becoming interested in their studies, they may be called upon by their parents to absent themselves for days from school for the purpose of going to the fisheries, digging roots, hunting, or tending stock, or doing some manual labor at home. It frequently happens in such cases that the scholars, on their return, find their classmates have passed ahead of them, and become dissatisfied and return to school no more.

The number of scholars in attendance during last winter and spring has been thirty-five (35) boys and twenty-one (21) girls. Their advance has been de-

cided, although their studies are still confined to the first rudiments. The parents are evidently taking more interest in their children's education, and a larger attendance of pupils may be expected during the ensuing year.

As I understand you intend enlarging and refitting the school-house this ummer, I refrain from dwelling upon its lack of size and its exposure to winds and weather.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. G. CAMPBELL, *School Teacher.*

WILLIAM LOGAN, Esq.,
United States Indian Agent, Oregon.

No. 21.

WARM SPRING AGENCY, *July* 12, 1864.

SIR: In compliance with the order of the department, I herewith submit my third annual report.

Since my last report there has been a great deal of sickness, such as diseases incident to the northern climate, rheumatism, diarrhœa, pleurisy, bronchitis, influenza, and pulmonary complaints.

I have had but few acute cases; some cases have proved fatal on account of the want of proper attention to nursing, cleanliness, proper clothing, &c. It is difficult to make them follow my directions; they require constant watch to see that the medicines have been properly administered, and to see that they are properly nursed, (they are poor nurses, as a general thing.) It is necessary for the Indians to go to their fisheries, not raising sufficient to subsist on the reservtion.

We have been particularly blessed in keeping our Indians from suffering from the small-pox. The fisheries being in immediate proximity to the town of the Dalles, where it raged, it is attributable greatly to the extreme care and vigilance of the agent in keeping them from the town; and with the timely vaccination of the majority, and impressing upon their minds the risk, we were fortunate enough to escape without a single case, a thing astonishing and, I believe, unprecedented I understand means have arrived for the erection of a hospital; when erected the physician will be enabled to have his directions carried out, as well as to teach them much in the way of nursing. I would suggest the necessity of purchasing a better supply of medicines, instruments, and hospital stores, such as—

Instruments, (amputating and cupping,)	$100 00
Medicines	200 00
Hospital stores	200 00

Respectfully yours,

WILLIAM C. McKAY, *Physician.*

WILLIAM LOGAN, Esq.,
Indian Agent, Oregon.

No. 22.

WARM SPRING RESERVATION, *July* 30, 1864.

SIR: I herewith submit to you my second annual report of the Warm Spring flour and saw mill. Since my first report I have ground three thousand four hundred and seventy-four bushels of wheat and two hundred bushels of corn for the Indians and department.

About the first of May, 1864, I took charge of the saw-mill, and have since that time cut eighty thousand four hundred and sixty-nine feet of lumber for the

Indians and use of the department. I found the saw-mill in very bad condition. I have not been able to do the necessary repairs on account of having no tools or materials to work with. I can scarcely run the mill a day but that it breaks down; then I have to go to the wheelwright and borrow tools, when, frequently, he is using the same himself. I hope the department will notice these things, and furnish me with the following: One set of millwright tools, 500 feet of good oak plank, three timbers for carriage, (7×8, 36 feet long,) one set of brass boxes and two mill-saws. Give me these articles mentioned and I will put the mill in good order. A new race is also very necessary, as the present one leaks out about one-half the water, and I have not enough water to run at full speed.

The grist-mill is in good condition. I have made a smut-mill, for which the agent, Mr. William Logan, furnished me with the materials, and can now clean wheat satisfactorily.

As I am alone running these mills, and you know it is very hard work for one man to attend a saw-mill and carry all the lumber from one to two hundred feet distant, and stack it for drying, also rolling on logs, I would like to have an Indian to help; in the mean time teach him to run the mills. The Indians have raised a very good crop of wheat this year; several lots have already come in for grinding.

Respectfully yours,

J. D. HURST, *Miller.*

WILLIAM LOGAN, Esq.,
Indian Agent, Oregon.

No. 23.

WARM SPRING, *July* 30, 1864.

SIR: In compliance with your request I submit to you my second annual report.

The wagon and ploughmaker's shop needs to be repaired. The tools are many of them worn out, and ought to be replaced. An appropriation of $150 would cover the expenses of the shop and tools.

There have been built one set of trucks, one set of wheels, and two wagon boxes; the remainder of my time has been expended in repairing wagons, ploughs, and other tools of the department, also the building and fences on the reservation, and for the Indians. There is need of oak timber and plough-handles for the repairs of wagons and ploughs. Sash for those Indians who have built houses are needed very much, there being six or eight houses occupied by them without windows.

GEORGE C. COOK,
Wagon and Plough Maker.

WILLIAM LOGAN, Esq.,
Indian Agent, Oregon.

No. 24.

WARM SPRING AGENCY, OREGON,
July 11, 1864.

SIR: In obedience to the requirements of the Indian department, I have the honor to submit the following as my fourth annual report:

The work during the past year has been much greater than that of the previous one. I have made two large and four small ploughs, and new laid six others. I have ironed one new set of trucks for logging; repaired four wagons

and all the ox yokes and chains belonging to the department. The shoeing of horses and mules has also been unusually large. There has been a great deal of work done for Indians, such as repairing guns and old tin ware, making wedges, maul rings, grubbing hoes, harrow-teeth, and root diggers. All the tools in the gun and tinsmith shops are incomplete, and the old building is very much dilapidated. I would respectfully ask for an assistant; the one I had got tired and left.

There will be required for the blacksmith and gunsmith work the current year, for purchase of iron, steel, tools, &c., $900.

Respectfully submitted.

F. B. CHASE, *Blacksmith.*

Mr. WM. LOGAN,
United States Indian Agent, Oregon.

No. 25.

SILETZ INDIAN AGENCY,
September 12, 1864.

SIR: I have the honor to submit my second annual report. Since my last report there has been a steady improvement in the affairs of this agency, the Indians generally remaining quietly at their homes and being more than usually attentive to their farms. Comparatively few have left the reservation this year without permission from the agent; these were mostly such as prefer idling about the towns of the valley, begging or stealing their food from the whites as opportunities occur, to remaining on the reserve and earning their bread by cultivating their farms. All such were promptly returned to the agency and punished, as a warning to others that the reservation and their farms must be their homes, and that their future interests and welfare depend upon their industry in the cultivation of the soil, and upon their giving up their habits of roving and idleness; and I think that the habit which a great many of these Indians had acquired of wandering about the settlement during the summer, neglecting their farms, harassing the citizens by their petty thieving, &c., only returning to the reserve in the winter to live upon the industry of others, has been entirely broken up, and very little if any annoyance will occur from this source in the future.

This season has been somewhat unfavorable to our farming operations on account of the drought, yet our crops look well, and will equal, if not exceed, those of last year. The quantity of land under cultivation this year will amount to nearly twelve hundred acres, all of which is in wheat, oats, peas, potatoes, turnips, and garden vegetables, with the exception of about twenty-five acres of timothy and red-top meadow. The nature of the soil and climate on this agency is such that we are compelled to rely mainly upon the cultivation of potatoes and other root crops for subsistence. Oats do well, but wheat does not appear to thrive; during the past two years a number of experiments have been made with great care, the greatest result of which has not exceeded eight bushels per acre, less than one-half the average yield of wheat per acre in the valley.

The oat crop last year having shown signs of running out, and falling far short of its average yield, I deemed it best to change the seed this year. This was done by purchasing seed in the valley in small quantities, wherever a clean and suitable article could be obtained. Owing to this change, the crop this year will produce much greater than usual. The Indians on this agency have, during the time that they have been under my charge, made, with the assistance

of the employés, a great many substantial improvements, the principal of which are as follows:

Nine large barns, with sheds attached; one hundred and twelve substantial log dwelling-houses; twenty-six thousand rails made and put up in fences, replacing pickets around old fields, and in fencing in new ground.

In addition they have broken up, in the aggregate, about thirty acres of ground for gardens, to enclose which they have made and put up twenty-five hundred panels of post and rail fence. They have also made many minor improvements, for a detailed statement of which I beg leave to refer you to the statistical report of farming, wealth, population, &c., which I herewith enclose. In my last report I referred to the policy of relocating many of these Indians—settling them in small bands, or, if possible, even separating them into families, giving each head of family a piece of ground for and by himself. I have, since my last report, removed from their tribes and located in this manner about thirty families, and in every instance the result has been beneficial to the Indian. The encouragement which has been held out to these Indians to build substantial houses, to cultivate gardens, and to make for themselves permanent homes, has had a most gratifying effect, and they only lack the means wherewith to work to raise more than sufficient to meet their present wants. All of the oxen on the agency, with the exception of the twelve yoke purchased this spring, are so old and worn down as to be of very little use except to plough gardens and patches.

At least twenty yoke of good oxen will be required to successfully conduct the farming operations for another year. The school which was commenced last year was continued with entire success until the first day of August last, when the teacher resigned his position, giving as his reason the inadequacy of the salary at the present rates of currency. This I greatly regretted, as under his efficient management the school gave promise of a hopeful future. All of the scholars (fifteen) are able to read, and most of them to write well, some even better than many white children of the same age. They have been kept entirely within the precincts of the school, and have become wholly weaned from those pernicious habits of their people which are so antagonistical to education and moral advancement. Since the resignation of the teacher, I have placed them in charge of the families of the employés, until the services of a suitable teacher can be procured.

Owing to the extreme dryness of the season, the water in the mill-race has been insufficient to enable us to do anything with the saw-mill. It has also become so dry as to require some repairs before it can be put in operation. The grist-mill is very much out of repair, the high water last winter injuring it so as to make a thorough overhauling necessary before it can be made of any use. In carrying out your instructions in regard to the oyster beds in Yaquina bay, I met with considerable difficulty in protecting the contractors, Messrs. Winant & Co., from the encroachments of unauthorized parties. The principal of these, Richard Hillyer, master of the schooner Cornelia Terry, having repeatedly entered the harbor with his vessel and gathered oysters in defiance of the authority of the department, I caused him to be arrested. After a detention of perhaps twelve hours he was released, having been informed of the consequences of any further violation of the regulations of the department. Refusing to accept his release, he telegraphed to General Wright, commanding department of the Pacific, complaining of his arrest and detention, and claiming a right to fish or gather oysters in the bay by virtue of a coasting license issued at San Francisco. General Wright ordered his immediate release, and that he be interfered with no more in his "legitimate business." Hillyer then entered complaint, and procured a writ of injunction from the court, restraining me from any further interference. He still continues to trespass upon the reservation, while I am prevented by the writ from attempting to check him.

I would again suggest, since the harbor on this (Yaquina) bay is a good one and may at some future time become very valuable, that in setting apart these lands for the use of the Indians, the right of way be retained from the mouth of the bay to the head of navigation on the river, and thence by land to the limits of the reservation, such right being, however, so guarded by law as to prevent all encroachments of the whites upon the rights of the Indians.

I again desire, through you, to call the attention of the department to the necessity of confirming the treaties made with these Indians. The neglect of the government in this matter has been the direct cause of much dissatisfaction among the Indians, and of their unwillingness in the past to remain on the reservation. They have waited anxiously for ten years for the fulfilment of the promises made to them when they surrendered their lands to the United States. To the future prosperity of the reservation and to the welfare of these Indians the necessity of prompt action by the department in this matter is incalculable, and I hope that it will be immediately attended to.

The depreciation of the currency on this coast has been a great drawback during the past year in procuring the services of competent employés, and in the purchase of supplies for the department. Many of the employés have notified me that at the present rates their salaries are insufficient for their support, and that they will be compelled to leave at the expiration of the present quarter, unless their pay be increased. In obedience to instructions from your office, I proceeded to Grand Ronde, relieved Agent Condon, and assumed the duties of that agency on the 21st day of February last. A special report of the condition of affairs there was made to you at that time. Upon taking charge I found many of the Indians absent from the reserve, and but little preparation made for putting in crops. The Indians were all collected and immediate arrangements made for farming operations. The crops which were put in were as follows:

For the Indians.—400 acres of wheat, 150 acres of oats, and 30 acres of potatoes.

For the department for seed, forage, &c.—5 acres of potatoes, 60 acres of oats, and 25 acres of timothy.

I found this agency entirely without suitable farming implements except such as were in the hands of the Indians, and I was compelled to rely mainly upon the use of such tools as could be borrowed from them. A few purchases were made, but only such as were absolutely necessary. The Indians being entirely without seeds excepting wheat, I purchased a sufficient quantity of oats, potatoes, and garden seeds, using a part of the annuity funds for this purpose. The saw-mill was in good repair, and during the time I was in charge sawed out fifty-nine thousand one hundred and twenty-two feet of lumber. Much more could have been done, but the dam being very old and requiring repairs, I deemed it best to stop the mill during the dry season and construct a substantial dam. This was begun and nearly completed when I was relieved.

The flouring mill I found without bolting cloth or cleaning apparatus, and needing many repairs. The flume being very old, gave way during the high water; as soon as the water abated I caused the old flume to be taken out and the place filled up, and commenced the erection of a new one to take the water from the saw-mill race by a shorter and more direct route to the grist-mill, in such a manner as to make it proof against the frequent breaks caused by the high water every rainy season in the old one. This mill is also without windows or doors, and is but partially enclosed.

As these Indians raise annually large crops of wheat, the repair of the mill is very essential to their comfort. Provision has been made for two schools on this agency, the Molel manual labor school and the Umpqua and Calapooia day school. On my arrival here I made some changes in the manual labor school, reducing the number of teachers to two, and employing an intelligent Indian

woman to assist in the kitchen. This school did well during the time I was in charge, and contained as many scholars as could be accommodated with comfort in the building. Though these scholars are considerably advanced in education, many of their old superstitions still cling to them.

The building now occupied by the school was formerly used as a hospital, during which time a number of Indians died there while under treatment. Hence it was with considerable reluctance that the parents of the children permitted them to remain at the school. But upon the death of two of the scholars in the spring, it was with great difficulty that the school was kept together at all. I would recommend the erection of a more suitable building for this school. The Umpqua day school was recommenced on the 1st day of May last, under the direction of a competent teacher, and every effort used to make it successful. The result proved the truth of what has already been said so often of day schools among Indians, and I am convinced that the money spent in this way among these Indians will not be productive of any good, and I would recommend that the appropriation be used for some other purpose, or that it be so altered as to enable the school to be conducted on the manual labor system. I would respectfully refer you to the report of the teacher herewith enclosed.

Father Crocket, a Catholic missionary, is laboring among these Indians, and has erected a neat church, in which services are occasionally held. On the appointment of Agent Harvey I was relieved from my duties at Grande Ronde, and, agreeably to your instructions, turned over to him all public moneys and property pertaining to that agency on the 30th day of June last.

In obedience to your instructions of July 12, directing me to proceed to the southern counties of this State and collect and bring to the reservation certain bands of Indians, I called upon Captain Scott, commanding troops at Fort Haskins, and was promptly furnished with a detachment of fifteen men, under the command of Lieutenant James Rathburn, to accompany me in the expedition. Taking with me also an employé (Mr. Megginson) from Siletz agency and four trusty Indians, we started on the 18th of July, travelling by the way of Eugene City and Roseburg, passing through the counties of Lane, Douglas, and Curry. We arrived at the Big Bend of Rogue river about the 1st day of August. We here found a small camp of the Indians that we were in search of, and succeeded in capturing them all, numbering fifteen souls. Leaving these with a sufficient guard, we pushed on to the mouth of Chitcoe river, distant about one hundred and twenty miles by the route travelled, where, I was informed, a number of Indians had been seen. We arrived at the mouth of Chitcoe about the 10th day of August, having performed most of the latter part of the journey in the night, to avoid being seen by the Indians, and succeeded in capturing the whole number there, thirty-five in all. We then returned to Big Bend, where we had left the first party. The number of Indians having now become so large as to require the services of the whole detachment to guard them, I placed them all in charge of Lieutenant Rathburn, with instructions to return as far as Camas valley, and there await my arrival. I then made a requisition upon Captain Stewart, the officer in command at the military post at Port Orford, for four men to assist in capturing the party of Indians reported to be at Coose bay. This aid was promptly furnished by Captain Stewart. With these men and the assistance of a guide employed, and the friendly Indians I had brought with me, I succeeded in capturing the whole camp, numbering fifteen souls. While at Coose bay I was informed that the Indians who committed the outrage upon Mrs. Doyle and family last spring had lately been seen in the mountains near the headwaters of Cow creek and Olilla river. I procured a guide, and taking with me six men from the detachment, and six reliable Indians, started into the mountains in pursuit of them; it being impracticable, from the nature of the route over which we were to travel, to take horses, the whole party was on foot, each man carrying his own provisions. We came several times close upon them,

often finding the camp-fires they had left only a few hours before. We continued in pursuit for several days, when our provisions running out, we were compelled to return without them. From the signs on their trail we estimated the number of this band at seven or eight persons. The mountains in which they have taken refuge are covered with a dense growth of fir timber, making it very difficult to find them. The only sure way to take them would be to wait until they are driven out near the settlements by cold and hunger during the winter.

Returning to our camp in Camas valley, and finding matters all right there, I took a portion of the command and started to the point designated in your instructions, about twenty miles east of Roseburg. Proceeding cautiously, we reached there in the night, but found only the smouldering camp-fires of the Indians, they having started that morning on a hunting expedition into the mountains, where it would have been impossible to find them. Returning once more to the camp, I directed Lieutenant Rathburn to proceed with his detachment, in charge of all the Indians collected, to the reservation, making slow marches, in order that none might give out on the road. Taking with me two men, I then started for Scottsburg, and capturing all the Indians found in that vicinity, we started back by another route than that by which we came. Taking a number of Indians on the road, we overtook the detachment with the main body of the Indians, near the foot of the Calapooia mountains, en route for Siletz agency, and remained with them until the end of our journey. We arrived here on the 9th instant, after an absence of fifty-four days, bringing with us about one hundred Indians, having travelled in the expedition over twelve hundred miles.

Since my arrival here I have learned that the little band which we were unable to find in the mountains east of Roseburg have since been arrested by the persons left to watch them, and are now on their way here. These, added to the number already here, will comprehend all the Indians mentioned in your instructions excepting the few hiding in Cow creek and Olilla mountains.

This band, however, being small, and being deprived of the co-operation of the others, will hardly have the courage to commit any depredations, and may easily be secured when driven from their hiding places by cold and hunger this winter.

On this expedition, much of our route lying through a mountainous and sparsely settled country, and the Indians being much scattered, I was compelled in several instances to employ guides and other assistance from the citizens; yet, in doing so, strict economy was practiced, and no expense incurred that was not absolutely necessary.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

BEN. SIMPSON,
U S. Indian Agent.

Hon. J. W. PERIT HUNTINGTON,
Sup't Indian Affairs, Salem, Oregon.

No. 26.

ALSEA INDIAN SUB-AGENCY,
July 21, 1864.

SIR: In compliance with instructions, I have the honor to submit to you my first annual report.

As I have been here but a short time I cannot give a detailed report. This Indian sub-agency extends from the mouth of the Yaquina bay down the coast to within eight miles of the Umpqua river. It embraces four tribes of Indians, namely, Syouslaus, Alseas, Coose, and Umpquas. The Syouslaus,

numbering about one hundred and thirty, live along the Syouslau river, and cultivate a few very rich spots of land along that stream in potatoes, turnips, carrots, peas, cabbages, &c.; the stream abounds in fish, and on the mountains around they kill elk, bear, and deer.

The Alsea tribe, numbering about one hundred and fifty, live along the Alsea bay. They have some very rich spots of land which they cultivate in potatoes, turnips, carrots, and cabbages. They have three acres of potatoes and turnips planted on the north end of Yawhick prairie, but they depend mostly on fish and game for their living.

The Coose and Umpqua tribes, numbering about two hundred and fifty, live on the Yawhick prairie, which is rich and beautiful. It extends north of the Yawhick river two miles, and is about one hundred and twenty rods wide from the hills to the Pacific ocean. Between there and the Alsea bay, a distance of eight or ten miles, there is some good pasture land, but none fit for cultivation. On the south side of the Yawhick river there is a small prairie containing about one hundred and fifty acres of rich land suitable for cultivation; and from there to Cape Perpetua, and around it, there are a few hundred acres of rough pasture land; the balance of the way along the coast is either barren sand-hills, or rough mountains covered with heavy timber, mostly spruce, with a thick undergrowth of salalberry bushes.

As for the agency buildings, they are all log-buildings. They consist of an office, 14 by 16 feet, with a porch in front; two bed-rooms, 8 by 18 feet; a kitchen, 15 by 26 feet, and a space between the office and kitchen of 10 feet, covered in for a wood-house; a commissary, 15 by 30 feet; a blacksmith shop, coal and tool-house, all enclosed within a good, substantial picket fence; a barn, 20 by 58 feet, and one potato house, 18 by 36 feet, comprise all the public buildings here.

The Coose and Umpqua tribes of Indians have at this place comfortable houses to live in; they have two barns and also two potato houses.

The Syouslaus have, mostly, frame houses, weatherboarded with clapboards.

The Alsea Indians have a few frame houses, but most of them are Indian style, built under ground, or very nearly so. For the amount of farming and prospects of the crops I refer you to the report of the superintendent of farming at this agency; his report accompanies this.

The most of the Indian families here have private gardens, which they take great pride in working. I believe if the land was divided, so that every four or five families would put in their crops separate from all the others, they would take more interest in tilling their ground than they do at present. It seems to me that this Indian sub-agency is admirably adapted for an Indian reservation. The coast and all the streams abound in seal and shell-fish, and the mountains with game, and abundance of good, rich land to raise all the grain and vegetables they will ever need, but not enough good land to be any inducement for whites to settle on.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

GEORGE W. COLLINS,
U. S Sub-Indian Agent.

J. W. PERIT HUNTINGTON, Esq.,
Sup't of Indian Affairs.

No. 27.

ALSEA INDIAN SUB-AGENCY,
July 19, 1864.

SIR: In compliance with your request, I submit the following statement in relation to the Coose, Umpqua, and Alsea Indian farms. I took charge of these

farms on the first day of April. I found the Coose and Umpqua farms to consist of about 250 acres enclosed, 57 acres of that under cultivation, known as the Yawhick farm, situated on south end of the Yawhick prairie.

The Alsea farm consists of about three acres broke and fenced on the north end of Yawhick prairie. When I took charge of this place I found $13\frac{1}{2}$ acres of oats and timothy, and also $4\frac{3}{4}$ acres of wheat, had been sown on Yawhick farm before I took charge of it. After the first of April I planted Indian gardens, two acres for Umpqua tribe, also two acres for Coose Indian tribe, all in cabbage, carrots, rutabagas, &c. I planted 24 acres of potatoes on Yawhick farm; they were put in the ground between April 15 and May 5. I also put in $10\frac{3}{4}$ acres of turnips on this farm.

The Indians have about five acres in private gardens, not included in the farm. They dug up this ground and made their gardens themselves, without asking or getting any assistance from the whites.

The Alsea farm, three acres, I ploughed the ground; the Alsea Indians planted it all in potatoes, turnips, and cabbage. The Indians at this agency do all their own work, such as planting, hoeing, and digging potatoes, but they are very azy and slow to work.

The oats, timothy, and potatoes look very well, and promise a good yield. The wheat, turnips, carrots, cabbage, rutabagas, &c., do not look so well, owing to so much dry weather at this place. We have had no rain of any consequence during the months of May and June, yet I think they will yield a tolerable fair crop.

Since the first of last April I broke 24 acres of fresh ground; that, with what had been broken before I took charge here, would make 84 acres on Coose, Umpqua, and Alsea farms.

THOMAS CLARKE.
Superintendent of Farms at Alsea Agency.

GEO. W. COLLINS, Esq.,
United States Indian Agent, Alsea Agency.

No. 28.

OFFICE OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
Northern District of California, Yreka, March 2, 1864.

SIR: I have the honor to report that on the 14th ultimo the Klamath Lake Indians, with their chief Salakes; the Modocs, with their chief Sconges; the Shastas, with Josh and Jack, their chiefs; the Scott Valley Indians, with their chief John, and the Hamburg Indians, with their chief Jim, met me in council near Yreka, for the purpose of arranging their difficulties among themselves, and arranging terms with the whites.

Upon my entering upon the discharge of the duties of my office these Klamath Lake and Modoc Indians were making preparation for war, and exhibiting hostile intentions, which I then arranged by a temporary agreement, as stated in a former report.

Since then, owing to some of their warriors having been killed by the Shasta and Hamburg Indians within the lines of the white settlements, in retaliation for the supposed protection rendered the Shastas, the Klamath Lake and Modoc Indians, commenced depredations by stealing the cattle of the frontier settlements, robbing travellers passing through their country, and uttering threats of murder and war on the opening of the spring. In view of these demonstrations and threats, Colonel Drew arrested and caused to be executed an Indian commonly known as George, and killed an Indian commonly known as "Scoocum

John," two very vicious, ill-disposed chiefs, who were counselling war continuously. George had acquired some knowledge of the English language, and fully comprehended the civil war under which our unfortunate country is now suffering, and he thought, or professed to think, that if all the Indians unite they could kill off all the whites and retake the country.

The country of the Klamath Lake and Modoc Indians is about equally divided by the line between the States of California and Oregon. The Shasta, Scott Valley, Hamburg, and Pitt River Indians inhabit entirely within California. Owing to this fact, and the fact that an unhappy difference existed between the agency at Jacksonville and the military department, and in view of the impending danger to our citizens, I deemed it my duty to call the council, believing that if I could arrange a settlement among the Indians, and thus relieve our citizens and authorities from the charge of protecting the Shastas in their depredations upon the Modocs and Klamath Lake Indians, I could arrange a permanent treaty with all for our benefit. The result is herewith transmitted, with a hope that my acts in the premises will meet with approval.

The expense to the government was but a trifle, as nothing but two pairs of blankets were given in present, and the Indians fed, as also their horses, during the conference.

I have faith to believe that this conference has saved the country a bloody war with a numerous band of Indians inhabiting the western slope of the Nevada mountains to northern California and southern Oregon.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

I have the honor to be your most obedient servant,

E. STEELE,

Sup'g Agent Indian Affairs, Northern Dist., California.

Hon. WM. P. DOLE,

Commissioner of Indian Affairs, Washington, D. C.

To the Indians now assembled:

The white Chief has called you together to arrange a settlement of all past difficulties among yourselves or with the whites. With this purpose he has, through me his agent, had you hold a council among yourselves, and you have settled all your difficulties. The white Chief now wishes a good understanding with you all and his people. The white Chief does not buy friendship or peace, but wishes a peace because it is better for both parties to live in friendship. Are you willing to enter into a treaty upon such a basis?

They all answer they desire so to do.

1st. You, Sconges and La Lakes, and other chiefs of the Modoc and Klamath Indians, and John and Jim, of the Scott's Valley and Hamburg Indians, and Josh and Jack, for the Shastas, agree to live in peace and friendship with each other from this time on. You agree that you will not kill each other, or steal one from the other in tribes or singly. You agree that any one Indian or squaw may travel through your country safely, and if any Indian break this agreement the chief shall give him or her up to the soldiers for punishment.

2d. You all agree to live on terms of friendship and peace with the white men, and the negroes and Chinamen living under white men's laws. That they may pass in numbers of one or more through your country in pursuit of mines, or on their business, without being molested, taxed for right of way, or frightened to give their goods, property, or money to the Indians; but you may charge a fair price for ferrying them across rivers, or guiding them across the country when they wish to hire you.

3d. When you come into white settlements or camps, you shall not get drunk or steal either small things or great. You shall not rob Chinamen of their gold, or rob their sluice boxes. You shall remain out of town, and in your camps, nights. And you shall not sell to white men or others Indian children, either of your own tribe or of other tribes, and you shall not sell, except to Indians, any squaws, unless the person buying will go before the white man's judge and marry the squaw sold him.

4th. The great white Chief desires that all people, Indians as well as white men, should live in peace and have no more war, and particularly that the Modoc Indians should not go into the country of the Pitt Rivers to fight or steal squaws or children to sell them. Do you agree to let them alone if they do not trouble you?

5th. You, Indians of the Modoc and Klamath Lake country, are subject to the inspection, protection, and restraint of the officers of Fort Klamath. Do you agree to submit yourselves and your difficulties to them for adjustment and settlement, and, in case of any trouble with white men, to go and state your difficulties to the officers at that fort?

6th. Indians, except in the unsettled country, or when hunting, shall not pack (carry) guns or bows and arrows; shall not bring them into the white settlement, except to get them repaired; and when you come into the settlements you shall leave your guns in camp.

7th. On the part of the white Chief, we agree to give you a right to come to our settlements, and we will protect you at all proper times. When coming to the settlements you should get a paper pass from the officers at the fort.

This was agreed to in council before the undersigned wittnesses.

E. W. POTTER,
Justice of the Peace.
D. KEAM, *Sheriff.*
E. S. STEELE,
Sup'g Agent Indian Affairs, Northern District, California.
H. K. WHITE.
T. S. BALL,
Interpreter for the Modocs.

No. 29.

OFFICE SUPERINTENDENT INDIAN AFFAIRS,
Salem, Oregon, March 5, 1864.

SIR: I have to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of 30th December last, in reply to my letter of 21st November, concerning apprehended trespass upon the Coast reservation, and approving my action in the premises. Your letter also calls my attention to the second section of the act of June 12, 1858, and directs that if attempts to settle upon the reserved lands are persisted in, the superintendent will "communicate the fact to this office, when the necessary steps will be taken to furnish such force as may be necessary to summarily eject all trespassers from said reservation."

I have now to inform you that the attempts to settle upon the lands alluded to have been thus far but few in number, and limited to a small locality upon the Aquina bay, and at last advices from there the agent expected to be able to remove those remaining without the employment of military force. The difficulties of travel in the winter season will probably deter persons from making any similar attempts until the spring months, but after that time I anticipate a repetition of the offence.

I consider it my duty to use every effort in my power to preserve that and the other reservation for the benefit of the Indians, and will not fail to vigorously

repel all efforts on the part of whites to dispossess them. But I must remark, that if I am required to refer the matter to Washington for instructions, and await their arrival through the mails, before using force to remove trespassers, that the long delay necessarily thus incurred will enable settlers to obtain such a foothold as to render their ejection difficult, if not impossible.

In this connexion I will also call your attention to the Umatilla reservation. This is a fine body of agricultural land, is near the new gold fields of Oregon and Idaho, and the road usually travelled to these mines passes through it. Lands there are therefore valuable and sought by whites.

Agent Barnhart informed this office, under date of 20th December last, that the whites are threatening to "squat" upon these lands, are petitioning Congress to remove the Indians, &c., &c. While a very large majority of whites there are law-abiding citizens, there are also very many reckless characters there who only need to be assured the agent has no power to enforce the law, and they will be ready to commit any depredation upon the property of the Indians. If a half dozen persons were to settle upon this tract, and it be known that they would not be forcibly removed, in less than three months there would be more whites than Indians upon the reservation, and then the intervention of military force would result in much trouble, and perhaps be useless.

In view of these facts, I ask that instructions be given me to call upon the officer in command of the nearest body of troops promptly, when necessary, for an adequate force to remove any trespassers upon any of the reservations in this superintendency. I have reason to know that the general commanding this military district will render efficient assistance in enforcing the laws when officially requested to do so.

I consider this subject one of much importance, and trust that you may give it your early attention.

This reply to your letter has been delayed for some time in consequence of my absence at San Francisco for the purpose of receiving funds from the assistant treasurer.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. W. PERIT HUNTINGTON,
Superintendent Indian Affairs in Oregon.

Hon. Wm. P. Dole,
Commissioner, &c., Washington, D. C.

No. 30.

Department of the Interior,
May 11, 1864.

Sir: Your communication of the 28th March last, submitting statement in regard to the arrest of Richard Hillyer for a trespass on the Coast reservation, and his subsequently bringing suit against Agent Simpson and —— Bensley, and requesting that you be authorized to employ counsel in behalf of the defendants and pay for the same out of the fund for incidental expenses, and enclosing papers on the subject, is received.

In reply, I have to inform you that your action in the premises is approved, and you were, on yesterday, authorized, by telegraph, to employ counsel in the case.

It is proper to say in this connexion, for your guidance, that while competent counsel should be employed, the government ought not and must not be subjected to higher fees than is charged for like services to individuals. You will look to this in employing counsel, so that the government may be protected against exorbitant charges. You are authorized to pay the necessary reasonable

fees for counsel out of appropriation for "Incidental expenses of Indian service in Oregon and Washington Territory."

The claim which you intimate will be set up by the parties trespassing on the reservation appears to this office very unreasonable and absurd. The reservation was located where it is, in part, because of the advantages of the bay penetrating so far into the land, and being connected with the ocean by a comparatively narrow mouth, furnishing rare facilities for procuring fish and oysters for the benefit of the Indians. The government claim this bay as within the boundaries of the reservation; and it is regretted that any person should be found so forgetful of his duty as to insist on occupying the reservation in violation of law, and that, too, after he has been duly notified to leave. You are, therefore, authorized to employ such legal and proper means as will secure the execution and maintenance of the rightful authority of the government.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. P. DOLE, *Commissioner.*

J. W. P. HUNTINGTON, Esq.,
Superintendent Indian Affairs in Oregon, Salem, Oregon.

No. 31.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
Office Indian Affairs, June 22, 1864.

SIR: Congress has recently made an appropriation to be used in the negotiation of a treaty with the Klamath, Modoc, and other tribes of Indians of southern Oregon. A requisition has this day been made upon the treasury in your favor for the sum of ten thousand dollars to be taken from this appropriation and placed to your credit with the assistant treasurer of the United States at San Francisco, California.

The territory claimed by these Indians being common to Oregon and California, and late Superintending Agent Steele having already held councils with them, (see copies of communications from him enclosed herewith,) it is deemed best that the superintendent of California and yourself should be associated in the negotiation of the treaty contemplated by the appropriation above mentioned. Superintendent Wiley will be informed of this arrangement, and you are directed to communicate with him by letter, addressed to him at Sacramento, California, with a view to agreeing upon such time as will suit your mutual convenience, and the place of your meeting; and at such time and place as may be agreed upon, to proceed to convene a council of the Indians embraced within the provisions of the act of appropriation, and, if practicable, negotiate with them such a treaty as in your judgment will best subserve the interests of our own citizens and the Indians. The information in possession of this office in relation to the wants of the Indians, their habits, customs, and character, and in relation to the peculiarities of the soil, climate, and productions of the country claimed by them, is so general that I am compelled to rely upon the wisdom and prudence of yourself and Superintendent Wiley as to the provisions of the proposed treaty. It is not the policy of the government to admit title in the wandering tribes of Indians upon the Pacific coast; and unless you find insuperable difficulties, I would advise that the treaty should be one of peace and friendship, and an agreement on the part of the Indians to reside upon a proper reservation, to be selected and distinctly marked, with an agreement on the part of the United States to provide them with such necessary supplies, farmers and mechanics, as will enable them to subsist and advance in civilization, so as to be able to take care of themselves. If, however, you find it necessary to negotiate for the exclusive possession of

any part of the country which they occupy, to enable our people to develop its mineral productions or avail of its agricultural resources, care should also be taken in that case that the boundaries of the portion retained by the Indians should be clearly defined, if possible, by natural landmarks, and that within its limits there should be such natural resources as will enable the Indians, with but little assistance from the government, and for a time but little departure from their ordinary pursuits, to obtain a livelihood; and which shall also be as far removed as possible from white settlements, and least liable to be intruded upon by white settlers. The territory retained should also be adapted to grazing and agricultural pursuits, so that when in course of time they shall be reclaimed from their present wild and barbarous mode of life, and induced to turn their attention to more civilized pursuits, there will be no necessity for a new treaty and their removal to a new country. In this connexion I invite your attention to the enclosed copies of correspondence from late Superintendency Agent Steele, and especially to his remarks in relation to the character of the treaty which should in his judgment be negotiated. These remarks commend themselves to me as being of practical value; nevertheless I have thought it proper, in view of communications from you dated respectively December 8, 1863, March 4 and 28, 1864, to leave the question as to whether the proposed treaty shall be one of cession, or merely of peace and friendship, to the discretion of yourself and associates. In either event you are, however, carefully to avoid any extravagant stipulations in favor of the Indians.

Should you deem it advisable, you are also authorized to associate with yourself and Superintendent Wiley such one of the agents of your superintendency as you may select, to assist in the negotiation of the treaty with the Indians of southeastern Oregon and northern California.

The enormous expenditures of the government, growing out of the great rebellion, are such as to make it the imperative duty of all public officers to practice the most rigid economy in all matters relating to public expense. I therefore trust that I may rely upon you for the discharge of the duties herein indicated in the cheapest and most expeditious manner. Although the appropriation for the purposes above indicated amounts to the sum of $20,000, I have thought it possible that those purposes can be accomplished for a much less sum, and have therefore made a requisition in your favor for only one-half of that amount. If, however, you shall find it impossible to confine your expenditures within this limit, I will, upon being so informed, take measures to furnish you with such additional sum as may be necessary.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

CHAS. E. MIX,
Acting Commissioner.

J. W. P. HUNTINGTON, Esq.,
Superintendent Indian Affairs, Salem, Oregon.

No. 32.

OFFICE SUPERINTENDENT INDIAN AFFAIRS,
Salem, Oregon, August 1, 1864.

SIR: I have to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of June 22, 1864, advising me that a requisition had been made upon the treasury for the sum of $10,000, to be placed to my credit with the assistant treasurer of the United States at San Francisco, to be used in concluding a treaty with the Klamath, Modoc, and other tribes of southern Oregon, and giving me instructions to proceed with Superintendent Austin Wiley, of California, to make a treaty with those tribes, as contemplated by the act of Congress making the appropriation;

also covering copies of letters from late Superintending Agent Steele, relating to the councils held by him with a few of these Indians last year.

I have also received a letter from Superintendent Wiley, of California, stating that he has been advised by your office of his appointment as my associate in the matter, and that he cannot at present meet me in consequence of other engagements. He further says that he has so advised you, and hopes that other arrangements will be made.

It is my intention, as soon as the necessary funds are placed at my disposal, to proceed to Klamath lake immediately, by way of Jacksonville, for the purpose of holding a preliminary council with such of the Indians in the vicinity of the lake as can be collected at short notice, and I shall then fix a time and place for concluding the treaty, at which all the Indians within reasonable distance can be gathered. I have written to Superintendent Wiley to this effect, and shall duly advise him of the time and place determined on. If, however, he shall fail to attend, I shall deem it my duty, in view of the lateness of the season and the importance of the proposed treaty, to proceed, in conjunction with one of the agents of this superintendency, (whom your letter authorizes me to appoint,) to make a treaty without his aid. I shall regret the necessity of dispensing with his services, but I trust that, under the circumstances, my proposed course will have your approval. If it does not, this letter will reach you in time for a telegraphic despatch to be sent to this office, suspending operations.

In conducting these negotiations your instructions will be carefully considered and observed, and due weight will be given to the suggestions of late Superintending Agent Steele contained in the copies furnished. A strict regard to economy, both in expenditure of the treaty fund and the stipulations in favor of the Indians, will be observed. The sum which I am notified will be at my disposal is not large, especially when the unfortunate depreciation of the currency is considered, but the expenditures will be confined to it, in any event, and if they can possibly be contracted within smaller limits, the whole will not be expended.

But it is not possible, by any means, to include *all* the Indians referred to in the act of Congress, *in one treaty*. They are scattered over too vast a region to admit of their being all collected at one place, without military force and an expense far beyond that contemplated by Congress. The bands near the Klamath lakes are friendly with the whites, and have been for some time. Their desire to treat for the sale of their lands has been known for some time; but the bands north and east of those lakes have for two or three years past been making vigorous war upon whites, and upon the friendly Indians at Warm Springs. Their depredations have been so numerous and so disastrous, that three military expeditions have been sent against them during the past summer. Two of these entered their country from the north, and were commanded by Captains Drake and Curry. The third started from Fort Klamath, and was commanded by Lieutenant Colonel Drew.

I have unofficial information, which I deem reliable, that many of them are willing to come to terms, and submit to the control of the department. In the present state of affairs the government is expending, through the military department, several times the amount appropriated for treaties with them, every month.

If, then, the remaining ten thousand dollars of the appropriation can be used through the Indian department to bring them into peaceful subjection, economy alone imperatively demands that it be applied for that purpose, and the advantage of a state of peace over a state of harassing war would be of vast advantage to the pioneers who are endeavoring to develop that country, and will advance the interests of both the settlers and the government many times the amount of the appropriation.

I therefore respectfully, but urgently, recommend that the ten thousand dollars of the appropriation referred to be forthwith remitted, to be applied to the negotiation of a treaty or treaties with the various bands of Snake Indians who occupy the country south of the Blue mountains and east of the Klamath and Goose lakes.

In order to effect anything with these bands this year, it is necessary that the work should commence before the beginning of winter. You will therefore see the necessity, if you approve my suggestions, in permitting no delay in the transmission of the funds and instructions.

Hoping that you will give to my statements an early and careful consideration, I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. W. P. HUNTINGTON,
Superintendent Indian Affairs in Oregon.

Hon. WILLIAM P. DOLE,
Commissioner, &c., Washington, D. C.

No. 33.

OFFICE SUPERINTENDENT INDIAN AFFAIRS,
Salem, Oregon, August 10, 1864.

SIR: I have to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of 29th of June last, in which you direct that no vouchers or other certificates of indebtedness be issued in this superintendency for liabilities in advance of appropriation. In reply I have to state that I have never, since entering upon the duties of this office, issued any such evidences of indebtedness on the part of the United States, nor should I do so were no instructions in relation to the subject received. My experience with the claims incurred under my predecessors has been the cause of so much embarrassment to the service, and to individuals holding them, that I have preferred to suspend operations rather than incur liabilities. My instructions to agents have been uniform and explicit, never to incur indebtedness for which there were no funds appropriated, and, with one or two unimportant exceptions, they have strictly complied with them. I have, however, thought it best to again call their attention to the subject, and have sent to each of them a circular making known your wishes, as in your letter of 29th of June last, to which this is a reply.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. W. PERIT HUNTINGTON,
Superintendent of Indian Affairs in Oregon.

No. 34.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
Office of Indian Affairs, October 24, 1864.

SIR: Your communication of August 1, upon the subject of treaties with the Klamath Lake, Modoc, and other Indian tribes of southern Oregon, has been received.

I have carefully considered your suggestions in regard to the importance of treating with the various bands of Snake Indians occupying the country south of the Blue mountains, and east of the Klamath and Goose lakes, and, from your statements, am of opinion that they should be carried into immediate effect. I

have accordingly caused a requisition for the sum of $10,000, being the remainder of the appropriation applicable to this object, to be issued in your favor, and placed to your credit with the assistant treasurer of the United States at San Francisco, California, with which, should you still continue to deem it desirable, you are authorized to proceed at once to open negotiations with the Indians mentioned, having for their object the conclusion of a treaty as suggested by you, and in doing this will be governed by instructions to you in office letter of 22d of June last, so far as the same are applicable.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. P. DOLE,
Commissioner.

J. W. P. HUNTINGTON,
Superintendent of Indian Affairs, Salem, Oregon.

CALIFORNIA SUPERINTENDENCY.

No. 35.

OFFICE OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
San Francisco, California, September 1, 1864.

SIR: In compliance with your instructions of 23d of May last, in reference to the annual report of the condition of Indian affairs in this superintendency, I have the honor to forward as complete a return as the limited time at my disposal will allow me to compile.

I have occupied my present position only since the 26th of May, and much of my time has been employed in receiving the property from my predecessors, and in effecting such changes as the good of the service seemed most urgently to demand.

I have communicated freely with the department, and endeavored to inform you as fully as possible of the condition in which I found Indian affairs, and of my action in relation thereto, as well as proposed plans for the future. I deem a repetition of these matters to be unnecessary, and shall confine this report to a general account of the location and character of the several reservations, the number and condition of the Indians thereon, and of farming operations during the year.

I accompany this with sketches of the four reservations within my superintendency, from which you can form a general idea of their situation and extent, the position of the improvements, &c.

Please find, also, a statistical report of farming operations, as required by your circular of January 11, 1862, and a report of the number of Indians, &c., as required by circular of June 21, 1861. As regards the latter, I regret to state that I am unable to furnish any replies to the questions in that circular, from four to eleven inclusive, as nothing of any consequence has been done toward the education or religious instruction of the Indians. Of affairs in general, I am able to say that, in consideration of all the circumstances, and of the difficulties that met me upon assuming charge of the superintendency, they are prosperous, and progressing satisfactorily.

The condition of Indian affairs in the counties of Humboldt, Klamath, and Trinity most earnestly demanded my attention upon entering upon the discharge of my duties. This section of the country had been cursed for years with a destructive Indian war, that had well-nigh ruined its business interests, and promised to end only in the extermination of the Indians. A vigorous campaign, accompanied by great loss of life, had been waged during the past year, and the Indians, though severely dealt with, were still unsubdued, but,

through the efforts of the district commander, had ceased hostilities and came into Hoopa valley, the home of most of the warriors, where, with their arms still in their possession, they were waiting some action on the part of the government toward establishing a treaty.

It had been the hope of the people of this section, as well as the military authorities, that these Indians might be removed to some point south of San Francisco, as sad experience and a knowledge of their character convinced all that they would not remain on any reservation unless its natural situation rendered it utterly impossible for them to return. In this hope I earnestly shared, and in letters to the department urged in the strongest terms that such a course be adopted; but permission to carry out this policy having been denied it only remained to adopt the next best course, and I at once proceeded to Hoopa valley to treat with the Indians. Of my action there, resulting in the establishment of a reservation in Hoopa valley, and the surrender of their arms by the Indians, you were fully advised in my letter of the 29th ultimo. I am confident that if my course be approved, and government act in good faith with the Indians, no further trouble will ensue. In this connexion I would suggest that when the improvements of the settlers are appraised, their farming implements, and such other articles as may be required on the reservation, be included and paid for out of the same appropriation. I urge this as a matter of justice to all concerned, for they will be needed in the cultivation of the land, and will be worthless to their present owners.

SMITH RIVER RESERVATION

Is situated in the valley of the same name, in the extreme northern part of the State, and about two miles from the coast. There are at present seven hundred and forty-five Indians at this agency, most of whom have been removed from the Bald Hills and the vicinity of Eel and Mad rivers, in Humboldt county. Their general condition is good, though they are suffering somewhat from lack of blankets and proper clothing, which I shall be able to supply upon the arrival of the expected shipment. There are twenty-eight Indian houses, made of sawed lumber, twelve by sixteen feet in size, which are good, comfortable buildings. These are occupied by the Humboldt Indians, while the Bald Hill and Bear River tribes live in rude huts of their own construction. The mortality among the latter is very large, and they must be provided with better shelter before the winter, and receive in future more care and attention.

The land on which the reservation is established is at present rented from different individuals at from four to five dollars an acre per annum for the land actually cultivated. The buildings are on the farm of D. E. Buell, which contains some eleven hundred acres, two hundred and twenty of which are cultivated. Upon this farm is quite a fine orchard, which will produce this season about a thousand bushels of apples. The land hired from other parties, and cultivated, amounts to about two hundred and sixty-one acres. The crops this year are very good, yielding all that will be required for the use of the Indians. I am not prepared to offer an opinion as to whether a reservation should be permanently established at this locality or not, as I have been unable to visit this place. I propose, however, to proceed there at an early day, and will then take some action in the matter.

ROUND VALLEY RESERVATION.

Of the location of this reservation, and the condition in which I found matters there, I advised you in my letters of June 1 and 30.

There are at present upon it some nine hundred and fifty Indians, who are well cared for, and apparently contented and happy.

Their winter houses are built of oak slats ten feet in length, merely laid together, and forming rude "campoodies," such as they lived in before they knew the whites. During the summer they prefer huts of brush. They seem to have received no encouragement in building more comfortable houses, though they deserve better ones, and I intend that they shall have assistance in erecting them as soon as the harvesting is completed. They still grind their wheat by hand, or, more properly, crush it between two flat stones; a small grist-mill would add greatly to their comfort. The health of these Indians has greatly improved under the care of Dr. Waller, and they are in all respects doing well. The agency buildings are in a bad state of repair, and will require considerable labor to render them tenantable. The crops at this reservation are very large; of grain and vegetables there is plenty and to spare. The fertility of the soil and the salubrity of the climate cannot be surpassed, while its singular isolation forbids its ever being desirable to the whites, and renders it peculiarly valuable for the purposes of an Indian reservation.

MENDOCINO RESERVATION.

Having recommended that this reservation be abandoned, I merely refer you to my letter of 30th June, and to the accompanying sketch, for information. The crops here are rather light, but from the abundance of fish, &c., the Indians are not likely to suffer, and, if it is found necessary, grain can be spared them from the reservation at Round valley.

TULE RIVER INDIAN FARM.

I have as yet been unable to visit the portion of the State known formerly as the southern district, but receive favorable accounts of the condition of affairs from the agent in charge. All the Indians who depend upon the department for subsistence have been removed to the Tule river Indian farm, where good crops have been harvested, and they are well provided for. Of the eight hundred Indians on this farm, about three hundred and fifty are of the Owen's river tribe, and all seem comfortable and satisfied. Their houses are built of posts put in the ground and covered with split boards, and are very comfortable.

This farm consists of twelve hundred and eighty acres of land, of which about three hundred are cultivable, and is owned by Mr. F. P. Madden, from whom it was rented by former Superintending Agent Wentworth. The crops are excellent this season, much better than on any farm in that section of the country, owing principally to the fact that the crop was sowed early, and to the exertions of the agent in charge in carefully attending it. I am confident that there need be no lack of food at this point. The climate of Tule River valley is generally considered rather unhealthy, but the proximity of the agency to the mountains (to which the Indians frequently resort) obviates all that is detrimental in the climate.

I have thus hastily noticed a few of the principal items connected with the service in my superintendency. I hope in my next annual report to be able to represent matters in a more favorable light. There is much room for improvement—a wide field before me in bettering the condition of the miserable beings intrusted to my charge, and establishing the reservation system upon a more thorough and satisfactory basis. To bring about such a result no efforts on my part shall be spared, and I trust I may receive the hearty co-operation of the department in the labor before me.

I remain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

AUSTIN WILEY,
Superintendent Indian Affairs

Hon. W. P. Dole,
Commissioner Indian Affairs.

Report of Indians on the reservation within the California superintendency, September 1, 1864.

Reservations.	Names of tribes.	Number.		
		Male.	Female.	Total.
Smith River	Humboldt and Eel River	160	180	340
Do	Mattole	16	29	45
Do	Bear River	14	19	33
Do	Bald Hill	163	164	327
Round Valley	Cou-cows and Yankee Hills	125	200	325
Do	Pitt Rivers	100	225	325
Do	Eukas	85	215	300
Mendocino *	Kianamaras	46	54	100
Do	Yo-sol Pomas	44	56	100
Do	Redwood	22	28	50
Do	Cam-el-lel Pomas	23	27	50
Do	Ki Pomas	65	85	150
Do	Co-ba-de-la Pomas			
Do	Cah-lah-tel Pomas	140	160	300
Do	She-bal-ne Pomas			
Tule River	Owen's River	.....	.....	350
Do	Tule River and others	.....	.....	450
Hoopa Valley	Various tribes, (about)	.....	.....	600
		1,003	1,442	3,845

AUSTIN WILEY,
Superintendent Indian Affairs, California.

* This number embraces all the Indians in the vicinity of Mendocino, including those off of the reservation proper, who are employed by white men.

Annual report of farming operations in the California superintendency, 1864.

Name of reservation.	Size of the reserve.	No. of acres cultivated by government.	No. cultivated by Indians.	Bushels of wheat raised.	Bushels of corn.	Bushels of oats.	Bushels of barley.	Bushels of peas.	Bushels of potatoes.	Bushels of sweet potatoes.	Bushels of carrots.
Smith River	481	452	.....	1,200	.....	4,000	.....	2,000	2,500	....	500
Round Valley	5,000	940	.....	10,000	6,000	2,000	3,000	400	1,000	....	3,000
Mendocino	25,000	250	30	.....	.....	6,000	900	300	1,500	....	.....
Tule River	1,280	185	75	3,300	400	.....	1,100	.....	400	900	.....
Total	31,761	1,827	105	14,500	6,400	12,000	5,000	2,700	5,400	900	3,500

Annual report of farming operations, &c.—Continued.

Name of reservation.	Bushels of beets.	Bushels of turnips.	Bushels of buckwheat.	Bushels of apples.	Bushels of beans.	Tons of hay cut.	No. of horses.	No. owned by Indians.	No. of mules.	No. of neat cattle.	No. of swine.	No. of chickens.
Smith River	100	400	50	1,000	.....	50	35	.....	1	149	100	82
Round Valley	2,000	.....	.....	.....	30	300	20	1	16	514	286	75
Mendocino	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	14	.....	1	47	.....	.....
Tule River	.....	.....	.....	.....	40	.....	29	100	43	.....	4	.....
Total	2,100	400	50	1,000	70	350	98	101	61	710	390	157

REMARKS.—But a small portion of the crops are yet harvested, and the amount of grain, &c., in the foregoing report is estimated as the probable yield.

I hereby certify that the above report is correct:

AUSTIN WILEY,
Superintendent Indian Affairs, California.

No. 36.

YREKA, *March 5*, 1864.

DEAR SIR: On the 14th of last month I held a council with the Modoc, Klamath Lake, Shasta, Scott's Valley, and Hamburg Indians, and formed a settlement with them, which is herewith enclosed.

This step may be somewhat irregular, inasmuch as the Oregon agency had received appropriations heretofore for their charge and maintenance; but the misunderstanding between Rogers, the sub-agent of Oregon, and the military, and the ill feeling that was growing up among the Indians, and being occasionally demonstrated by the Klamath Lakes and Modocs towards the whites, seemed urgently to call for an intervention to avoid war. Besides this, although the appropriations have uniformly been made to Oregon for the charge and care of the Shasta, Klamath Lake, and Modoc Indians, the former, the Shastas, inhabit entirely within the borders of California. The Klamath Lake Indians are about equally divided, as is also their land, by the State line, and the Modocs and their land are mostly in California. These tribes inhabit the country lying west of the Sierra Nevada mountains, and south of the Siskiyou mountains to the confluence of the Scott's and Klamath rivers, as follows:

The Hamburg Indians known in their language as the T-ka, inhabit immediately at the mouth of Scott's river, known in their language as the Otte-ti-e-wa river. The Scott's Valley Indians, known in their language as the Id-do-a, inhabit Scott's valley, above the cañon. The Yreka (a misnomer for Yeka—Shasta Butte) Indians, known in their language as the Ho-te-day, inhabit that part of the country lying south of Klamath river, and west of Shasta river. The Shasta Indians, known in their language as the We-o-how—it meaning stone house, from the large cave in their country—occupy the land east of Shasta river, and south of the Siskiyou mountains, and west of the lower Klamath lake. All of these Indians speak the same language, and were formerly under one chief (who lived in Scott's valley) and sub-chiefs, but for years past have been under separate chiefs, the former regal family having become extinct by sickness and casualities, about the time our white population first entered the country. They have since this—my settlement—elected a big chief, (Skoo-kum-tie,) called by us John, who is a smart, sober, and well-disposed Indian. Then, next east of the Shastas are the Klamath Lake Indians, known in their

language as the Okshee, who inhabit the country about the Klamath lakes, and east about half way to the Goose lake, to Wright lake, and south to a line running about due east from Shasta Butte. Then the Modocs, (or Moadoc, as the word is pronounced,) known in their language as the Ok-kow-ish, inhabit the Goose lake country, and are mostly within the State of California. These and the Klamath Lake Indians speak the same language, though under several chiefs. The Modocs are under Sconges, head chief, and Skitte-hon-ges, and other smaller chiefs, and the Klamath Lakes, under La Lakes and smaller chiefs.

The word Modoc is a Shasta Indian word, and means all distant, stranger, or hostile Indians, and became applied to these Indians by white men in early days from hearing the Shastas speak of them.

The range of the Siskiyou mountains, known in their language as the Mac-ki-a, forms the northern limits of the country of most of these tribes. The Klamath Lake and Modoc Indians number about fourteen hundred warriors, all well mounted on Indian ponies, and armed with guns, and are skilful marksmen; are large, active, and courageous Indians and would be formidable foes; and many of our straggling citizens in the early days of the country have fallen victims to them. The large number of miners and traders emigrating this season to the northern placers having either to pass through their country or make a circuit to Portland, the temptation of this so much the shortest route would necessarily expose many small and defenceless companies to sure destruction from these powerful bands of Indians.

All of these facts, I feel, justify my interference, and fortunately, from some little incidents of early days, they all had learned to both fear and respect me, and they readily assembled in council, and were evidently highly gratified at a restoration of peace among themselves and a good understanding with us. Since this arrangement, it has been proven by actual experience that they intend fully to comply with the terms of the compact. Their guns were all kept back on their visit to Yreka, after the treaty, and individual white men have passed out into their country and back without molestation or annoyance.

The chiefs La Lakes and Sconges wish me particularly to visit their country this summer. The Shastas, Scott's Valley, Yreka and Hamburg Indians are reduced, all told, to about two hundred, and their country is fully settled up by the whites without any compensation to them, but with occasional trifling aid from citizens they are enabled to take care of themselves, and have never been the recipient of any bounty or care from the government.

The land of the Modoc and Klamath Lake Indians is a high, cold plain, nearly on a level with the summit of the Sierra Nevada mountains, too frosty to raise cereals or roots with success, and fit only for grass. The country abounds in wild game and the lakes and streams in fish. The Indians make a good living and raise a great many horses, the snow, spreading over so large a surface, not falling deep enough to cover the herbage, and their stock finding good grazing all winter. On this whole plain, from Yreka east to the eastern slope of the Nevada mountains, it is a rare occurrence to meet with a fall of snow exceeding six inches, and then to lie but a few days, the great elevation and consequently cool surface not causing much evaporation, and that little is condensed and spread over a large extent of country; unlike the Sacramento valley and its surrounding mountains, the peaks and ridges of which condense and accumulate to great depth the humidity of the atmosphere of the warm valleys.

This upper country will not be wanted by white people for ages to come, except as a thoroughfare, (and this is now fully secured,) and unless rich deposits of mineral wealth should be found there, in which last alternative the Indians soon make room for the miners.

I am thus particular, so that you may be fully advised when legislating upon this subject, and hope, should Mr. Shannon desire it, you will let him peruse it.

I start in a few days to visit the Humboldt Indians, with a firm belief that I

can make a satisfactory accommodation with all these hostile bands that are now costing the government so much. Their country is but little needed by our citizens, and much of the difficulty arises from evil-disposed white men who reside among the Indians. The Klamath river, from the mouth of the Salmon river down, runs mostly through a close cañon, and is a very broken country, and had my predecessor allowed the Indians to care for themselves at the time of the great overflow, they would have taken to the mountains, and in a few days after the flood had subsided they would have returned to the river banks, and with fish have provided for their immediate wants, (as in fact two-thirds of them did and yet remain there,) and would have saved the government the heavy expense of their removal and subsistence at Smith's river. The great number of Indians inhabiting the Klamath and Humboldt countries, the dense redwood forests on the river bottoms, and the high, craggy, precipitous mountains back, would, to my mind, be a serious warning against any effort to remove them by military force, and, if undertaken, would cost the government as much as the great Florida war, and would be about equally procrastinated.

True, it could be accomplished; but is it advisable thus to expend the energies of our country upon an unnecessary enterprise, when we are rent with internal dissensions, and the whole power and treasure of the government is needed to restrain the suicidal hand of rebellion?

I am, sir, very respectfully, yours,

E. STEELE.

Hon. JOHN CONNESS.

OFFICE OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
Northern District of California, March 8, 1864.

SIR: Observing in yesterday's paper that an appropriation of $20,000 is about being made to effect a treaty and purchase the lands of the Klamath Lake, Modoc, and Snake Indians, I thought it advisable to furnish the department with what present knowledge I possessed of the country and Indians. This I could not better do than by forwarding a copy of a letter sent several days since to Hon. John Conness, which copy is herewith enclosed. The Snake Indians, or Shoo-shon-as, are a very numerous tribe, and of rather roving proclivities, traversing from the southeastern portion of Oregon, a part of Washington Territory, Idaho Territory, Nevada, and Utah Territories. I have met them as far down as southwest of Salt Lake City. A treaty with them, as in fact with all other Indians whose country is not required for immediate settlements, should be only for their good behavior, and the right of way and grazing, &c. In any case the principle of presents and stipulations for purchase should be avoided, as the presents only tend to impress the Indians with a belief of their superior powers and our cowardice, and whenever they desire a new outfit they will make an outbreak, with a view to a new treaty and further presents. I speak thus from actual experience. As for the question of purchase, that idea is incited in the mind of the Indian by white men, who desire to speculate out of both Indians and the government. The instalments, when paid, are soon squandered to white men, who follow in the footprints of the government agent with whiskey, tobacco, and trinkets, and the Indians, by it, find means to indulge their most pernicious habits.

The Indian, in his normal condition, has no knowledge or idea of proprietorship in the soil, and considers his right to consist in keeping others from occupying or owning in common with him any district of country if he has sufficient force to do so, and, further, to extend occasional levies on those surrounding him

The Snakes, being a very large tribe, go hither and you as they please, and meet with no checks north until they come to the Blackfeet, or south until the Apache country. They have not been known to come west over the Nevada mountains on any of these warlike excursions, though I have seen and talked with Snake Indians that had been to the Pacific ocean.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. STEELE,
Supt. Agt. Ind. Affairs, Northern Dist., California.

Hon. WM. P. DOLE,
Commissioner, Washington, D. C.

No. 37.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
Office of Indian Affairs, April 26, 1864.

SIR: I enclose for your information a copy of an act of Congress approved on the 8th instant, entitled "An act to provide for the better organization of Indian affairs in California."

In order to carry this act into effect, you have, at the instance of the congressional delegation from California, been appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, superintendent of Indian affairs for said State.

* * * * * * *

It has long been apparent to this department that the organization of the Indian service of California was very defective under the laws in existence prior to the passage of the act of the 8th instant, and it is to be hoped that this act, supported by the delegation from California, will result, as its title imports, in a "better organization." The immediate realization of this hope will, however, depend in a great measure upon the wisdom, prudence, and skill which, from representations made, will, I doubt not, be brought to bear by you in inaugurating the new policy; and in this view, it is proper that a few suggestions should be made based upon the past experience of this office.

You will observe that it is now proposed to establish not exceeding four reservations for the use of the Indians of California, from which all whites except government employés are to be excluded.

The proper location of these reservations will be among the first and most important duties arising under the new law; hence I am solicitous that you give this subject your immediate and careful attention, in order that the department may avail itself of your judgment in making the locations. There is no more fruitful source of difficulty than that occasioned by settlements of whites in the immediate vicinity of Indian reservations, and for this reason the law under consideration wisely provides that the new reservations shall be "as remote from white settlements as may be found practicable, having due regard to their adaptation to the purposes for which they are intended." I cannot too stongly urge the importance of this feature of the law. It will be difficult, and perhaps impossible, to find an isolated tract of country sufficient in area and well adapted to the purpose upon which settlements have not been made by whites; hence, it is further provided that the Secretary of the Interior may contract with such settlers, who may be lawfully upon the land selected, for the purchase of their improvements. The financial condition of the country imperatively enjoins upon all public officers the exercise of the most rigid economy, and for this reason the locations should be made so as to embrace the least possible number of improvements made by whites, that the liabilities arising under this feature of the law may not be unnecessarily large.

Another indispensable requisite to the success of the new policy is, that the

reservations shall be ample in extent, and shall contain a sufficient amount of arable and pasture land to enable the Indians to engage in agricultural and pastoral pursuits. You will observe, from a perusal of the law, that, to the extent of the number authorized, the present reservations may be retained, and may be enlarged to such an extent as may be necessary, in order to their complete adaptation to the purposes intended. I understand that at the Round Valley reservation there are arable lands lying adjacent and extending to the surrounding mountains, which are occupied by whites. It was to meet such a case as this that the provision just mentioned was incorporated in the law, so that in case that or other reservations similarly situated shall be retained, they may be enlarged so as to extend to the summits of the adjacent mountains, thereby precluding the possibility of whites establishing their settlements in the immediate vicinity. I do not wish to be understood as expressing an opinion in favor of Round valley, but simply mention that point to illustrate the object of the provision under consideration, and to express my views as to the kind or character of the boundaries which should be established for Indian reservations. Smith River reservation has also been represented as a very suitable point for a reservation, on account of its peculiar location and the facility with which natural boundaries for the same, of the kind indicated, may be established.

By the last section of the act all offices and employments connected with Indian affairs in California, not provided for by said act, are abolished. This will, of necessity, devolve upon you the duty of making such temporary appointments of special agents as may be indispensable to a proper regard for the wants of the superintendency and the public interests involved; such agents to act only until the reservations provided for can be selected and established. Owing to the great distance, and the length of time that must necessarily elapse in communications between you and this office, it is thought proper to request that you should name such number of persons as will be required for the several agencies hereafter to be established upon the reservations, and who, in your judgment, are qualified for the position of agent, by their prudence, wisdom, experience, and upright character. The names thus presented will be submitted to the congressional delegation from your State, and, if they concur in your recommendations, will be presented to the President with a request that they may be appointed. In selecting persons for recommendation, you will, of course, understand that you are not precluded from considering the claims of agents who were in office at the time the new law took effect, and if you believe them faithful their experience may be of use to you.

In passing from the old to the new system, it is reasonable to anticipate that more or less confusion will arise; but it is hoped that prompt and prudent action will be taken by you to inaugurate the new system with the least possible delay. Your predecessors, or, rather, the late superintending agents, will be instructed to turn over to you all books, papers, records, and public property in their hands relating or belonging to the Indian department, and requested to give you such information as may be in their possession relative to the present condition and the immediate requirements of the Indian service in California.

In conclusion, I desire to assure you of the hearty co-operation of this office in all your efforts which shall, in its judgment, appear for the welfare of the Indians committed to your charge, and trust that your accession to the office of superintendent of Indian affairs will prove the beginning of a reformation in the conduct and management of our Indian relations in the State of California which will be at once creditable to you and beneficial to the Indians and citizens of your State.

In order that you may be advised of the general scope of Indian affairs in your superintendency during the past few years, I have this day caused to be mailed to your address the annual reports of this office to the Secretary of the Interior for the years 1861, 1862, and 1863.

I shall be pleased if you will communicate freely with this office upon such subjects, pertaining to Indian matters in California, as from time to time may arise, in order that the department may, to the fullest extent, avail itself, of your judgment, and that it may be made as thoroughly and minutely acquainted with their present and prospective conditions and requirements as may be found practicable. It is also desirable that, in submitting estimates for funds required for the use of the superintendency, you should specify with as much detail as practicable the objects for which the same are desired.

Very respectfully, &c.,

CHARLES E. MIX,
Acting Commissioner.

AUSTIN WILEY, Esq.,
Sacramento, California.

No. 38.

OFFICE SUPERINTENDENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
San Francisco, Cal., June 1, 1864.

SIR: I notified you on the 27th that I had filed my bond and entered upon the discharge of my duties; I also notified you that I had appointed a temporary special agent for that portion of the State formerly known as the southern district. In view of the fact that the property in the southern district is in so many different places, and government has no land there that may be called its own, I have directed the special agent to collect the property together and move it on the Tule River farm, which I find has been leased to Mr. Wentworth for a term of two years, commencing in July, 1863. I have also directed him to collect as many of the Indians from the vicinity of Fort Tejon and from the Tejon farm as practicable, and take them to the Tule River farm, which appears to be the only place in the district where anything is being raised for their subsistence, and the only place where they can live in peace. He is further instructed not to allow the Indians to suffer for food so long as there is anything at his command to feed them with. The mules and horses in that department he is instructed to drive to Round valley, if, in his judgment, the effects of the drought will endanger their lives during the season. At Round valley the feed is splendid, and they can be sent south again next winter, after the rains commence, in time to put in crops. Besides, it will cost nothing to keep them at Round valley. With the aid of the crop at the Tule River farm, and the recent rains in the extreme southern part of the State, I have reason to hope that the Indians there will not suffer much this season, or, at least, until such time as I can visit them and see to their wants in person. I am induced to the belief that there is no immediate danger of starvation among them, from a letter received by Colonel Curtis, commanding southern military district, bearing date of 22d ultimo, in which he says: "The Yumas and other bands along the Colorado river are as badly off as any of the Indians, and recent advices from that country state that the crop of mesquite, which is their principal reliance, will be large this year." Colonel Curtis is well posted in matters pertaining to the southern Indians. He also informs me that pretty much all the Owen's river Indians, which were moved to the Tejon reservation two years since, have left and returned to their old haunts; what few are left I will cause to be removed to the Tule River farm.

It is much to be regretted that government could not have held possession of the Tejon ranches for reservation purposes. It was originally the peaceable abode of many Indians, and having been taken possession of by the depart-

ment for a reservation, and having an immense amount of government money expended upon it in that capacity, it is certainly a hardship, not to use a harsher term, that the Indians should be driven from it to seek new abodes upon rented farms contiguous to white settlements, and their fine pasture lands and fields given over to the herds and laborers of him who expended the government money in improving the lands for the ostensible benefit of the Indians. I refer to E. F. Beale, who holds possession of the entire ranch under government patent. There is some little government property on the ranch yet, which Mr. Beale is modest enough to admit belongs to the Indian department. In charge of this, Mr. Wentworth has a supervisor and employé. I have directed all the property to be moved off, and both the men to be discharged. I am well convinced that, if such a thing be possible, government should own the Tejon ranch. There would be no difficulty in collecting all the interior Indians in that section of the State and subsisting them there; but as I am directed to have economy in view in selecting reservations, I can make no suggestions further than this, until I have visited that section, which will be as soon as I return from a trip north, perhaps in the course of two weeks.

Matters in the north, both on the reservations and off of them, with the exception of the districts where the Indians are hostile, are in better condition. This has been a fruitful season for the Indians there; clover, fish, and roots being abundant. Besides, there are good crops at Round valley and Mendocino, which will go far towards subsisting them next winter. I was up that way some weeks since, and thought things looked well. I will, however, give you further details when I have made an official visit and received the property. Before making an official visit to Round valley, I may as well inform you that my mind has long since been made up that nature intended that valley for a reservation. Its location in the heart of an Indian country, the fertility of its soil, its immense natural resources for Indian food, its remote locality—entirely without the reach of white men or white settlements, (providing government should own the whole of it)—all go far towards recommending it as the only suitable place in the northern part of the State adapted for such a purpose. I presume the department has been advised from time to time by my predecessors of the condition of things there, of the annoyance of settlers who have claims and improvements in the valley, and of their defiant attitude and open hostility to the government. In a word, steps should be taken at once by the department to have a survey of this valley made by the surveyor general, and settlement made with the white settlers, as is provided for in the consolidation act of April 8, 1864. I believe the valley, or part of it, has been surveyed, but it would be well to have the work done over, so that I may be posted as to the boundaries. Twenty-five thousand acres would cover all the valley and enough of the surrounding mountains to preclude the possibility of a white man getting a piece of land on which he could live within twenty-five miles of the valley.

Upon this reservation, if what I have suggested be carried out, all the Indians south of Eel river and west of the Sacramento valley range of mountains, including the valleys of Ukiah and Russian river, would willingly go if they could be provided with food and shelter, and not be molested by white men. The Indians on the Smith River and Mendocino reservations could likewise be removed to Round valley. They are much the same class of Indians as those in the vicinity of Round valley, and are not considered dangerous or hostile. These, however, will remain where they are until the crops on the Mendocino and Smith River farms are gathered and eaten, and provision made for their reception at Round valley, as above indicated. A bad feeling exists between Mr. Melinday, supervisor at Round valley, and Captain Douglass, the commanding officer of the military. I will cause the removal of the supervisor when I go up, and appoint a special temporary agent in his place, so

that the Indian and military departments may not be inimical to each other. Mr. Bryson, at Smith river, and Mr. Whipple, at Mendocino, it is my intention to retain, if I find matters under their charge as I have reason to expect.

It might be well for me to mention here, that there is a large number of Indians between Smith river and Round valley that I have not included among those that could be kept upon the Round Valley reservation, or any other reservation north of San Francisco. I refer to the Klamath, Redwood, and Trinity Indians, with whom we now are at war. At present, I will not go into details concerning the nature and numbers of these Indians, but will simply say a reservation must be provided for them south of San Francisco, from whence there is no chance of return. I did hope, for this purpose, the government would have favorably received the proposition to place them upon the Santa Catalina island, but I have been informed by Mr. Conness that the department does not favor the project. At present there are about three hundred of these Indians prisoners at Humboldt bay, held and fed by the military department. These are a class of Indians that cannot be turned loose; neither can they be sent to either one of the reservations north, which would be just the same as turning them loose, as bitter experience, in times gone by, has proved. In view of this, I have induced General Wright to order the commanding officer of that district to hold them until such time as your department, through my earliest efforts and suggestions, shall provide a place and transportation for them south. My residence has been among those Indians since I was a mere boy, and I have suffered from their hostilities. My experience enables me to assert positively that no means can be devised which will bring peace to that distracted district, except the removal of the Indians to some point south of San Francisco. Our great misfortune has been in the management of Indian affairs in the north; that our military commanders and superintendents have labored under the delusion that these Indians might be kept and treated on the northern reservations, the same as others. Acting under this belief in 1858, Mr. Henly removed nine hundred to Mendocino, and in 1860 Mr. Hanson removed eleven hundred to Smith river. I presume it is safe to say that not one of those Indians remained where they were placed longer than two months; all returning to their old haunts, as was well known would be the case by the settlers. It cost the government not less than $200,000 to catch them, and they came back doubly imbittered against the whites, and more positively hostile than before. The military operations are progressing well there, and I am anxious to be able to co-operate as soon as possible.

This letter may seem somewhat out of place, as I have not yet made an official visit to the reservation; but as I have been requested to communicate freely with the department, I have thrown out these suggestions from facts within my knowledge, and, through them, I trust the department may gather some stray shadows of what my policy in this department will be. Of course I can say nothing of the condition of affairs on the reservations until I have visited them; neither can I make any estimate for funds, further than for salaries, for which the law provides. There should also be a transportation fund, but I can set no figure, for I cannot tell how many Indians can be removed within the year.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

AUSTIN WILEY,
Superintendent Indian Affairs.

Hon. CHARLES E. MIX,
Acting Commissioner, Washington.

No. 39.

OFFICE INDIAN AFFAIRS,
San Francisco, Cal., June 4, 1864.

SIR: In a communication addressed you from this office on the 1st instant I informed you that there were about three hundred prisoners (Indians) held at Humboldt bay, and gave the reason why they could not be placed on any of the northern reservations. Since then two hundred more prisoners have been taken, and more will be brought in soon. It is of the utmost importance that these prisoners be removed at the earliest practicable day, and as several months must necessarily elapse before a reservation could be located by the department under the provisions of the recent act of Congress, would it not be well for the department to direct me to provide a temporary home for them somewhere south of San Francisco—somewhere near the military reservation about San Pedro, or on Catalina island? We could not well take them from off the coast now because of the expense of transportation.

The commanding officer either at San Pedro or Catalina would furnish a guard for them, but they would have to be fed through my department after I had taken charge of them. Another salutary effect which would be produced by this move would be to assure the people and the troops, who have long suffered by these Indians, that a step had at last been taken in the right direction to relieve them.

Your earnest consideration of this subject is requested, and if favorably considered, transportation and subsistence must be provided. As yet I have not a dollar, nor will I have until I receive it from Washington.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

AUSTIN WILEY,
Superintendent Indian Affairs.

Hon. W. P. DOLE,
Commissioner Indian Affairs.

No. 40.

OFFICE INDIAN AFFAIRS,
San Francisco, Cal., June 30, 1864.

SIR: I arrived here on the 26th, after a visit of two weeks to Round valley and Mendocino. I reached Round valley on the 15th instant, and met Mr. Steele there, as per agreement, on the 18th. We proceeded to take an inventory of the property, and completed it by the 20th, the result of which will more fully appear when receipts for the same are forwarded to your department. I beg to say, however, that I receipted for a great many articles which are utterly worthless, and which seem to have passed from the hands of one superintendent to another to swell the list of property, and make some showing for the disbursement of funds which have gone through their hands. Pretty much all the farming implements and tools, besides being old and in a worn-out condition, seem to have been refuse goods in the first place, and were disposed of to the government in the absence of any other purchaser. In this list of worthless property I do not include purchases made under Mr. Steele's administration, for really although the list look large, there is no personal property on the reservation, aside from the stock, of much value except that purchased by him, and I shall expend all such as is worthless in my reports during the year. I found the crops in excellent condition, with a fine prospect for an abundant yield—enough, indeed, to feed all the Indians there, or that may come there, for the next twelve months. My only fear is, that we may not be able to save

it all, but I made the best arrangements I could by purchasing lumber and employing men to build granaries to do so. I found the stock all in good condition; but the mules and horses, except a few of the latter, are old and worthless. The cattle and hogs are in good condition, but much scattered. I have no knowledge as to the correctness of the number for which I receipted, but was governed, as I could only be, by Mr. Steele's receipt, less the expenditure. It shall be my first care, when the harvest fields are cleaned, to get up what can be found, and ascertain as nearly as possible what the government owns. The Indians there are all in excellent condition and spirits. There is plenty of corn and grain to feed the squaws and children till the crops are gathered. To the field hands, of which we can turn out about two hundred, we feed beef once a day while they are at work, giving them vegetables and corn beside. We can get along with the goods we have on hand for clothing until New York shipment arrives. I found a bad state of feeling existing between Captain Douglas, the commanding officer at Fort Wright, and the officers and employés on the reservation. Without going into any details concerning the troubles, I simply pass it by, saying that I brought about amicable relations between the military and Indian department in the valley, by removing the supervisor and such of the employés as had taken part in the ill feeling. I appointed a young man, Saul M. Ferran, temporary special agent for the reserve; gave him strict instructions in writing relative to his duties, and invested him with full power, hrough Captain Douglas, to have them obeyed. He is a stranger to me, and was one of Mr. Steele's employés. He is a quiet, intelligent young man, and I feel that I can trust him. The settlers there are all extremely anxious concerning the intention of the government relative to the purchase of their improvements. I informed them that I had already recommended the department to take preliminary steps for the purchase of their improvements, in order that Round valley may be had for the exclusive use and benefit of the Indians. Colonel Henly, former superintendent, called to see and talk with me on the subject. He is the ruling spirit among the copperhead settlers in the valley, and of course knows more of the situation of the original lines than any other man; indeed, I think more than he would care to tell. He talked very fair to me, however, and proffered me his influence among the settlers in the purchase of their improvements. I think the purchase can be made without much trouble and on reasonable terms. In regard to the government at once taking steps to possess itself of Round valley for reservation purposes, I have nothing to add to my letter of June 1. Instead, however, of confining the limits of the reserve to a certain number of acres, if there is no law of Congress to interfere, I would respectfully refer the department to the report of Mr. Steele, in Report of Commissioner of Indian Affairs, 1863, page 402, concerning metes and bounds of reservation, in which I fully concur. Mr. Steele and myself had a consultation in regard to the matter there, and this was our conclusion.

MENDOCINO RESERVE.

We arrived at the Upper or Bedahto station on the 22d; there we found Mr. Whipple in charge, the Indians well satisfied, and enough to eat. The crop there is by no means promising, the vegetables having died out for want of rain, and the grain looking sickly. However, I trust there will be enough to last as long as the department will need it for reservation purposes. I reappointed Mr. Whipple and placed him in charge. At the Bald Hill station we found a few Indians, say thirty, with Mr. Stebbens and family in charge. No change was made there. The Indians are well satisfied, and have good treatment and enough to eat.

At the "Old Headquarters," at the mouth of the Nooga, I found things in a somewhat dilapidated condition. Nearly all the houses were occupied—some by

former employés, some by butchers, and some by whites and Indians promiscuously. Here was located the physician for the reservation, Dr. Coxhead. He was convenient to the calls of mill-men and others down the coast, but not in a good place for the Indians on the reservation. As there is little or no sickness there, I discharged the doctor, and directed Mr. Whipple to box up the medicines and move them to the Upper station, administering the medicine himself when needed. I further directed Mr. Whipple to lease the place, Lower Headquarters, to some *one* man who would take care of the property, and give him possession of the whole of it. The Indians that were idling about there I instructed him to move to the Upper station and put them to work, and see that they remained there. On this reservation, as at Round valley, the character of personal property is poor indeed; in fact, almost entirely exhausted. The farming implements are not worth putting in a report at all. Mr. Whipple assures me that he would not have been able to get the crop in last spring had he not used his own and borrowed teams and ploughs. He has nothing whatever to harvest with, but I will send up some sickles, cradles, and rakes, in time to save the crops. So that you may form an idea of the value of the personal property there, which looks so well on paper, I will say that I do not believe $1,500 could be realized to-day for every head of stock and every piece of personal property on the reservation. I trust, therefore, that the department will lose no time in ordering such portions of this reservation surveyed as will be likely to find purchasers, much of the land being entirely worthless; the Bedahto, or Upper station, the Bald Hill station, and Lower Headquarters, being all that a market could be found for at present. These three stations embrace, perhaps, 1,500 acres of land which might be sold. The Noyo mill, the property of Mr. A. W. McPherson, a gentleman of this city, is also upon the reserve. For a few acres, embracing the mill property, Mr. McPherson would pay a handsome price, and if not inconsistent with law, I would suggest that such a survey be made, and have the land appraised by disinterested parties and sold to him. I offer this simply as a suggestion, as the department is doubtless aware that he was permitted to build the mill there under the superintendence of Colonel Henly, and it seems now that it would be unjust to place the property in open competition between him and other parties by the sale of the land on which it stands.

General Wright informs me that the hostilities in Humboldt, Klamath, and Trinity counties may now be considered virtually closed. In addition to the 500 prisoners which he now holds at Humboldt bay, the commanding officer informs him that pretty much all the Indians, including the hostile ones, are ready to surrender. He fully agrees with me in regard to the necessity of placing them somewhere south of San Francisco, and suggests Catalina island as the proper place. He will hold and feed them until the department is heard from, in answer to my request in the premises.

The financial department of the institution under my charge is somewhat unsettled. Mr. Wentworth went out in debt. Mr. Steele has a little money, but does not feel authorized to turn it over to me. I know nothing of the appropriation, nor when any of it will be along. I have no directions how to proceed or to remedy such a state of affairs. Some things, for the safety of the crops and good of the service, I have been compelled to buy. I have been using my own money to meet emergencies, defray travelling expenses of self and agents, until I find the "demand more than equal to the supply." But I will never importune the government for money. I shall endeavor to render a faithful account of what is appropriated, and not run the department in debt. I would as soon occupy a berth in Libby prison as to be dogged the way Henly and Hanson are for old debts; and in this connexion, I beg of the department not to make it my duty to settle or pay any old accounts under former superintendents. Mr. Steele is an excellent man for such business, and should be retained and charged with that responsibility.

Your letter of May 26, with instructions concerning clothing to be shipped, is received and will be attended to.

Also, letter of May 23, concerning annual reports, which will be strictly adhered to.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

AUSTIN WILEY,
Superintendent Indian Affairs, California.

No. 41.

OFFICE INDIAN AFFAIRS,
San Francisco, California, July 11, 1864.

SIR: I have the honor to inform you that all the Indians on the Tejon farm and in the vicinity of Fort Tejon, some two hundred in number, have been removed from there to the Tule River farm.

The Indians at Tejon were reported to me as being in a very bad condition and suffering for food. Having no means of subsisting them there, I ordered their removal to Tule river. They left Fort Tejon on the 6th of this month.

Mr. G. S. Hoffman, special agent at Tule river, informed me, under date of June 24, that the harvesting had been completed, and yielded 70,000 pounds of barley and 200,000 pounds of wheat, which, with the crop of beans and potatoes, will be an abundance to subsist the Indians now on the farm, or likely to be placed there, for the present season.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

AUSTIN WILEY,
Superintendent of Indian Affairs.

No. 42.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
Office Indian Affairs, July 9, 1864.

SIR: I have received your letters of the 1st and 4th ultimo in relation to the affairs of your superintendency.

I am informed by these letters that there are some five hundred Indian prisoners held by the military authorities at Humboldt bay, and that more will be brought in soon. You also state that "several months must necessarily elapse" before a reservation can be located under the recent act of Congress, and suggest that you be directed to provide a temporary home south of San Francisco, near the military reservation at San Pedro or upon Catalina island.

At this distance, I am unable to perceive the reason requiring several months for the location of a reserve under the provision of the recent law for the reorganization of Indian affairs within your State, and especially in this case with reference to that portion of the State heretofore known as the northern district. The statements of former superintending agents, without exception, are to the effect that Round valley, by its peculiarly isolated position, the extent of its arable land, and its close proximity to rivers and to the mountains, affording a fair supply of fish and abundance of game, is most admirably adapted to the purpose, and is of sufficient capacity to accommodate a majority of the Indians of that portion of the State. In these views I am led, by expressions contained in your letter of the 1st ultimo, to believe that you concur. I assume, then, that nothing remains to be done, so far as the permanent establishment of this reserve

is concerned, except the negotiation with settlers *rightfully* there for the purchase of their claims, and a proper defining of its boundaries. In advance of even these preliminary arrangements, I see no reason why the number of Indians on the reservation may not be almost immediately largely increased.

I presume that ere this reaches you you will have received instructions relative to negotiations with the Indians of northern California and southeastern Oregon, and I trust that you and Superintendent Huntington, who is associated with you, will find it convenient to enter upon the discharge of this duty with but little delay. I feel very sanguine that the result of this negotiation will, to a very great extent, if not entirely, remove all occasion for a further prosecution of military operations against the Indians in the northern part of the State. As at present advised, I cannot consent that you should relieve the military authorities of the care and subsistence of the Indians now held by them as prisoners. It has ever been customary for the War Department to provide for the necessities of their prisoners during the continuance of hostilities. When the Indians shall have been subdued by military force, or induced to submit by peaceable negotiation, I apprehend that but little difficulty will be encountered in securing their concentration upon the Round Valley reserve, or upon such other reservation as I hope to learn will then have been established. Until that time there is no appropriation at the disposal of this department which is specifically applicable to defraying the expense of feeding and providing for Indians in military custody; and although the expense might be defrayed from the general appropriation for your superintendency, yet the amount appropriated is so limited, when considered with reference to the ordinary demands, that it will require the utmost prudence and economy to confine expenditures absolutely required within its limits. Liabilities have heretofore been incurred for the Indian service in California, (sometimes with, but more frequently without, authority from this department,) relying upon the future action of Congress for their payment. This practice, more than all others, has served to paralyze our efforts in behalf of the Indians and bring the service into disrepute, and I cannot too strongly impress upon you the importance of hereafter creating no liabilities for which provision has not been made. The same objection applies with equal force to the proposed removal of the Indians now in custody, and those that may hereafter be captured, to a point south of San Francisco, "near the military reservation about San Pedro or on Catalina island;" and were this not the case, my information is such that I feel assured such a movement, aside from the great expense involved in the removal, and in subsisting the Indians after their arrival, would be very unwise on our part, and exceedingly disastrous to the Indians.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. P. DOLE, *Commissioner.*

AUSTIN WILEY,
Sup't Indian Affairs, San Francisco, California.

No. 43.

OFFICE OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
San Francisco, California, August 2, 1864.

SIR: Yours of July 9 is received. You say "at this distance I am unable to perceive the reason requiring several months for the location of a reserve under the provisions of the recent laws," &c. Section second of the act of April 8 authorizes the President to set aside four tracts of land for the use and benefit of the Indians, "to be located as remote from white settlements as may be found practicable," &c., "at least one of which shall be located in what has

heretofore been known as the Northern district." If I fully understand, by the law and from the reading of your instructions of April 26, my primary movement should be to locate a reservation. I left nothing undone in regard to locating Round valley, of which you were fully informed by my letter of June 1 and June 30.

As I had not fully determined to locate more than one reservation in what has heretofore been known as the Northern district, I trust you will see the reason why some time is required.

The receipt of your letter of to-day, declining the proposition to allow the hostile Indians to be removed south, leaves me but one alternative—that is, to locate a reservation in Hoopa valley or Trinity river, where these Indians reside. A long interview with General McDowell, yesterday, at which Colonel Black, the recent commander of Humboldt military district, was present, encourages me to take this step.

The hostile Indians, with whom we have been so long at war, live principally in Hoopa valley. The warriors, some seventy-five in number, are now there, with arms still in their hands, waiting to see what is to be done. Hoopa valley is about five miles in length and two in width, with Trinity river in the centre. The improvements of settlers there can be bought cheap, and there is sufficient arable land to raise plenty of food for all the Indians in the valley and vicinity. A portion of the prisoners at Humboldt bay I will remove to that place, if I can make satisfactory arrangements with the settlers, and a portion to Round valley.

I regret that the statements of the former superintending agents should induce you to think that these hostile Indians could, either by being subdued or by treaty, be kept on any of the northern reservations. As my statement in regard to the failure of former superintendents to accomplish this does not seem to be sufficient evidence of its impracticability, I respectfully ask that you seek information from Colonel H. M. Black, who has recently been in command of that district, and who leaves for West Point to-morrow. General Wright, and his successor, General McDowell, fully concur with me in the opinion that the policy of making the attempt to move the hostile Indians, unless they can be taken south of San Francisco, is suicidal. I may be able to make some terms with them by allowing them to remain where they are, and giving them possession of the improvements in the valley, and for this purpose I leave to-day, and will advise you of the result of my mission at the earliest practicable moment.

General McDowell and myself are both at a loss to know precisely how to proceed under instructions. He does not feel authorized to issue rations to Indians under his orders, (to the commissary,) and I am informed that, "as at present advised, you cannot consent that I should relieve the military authorities of the care and subsistence of the Indians now held as prisoners."

The treaty of which you speak, with the Indians of northern California and northern Oregon, and which you feel sanguine "will, to a great extent, if not entirely, remove all occasion for a further prosecution of military operations against the Indians in northern California," cannot possibly have any effect upon the military operations now in progress in the Humboldt district. The Klamath Lake and Modoc Indians are distant several hundred miles from the Indians in this district, and are as entire strangers to each other as the Cherokees and Flat Heads.

General McDowell is taking a lively interest in Indian matters on this coast, and is anxious that I should concentrate the Indians somewhere, as far as is possible, so that he may draw his troops closer together.

I have asked him to request the Secretary of War to order Colonel Black to Washington soon after his arrival at West Point, on which occasion you will see and converse with him, and learn more in one hour by talking with him

than I could write you in a week concerning the hostile Indians of the north. He will inform you, from personal knowledge and experience, that the Trinity and Humboldt Indians could not be kept at Round valley.

Matters in my superintendency are flourishing. I am harvesting the crops in good shape; the Indians are gaining their shattered health, and recovering from loathsome disease. I am giving them plenty to eat—a system of managing reservations entirely new to most of them. I shall have plenty to feed them through the winter on the reservation at present under my control.

In locating the new one at Hoopa, I will be compelled to buy food, but there will be little expense attending their transportation.

Be assured I shall do what I think is best, both for Indians and the government, and I feel satisfied that my transactions will receive your fullest indorsement, when you fully comprehend them, which I am aware is difficult at so great a distance.

I remain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

AUSTIN WILEY,
Superintendent Indian Affairs, California.

Hon. W. P. DOLE,
Commissioner, Washington.

No. 44.

OFFICE OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
San Francisco, California, August 29, 1864.

SIR: On the 2d ultimo I informed you that I would start for the north for the purpose of making some kind of a settlement with the hostile Indians in the Humboldt military district. The headquarters for the Indians who have been engaged in the war in that portion of the State for five years past is Hoopa valley, on the Trinity river. I arrived there on the 10th ultimo, and found most of the hostile Indians in the valley, with their guns still in their hands, waiting my arrival

They had been induced to come in by the officers commanding the district, under promise of protection until terms could be arranged; but so cunning were they, and so suspicious of white men, that they kept most of their guns hid, and were constantly on the alert, ready to break to the mountains in case any effort should be made to remove them to a reservation. They protest that they prefer death or starvation in the mountains to removal.

I found among the leaders, and those having the most influence, young men, those that I had known as boys, most of whom have had more or less experience among white men as packers, herdsmen, farmers, &c. They all speak English and are intelligent. They make dangerous enemies, but I have every reason to believe they will comply with every obligation they have subscribed to if I keep my faith with them. The old Indians used their influence against giving up guns, and protested that I would lie to them, as other agents had done; but the influence is now all in the hands of the younger or "second crop" Indians. They are the ones to be conciliated; peace with them secures peace with all. Enclosed you will find copy of a treaty I proposed, and which they finally accepted. From the 16th to the 21st they were busy in delivering up their guns and pistols, many of them being hid out miles from the valley. On the 22d I issued the notice marked B, called a meeting of the settlers, and made known to them what terms I had offered the Indians to secure peace. They were all well satisfied, with, perhaps, the exception of two or three whose associations have been exclusively among the Indians. Several of the settlers

will leave their places this fall, trusting to the government to pay them for their improvements.

The title to the whole of the lands in the valley is vested in the government, and as the improvements only are to be purchased, a very large sum will not be required. A good flouring mill and a fine saw-mill are there. The valley is beautifully located, surrounded by high mountains, well watered, with land enough in cultivation to feed all the Indians that are there or that may come there. Trinity river affords them fish during the spring and fall season, and the mountains on either side abound with acorns, berries, seed, &c.

At present there are about six hundred Indians in the valley. I appointed L. C. Beckwith a temporary special agent there at the request of the Indians themselves. I authorized him to assist them in building new houses, (their old ones having been burned during the war,) and to incur such expense as was absolutely necessary in preparing shelter for them before winter set in.

Enclosed please find a rough sketch of the valley, which, without being accurate in detail, will give you some idea of its situation and the location of the improvements.

I propose to take the whole of the valley and to the summit of the mountains on each side, which is about five miles. There are no improvements upon the proposed reservation excepting those within the valley.

I trust my action will be approved, and that no time will be lost by the department in having the improvements appraised. We shall want to commence ploughing there in November for our next year's crop, and the sooner the citizens and Indians know that the valley is to be the property of the latter, the better it will be for all concerned.

Soliciting your earliest attention to this matter, I remain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

AUSTIN WILEY,
Superintendent of Indian Affairs, California.

Hon. WILLIAM P. DOLE,
Commissioner.

Treaty of peace and friendship between the United States government and the Hoopa, South Fork, Redwood, and Grouse Creek Indians.

ARTICLE I.

SEC. 1. The United States government, through Austin Wiley, superintendent of Indian affairs for the State for California, by these presents doth agree and obligate itself to set aside for reservation purposes for the sole use and benefit of the tribes of Indians herein named, or such tribes as may hereafter avail themselves of the benefit of this treaty, the whole of Hoopa valley, to be held and used for the sole benefit of the Indians whose names are hereunto affixed as the representatives of their tribes.

SEC. 2. Said reservation shall include a sufficient area of the mountains on each side of the Trinity river as shall be necessary for hunting grounds, gathering berries, seeds, &c.

SEC. 3. The United States government shall provide suitable clothing and blankets for the men, women, and children, which shall be distributed each year by the agent in charge.

SEC. 4. Suitable instructions shall be given the squaws to enable them to make their own clothing, take proper care of their children, and become generally efficient in household duties.

SEC. 5. An agent and a sufficient number of employés to instruct the In-

dians in farming and harvesting shall be appointed, to reside upon the reservation, and no other white men shall be permitted to reside upon said reservation, except such as are in the military service of the United States or employed in government service.

SEC. 6. A physician shall be appointed to reside upon the reservation, whose duty it shall be to minister to the wants of the sick and look to their health and comfort.

ARTICLE II.

SEC. 1. All Indians included among those subscribing to this treaty must obey all orders emanating from the agent in charge.

SEC. 2. No Indians belonging to either of the tribes herein enumerated shall go beyond the limits of said reservation without a written pass from the agent in charge. All so offending shall not be deemed friendly, and shall be hostile Indians.

SEC. 3. All Indians who have taken part in the war waged against the whites in this district for the past five years shall be forgiven and entitled to the same protection as those who have not been so engaged.

SEC. 4. All guns and pistols shall be delivered to the commanding officer at Fort Gaston, to be held in trust by him for the use and benefit of the Indians, to be used by them in hunting only, in such numbers and for such length of time as the agent may direct. All ammunition in their charge to be turned over to the agents and paid for at its actual value in Indian money.

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INDIAN RESERVATION NOTICE.

By virtue of power vested in me by an act of Congress approved April 8, 1864, and acting under instructions from the Interior Department, dated at Washington city, D. C., April 26, 1864, concerning the location of four tracts of land for Indian reservations in the State of California, I do hereby proclaim and make known to all concerned that I have this day located an Indian reservation, to be known and called by the name and title of the Hoopa Valley reservation, said reservation being situated on the Trinity river, in Klamath county, California, to be described by such metes and bounds as may hereafter be established by order of the Interior Department, subject to the approval of the President of the United States.

Settlers in Hoopa valley are hereby notified not to make any further improvements upon their places, as they will be appraised and purchased as soon as the Interior Department may direct.

AUSTIN WILEY,
Sup't Indian Affairs for the State of California.

FORT GASTON, CAL., *August* 21, 1864.

No. 45.

OFFICE OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
San Francisco, California, October 5, 1864.

SIR: I have just returned from a visit to Round valley, where business of importance suddenly called me.

It affords me pleasure to report that the affairs on the reservation at that place are in a most flourishing condition. As I predicted in former communication, the Indians on the different branches of Eel river, contiguous to that reservation, known as the "Eukas" and "Wylackies," are coming in continually and settling upon the reservation. Over two hundred came in while I was there,

and they say all the others will come in as soon as they can be made to know the difference between kidnappers and squaw-hunters and those whose duty and business it is to feed and protect them.

I never saw Indians more agreeably surprised than those Wylackies were, when they came in and found that they could have a home on the reservation. They went to work with a will, and are highly pleased with the prospects of food for the winter. We have an abundance of food there for all that may come, and I will *see that they get it.* The sanitary condition of all the Indians there is excellent, and I trust they will never again be found in the wretched condition they were in when I took charge of them. They are sadly in need of clothing, and I am at a loss to know what to do about it. Our clothing will not arrive from New York till late, and there is not enough then to supply the wants of half the Indians. There are many Indians in the State, not living upon reservations, who are sadly in need of clothing. It will be my object to collect them upon reservations during the winter. I can easily accomplish this if I have clothing, for I have the food.

You will see by my annual report that the number of Indians on reservations are far under the number which the department had reason to expect were being cared for. My report was correct at the time, but I am well convinced that my next annual report will show a large increase.

Not having heard anything from the department concerning the purchase of improvements and removal of settlers from Round valley, and the season for putting in crops advancing, I have rented a large farm adjoining the reservation, and taken possession of it. If, however, the improvements should be purchased within the year, the conditions are such that I will have no rent to pay.

I have notified General McDowell to-day that I am ready to relieve him of the prisoners held at Humboldt bay. Those among them belonging to the Wylackies, some three hundred and fifty, I will receive at Round valley without any fears of their running away. Those from the vicinity of Humboldt I will receive at Smith river, with some doubts as to their remaining there. We will be compelled to retain Smith river for another year. If, by that time, Hoopa valley has been fully established as a reservation, there will be no difficulty in moving those Indians there.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

AUSTIN WILEY,
Superintendent Indian Affairs, California.

Hon. W. P. DOLE, *Commissioner.*

No. 45½.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
Office Indian Affairs, October 3, 1864.

SIR: Your communication, dated August 29, 1864, enclosing a draught of the agreement made by you with the lately hostile Indians of the Trinity river, with the sketch of the situation of and settlements in the Hoopa valley, and the notice issued by you to the settlers, under date of ——, is received and duly considered.

From your description of the valley thus selected for a reservation, its fertility, and consequent capability to sustain the people proposed to be placed upon it, its isolation from the white settlements, and the willingness expressed by the Indians to acquiesce in the arrangements, and confine themselves to the locality selected, I am induced to approve of your action, and trust that great good will result to the Indians, as well as to the whites, by this close of an

expensive course of hostilities, and the consequent concentration of the Indians at a point where they can be controlled, and where measures may be adopted to improve their condition. I return herewith a copy of the agreement, as forwarded by you, with certain additions, suggested by the Secretary of the Interior, the document in this amended form meeting with his approval.

The relations of the government of the United States to the Indians of California do not contemplate treaties with those Indians, to be submitted by the President to the Senate for confirmation; but as it is deemed advisable to have the chiefs and leading men of the tribes in question subscribe their hands to a document which shall fully commit them hereafter, you will, after explaining to them the nature of the additions or alterations now suggested, as being intended solely for their benefit, cause a copy to be signed by them, and forward it to this office.

Under the provisions of section 2 of chapter 48 of the laws of 1864, you will notice that, before payment can be made for any improvements made by white persons lawfully upon lands which it is deemed necessary to set apart for the pndians, in the establishment of the four authorized reservations, a fair valuation of the said improvements must be made, and contracts entered into for the purchase of the same; which valuation and contracts must be reported to and approved by Congress and an appropriation made for payment. In consequence of the great distance of your field of labor, and the length of time occupied in communicating by letter, and in order that the arrangement with the Indians may as soon as possible be consummated to the satisfaction of all parties, upon consultation with the Secretary of the Interior I am directed to authorize you to appoint not exceeding three discreet persons, at a compensation not to exceed five dollars per day, besides their necessary travelling expenses, who are to proceed without delay to make a just and fair valuation of the improvements referred to, and to forward this report through you at the earliest day practicable. I cannot too strongly urge upon you the necessity of great care in the selection of these appraisers, who should be disinterested and honest men, capable of doing their business properly, and earnestly devoted to the interests of the government, while willing to do the settlers justice. I call your special attention to this point, not only from a general desire to impress upon you the necessity of economy in all of the operations committed to your charge, but because any appearance of extravagance in estimating the value of these particular improvements will, in all probability, result in a failure to receive the approval of Congress; and thus the whole arrangement, which now seems so favorable, will fall to the ground.

In order that there may be no misunderstanding on this point, and that the settlers may be prevented from making such an extravagant estimate of the value of their improvements as to defeat the proposed arrangement, you will take immediate occasion to caution them on this subject, and will instruct the appraisers appointed by you to inform the claimants that the approval by Congress of any contracts made with them, and the appropriation of funds to pay for the improvements, depend greatly upon their valuation appearing to be reasonable; and in order that the claims may be laid before Congress with greater clearness, and in better condition for approval, you will direct the appraisers to make their report in such detail as to individual cases as to enable members to form some judgment of the value of each item of the improvements.

The establishment of the Hoopa Valley reservation, if approved, of course contemplates the abandonment of that at Mendocino, as but four are authorized, and it is understood from your communication of later date than the one to which this is a special reply, that the Indians upon the latter reservation are to be removed this fall to Round valley.

You will please take special care in the description of the boundaries of the proposed reservation at Hoopa valley, so that its proper limits may be of record

in this office and the General Land Office, when approved by the President of the United States.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. P. DOLE, *Commissioner.*

AUSTIN WILEY, Esq.,
Sup't Indian Affairs, San Francisco, California.

NEVADA SUPERINTENDENCY.

No. 46.

TERRITORY OF NEVADA, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
Carson City, September 20, 1864.

SIR: On the 28th of July, ultimo, I had the honor to address to the department a brief communication principally in reference to the timber reserve and the saw-mill in the course of construction on the Truckee or Pyramid Lake reservation. It now becomes my duty to report to the department the operations of the Indian service of this superintendency for the past year.

Since I had the honor to submit my last annual report the Indians of this Territory have maintained an uninterrupted peace and quiet with the whites. No act of aggression or depredation on their part, with the exception of one instance of theft unworthy of mention, has been brought to my notice. I attribute their tranquillity during the past to the policy I have pursued since the commencement of my administration of affairs in this Territory, of keeping local agents in the different sections of country where the Indians mostly congregate and range, who acquire and exercise a wholesome and salutary influence over them by being constantly among or near them.

The beneficial effects arising from this system of local agencies can scarcely be reckoned in a pecuniary point of view. I have no doubt whatever that the small sums paid out in the way of salaries to the local agents has been a saving of ten times the amount, not alone to the best interests of the Territory, but to the government itself. The quiet and peace which has prevailed here has given an impetus to the growth and prosperity of the Territory, and to the development of its inexhaustible wealth in the precious and other mineral productions, unparalleled in former instances. While Colorado and other Territories have suffered or been threatened by Indian disturbances, ours has been steadily moving forward on the road of progress and prosperity, the result of peace and amity with all its different tribes.

The Indians of the Walker river and Pyramid lake countries are generally contented and happy. Their natural supplies of subsistence, though very much curtailed this year from the scarcity of snow last winter, and the long-continued drought of the spring and summer, will yet, I hope, be sufficient, with some small aid on the part of the government, to maintain them comfortably the coming winter.

Owing to these causes—scarcity of water and rain—I regret to state that the farming operations on the Truckee reservation have not resulted so favorably or beneficially as I anticipated; nevertheless, I hope a sufficiency of vegetables, &c., will be produced there to materially aid in the supply of the wants of the Indians of that locality. It is expected that the Indians of the Truckee and Walker rivers, in view of the short crops of seeds, roots, and pine nuts, will take and cure an extra amount of fish the present autumn for their winter and early spring supplies of subsistence.

As to the Indians of the Humboldt region, I regret to state that they are not quite so fortunate as those alluded to above in regard to the ampleness of the

productions of the country necessary to their subsistence. From Mr. John C. Burch, who for the last three years has had charge of that division of the Territory as local agent, I learn that the crop of seeds, roots, &c., upon which the Indians mainly subsist, is almost an entire failure, owing to the dryness of the winter and spring.

For a more full detail concerning the Humboldt county Indians I would respectfully refer the department to Mr. Burch's report to me, which I herewith transmit, and commend its suggestions to the consideration of the department.

The Shoshonees of the Great Basin, with whom I, in connexion with Governor Doty, of Utah Territory, concluded a treaty last fall, have remained ever since that period in a tranquil and peaceable condition. After the formation of the treaty with them I reoccupied, as I heretofore informed the department, the reservation, formerly located and used by the government, in Ruby valley, in the very midst of their country, and placed a local agent thereon. The policy of this act was, I am fully persuaded, not only a wise but a most judicious one. These Indians, previous to that time, were repeatedly in mischief, and once or twice were the cause of some trouble or disturbance with the settlers in that vicinity, and also to the Overland Mail Company. Since the making of the treaty they have been quiet, and have conducted themselves peaceably and commendably, and have strictly observed the articles of compact between the government and themselves. They confine themselves very much to the neighborhood of the reservation, and look up to the agent and those in authority with respect and reliance. They are now anxiously expecting presents, which will be distributed as soon as they are received here.

In June last I received a communication from the department, informing me that "goods to the amount of $4,600 for the Indians in Nevada" had been ordered in New York, and would be forwarded by the way of Great Salt Lake City. Subsequently I received a letter from J. B. Gordon, special agent, dated at New York, apprizing me that he had shipped the goods to the care of W. M. Albin, superintendent, &c., St. Joseph, Missouri, and O. H. Irish, superintendent, &c., at Salt Lake City. Since then I have heard nothing more of the goods, but suppose they will arrive here in the course of the month of October.

Nothing further has been done towards getting the mill on the Truckee reservation in motion since my communication of the 28th of July last; the water-wheel and machinery, already constructed and on hand, have been kept safely housed, and ready to be put together immediately on getting a sufficient supply of water in the river to set the mill at work. I cannot but express my regret and disappointment at this untoward result to my sanguine expectations when this improvement was commenced, and most sincerely hope that the ensuing season may be more propitious to this most beneficial undertaking.

I have expended no money, except the usual incidental expenditures, on the public account this year, other than for the construction of the mill, and the cutting, banking, and running the logs, of which I informed the department in my last report. For these objects I have not only expended the amount placed in my hands by the department, but have drawn very largely upon my own personal resources to facilitate the progress of the work, for all which I have proper receipts and vouchers.

On the 2d of June last I received a communication from the department, enclosing a letter from Andrew Reed, esq., in behalf of O. J. Reed, Josiah Hayes, and others, who claim to have the right to, and possession of, a certain portion of the Truckee timber reservation. In regard to this claim set up by Reed, Hayes, and others, I would inform the department that it is entirely inadmissible, and, as I truly believe, altogether unfounded in justice. These parties went upon the land and cut a large amount of timber, which now lies upon the ground gradually decaying. I gave them permission to remove the logs, but they have failed to do so. The only work they have done has been to cut down a particular species of timber and rive it, or portions of it, into shingles.

This is all they have done. They made no permanent improvements whatever. To admit the claim of these parties would seriously injure the reservation, and induce others to set up similar spurious claims, thereby giving much trouble and annoyance to the department and its officers in this Territory.

I will state, before closing this communication, that I have all my accounts and vouchers properly made out for the whole period of my superintendency; but owing to the loss of my memorandum book, which contained the dates and amounts of all the drafts received from the department, am unable to make up my accounts current for the several quarters embraced in that period of time.

The estimates of appropriation for the use of the Indians of this Territory, by the agent, Mr. Lockhart, are herewith transmitted, and attention respectfully invited thereto. They are extremely moderate, and I think the amount estimated will hardly be sufficient for the wants of this superintendency the next fiscal year. I also transmit herewith the annual report of Mr. Agent Lockhart, which will supply many items of information required by the department.

With high respect, your obedient servant,

JAMES W. NYE,
Governor and Sup't Indian Affairs, Nevada Territory.

Hon. J. P. USHER,
Secretary of the Interior, Washington, D. C.

No. 47.

TERRITORY OF NEVADA, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
Carson City, September 25, 1864.

SIR: Until my report was signed and sealed I forgot to mention the causes of delay in making it. They are these: For the last five weeks this Territory has been in considerable turmoil and commotion, owing to apprehended raids from avowed disloyalists from California and this Territory on the principal towns of the Territory, on the one hand, and riotous and unlawful proceedings of persons composing what is here called "The Miners' League," on the other. On two occasions I found it necessary to order out the military from Fort Churchill to the towns of Virginia and Carson, to be in readiness to suppress or prevent these anticipated troubles. A force of near three hundred cavalry is now on duty at Virginia, ready to meet any outbreak of the rioters, &c. I have also had to form companies of home guards in every town in the Territory, and arm them, to suppress or subdue unlawful violence. Had it not been for these causes, I assure you my report would have been forwarded nearly a month sooner. I trust this explanation will be deemed sufficient by the department.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAMES W. NYE,
Governor and Sup't Indian Affairs, Nevada Territory.

Hon. J. P. USHER,
Secretary of the Interior, Washington.

No. 48.

OFFICE OF INDIAN AGENT, NEVADA TERRITORY,
Carson City, August 29, 1864.

SIR: I have the honor to state that during the past year we have had entire peac with the Indians that rightly belong in this Territory. Some hostile

ribes from Oregon and Idaho have come into our Territory on the north, and committed thefts and some murders.

A company of soldiers from Fort Churchill has been sent out against them, but as yet the soldiers have not succeeded in punishing the guilty parties. The country being a mineral one, with the exception of a few valleys and river bottoms, entire peace with the Indians has been absolutely necessary to the development of it.

The Territory in gold and silver bearing quartz is fabulous in its extent and richness.

Gold and silver are discovered in many portions of the Territory among large bands of Indians who have recently had undisturbed possession of the country. These discoveries being known, miners move in and settle up the country in a very short time.

These miners drive away the game and cut down the pine-nut trees, upon which the Indians subsist. In this hurried manner of settling the country, of course many little difficulties arise. The mining interests have been of so much importance to the general government and the Territory, that every possible precaution has been taken to prevent an outbreak among the Indians, such as there was in 1860, which set the Territory back one year in its development.

It is perhaps worthy of mention that, during the interior settlements of mining regions in the Indian country, no serious trouble has occurred, nor have the overland mail or telegraph lines been disturbed in their course of four hundred miles in this Territory. The Indians during the past year, the winter being so mild, have subsisted quite well upon the natural products of the country, the pine-nuts being the first in importance—the fish next. Unfortunately, however, the pine trees are not bearing nuts this year.

What they have on hand and the dried fish I fear will not be sufficient for them to live upon during the coming winter; in many places, too, the Indians have no fish laid up for winter.

I would recommend for the Indians in the region of the Walker River reservation that $5,000 be expended in purchasing cattle, to be kept on the Walker River reservation, to be slaughtered this winter for destitute Indians. The grass is limited on the reservation by reason of the drought, yet it would support, very well, enough for that purpose.

The dry weather has prevailed over California so extensively that cattle could be bought there for a nominal sum.

The Indians on the Truckee reservation, with what will be grown there, will get along well enough I think. As the Indians in the eastern portion of the Territory are so numerous, and inhabit so important a section of country to be kept peaceful, and as the Territory is so extensive in its boundaries, being 600 miles long and 400 wide, I would earnestly recommend that a sub-agent be constituted to reside in the northeastern portion of the Territory to attend to the wants of the Shoshones, Tosowes, and the Indians of the Humboldt river.

I regret to say that the results of our first year's farming experiment will not be so favorable as we had expected some months past.

The department is no doubt aware that on this coast agricultural products are, for the most part, grown by irrigation.

The streams that irrigate the interior of this Territory take their rise in the Sierra Nevada mountains, and are fed during the spring and summer months by the snow melting on the mountains; the snow always heretofore being deposited in winter in sufficient quantity to cause the rivers to rise in spring and summer, in many places to overflowing.

Unfortunately for our farming interests, there was not enough snow deposited upon the mountains to cause the Truckee river to rise in the spring, but, on the other hand, kept falling. The portion of ground we are cultivating is three miles below the dam, which was made high enough and the mill-race dug deep

enough to take out water sufficient (in an ordinary season) to make a large power to run the mill.

The winter and fall were so dry that at no time could ploughing be done for sowing wheat or barley. In May there came a rain that softened the ground sufficiently to plough. I at once procured implements and seeds and began to plough and plant vegetables. The Indians, in the mean time, dug the ditch one mile and a half from the tail-race of the mill to the tract being cultivated. The ditch is three feet wide in the narrowest places, and in many places three and four deep. They prepared the ground for the plough, clearing it of "sage brush" and "greese wood." The Indians have shown a skill and disposition to work surpassing my expectation.

Early in June we had planted some six acres of vegetables, consisting of potatoes, beets, onions, beans, squashes, &c., &c., but the water came in so slowly that they have not done well. The amount of water that we were able to throw out by the dam, having to run so far through sand and parched earth, lost so great a per cent. before reaching the desired place that we could irrigate but few acres.

We have since been plowing, and have during this month sown turnips and rutabagas, which, we believe, with what water we can get out of the early fall rains, will make quite a crop. This want of water will probably never occur again, as there will be an opportunity hereafter to flume these sandy places in the ditch so as to prevent the absorption of water in the ditch, even should there ever occur so dry a season again.

In July the Truckee river got so low that the reservation became very unhealthful; so much so that the Indians all moved to the mountains, except a few of the best working ones, that we induced to remain and work.

These Indians are still at work, preparing the ground for fall or spring wheat and barley. The farmer was instructed to have his report ready so as to reach the department by the 1st of October. The report not being due yet, and the overland mail being stopped, I fear it will not reach its destination in time to be of use unless the overland service should be resumed by the 10th proximo.

I have the honor to be your obedient servant,

JACOB T. LOCKHART,
Indian Agent, N. T.

Hon. JAMES W. NYE,
Governor and ex officio Superintendent Indian Affairs,
Carson City, N. T.

No. 49.

OFFICE OF INDIAN AGENT, N. T.,
Carson City, September 6, 1864.

SIR: I have the honor to submit herewith my estimate of funds required for the service of the Indian tribes of this Territory for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1866.

In submitting this estimate I beg leave to say that I deem it expedient to ask the department for an increased appropriation over that asked for last year, for the reason that the Indian country is being settled up so rapidly, and thereby destroying the natural resources of the country, which at best are limited; and, from the best information we have gained as to the Indians in the northeastern portion of the Territory, it is evident that a much greater number of Indians inhabit there than has heretofore been regarded.

A great majority, if not all, of the Tosowes, or White Knives, and a large

portion of the Bannocks are in this Territory, that will require attention from the department next year, as their country is being prospected for mines. These tribes have no reservations.

Clothing for the different tribes in the Territory	$15,000
Incidental expenses for the Washoe tribe	2,000
Incidental expenses for the Pah-Utah tribe in purchasing provisions, &c., &c	7,000
Incidental expenses for the Shoshones, Tosowe, and Bannock tribes, for provisions, &c., &c	6,000
	30,000

I have the honor to be your obedient servant,

JACOB T. LOCKHART,
Indian Agent, N. T.

Hon. JAMES W. NYE,
Gov. and ex-officio Sup't Indian Affairs, Carson City, N. T.

No. 50.

HUMBOLDT AGENCY, N. T., *August* 1, 1864.

SIR: In obedience to your instructions to me to prepare and submit to you a statement of the condition of the affairs of this division of the Territory, as pertaining to the Indians, for the past year, I have the honor to report that, during the period since making my last report to J. T. Lockhart, esq., the Indian agent of the Territory, now nearly two years, the Indians of the Humboldt region have maintained an uninterrupted peace and quiet throughout the whole northern and northeastern portion of the Territory. It is true there have been one or two cases of theft by individual Indians, which caused no disturbance whatever between the whites and them, and which was speedily remedied. It is also true, that on one or two occasions last year, Indians of mixed bands from Oregon and Idaho made a descent on the frontier settlements of this Territory and succeeded in carrying off a few herd of stock, most if not all of which was, however, subsequently recovered.

The Indians (Pah-Utahs) of the Humboldt River country, as stated in a former report, are the most quiet and tractable people I have ever met with, and are easily managed when kindly and judiciously treated. As a people they are honest, amiable, and friendly. It is a rare thing to find among them one who will commit a theft, either upon the whites or upon one of their own people. The miners of Humboldt, who frequently start out on prospecting trips, almost always take an Indian along with them, especially when going any distance or expecting to be absent any length of time, and invariably leave him in charge of their blankets and provisions when away from camp. In no instance of this character has it ever been known that the Indian has taken the most trifling article.

Owing to the Ophir-like mineral richness of the Humboldt mountains, as well as the productive qualities of the soil of the valleys, and the almost irresistible inducements held out to the hardy and industrious miner and agriculturist, the country is fast filling up by settlement. The mountains, which all contain the precious metals, are now being thoroughly prospected and worked by the skilful miner, and are beginning to yield a generous reward to the persistent toiler from their redundant wealth. The river bottoms and the cañons of the mountains are all taken up as ranches and garden spots, and have been put in a state of cultiva-

tion. The game of the mountains and valleys is being frightened away by the appearance of the white man in this wild region, and the continual crack of his unerring rifle. The pine-nut trees are rapidly being cut down and used for building purposes or fuel. The bunch-grasses, the seed of which formerly supplied the Indians with one of their chief articles of food, and which abounds in the Humboldt country, now fails to yield even the most scanty harvest, owing to its being eaten off as fast as it sprouts by the vast amount of stock which has been brought to the country by the settlers and drovers; large herds of cattle from distant California, for the last two years, and more especially during the last fall and winter, having been driven to this region to graze. Thus you will see that the means of subsistence for the Indians of this section for the past year, and for the whole future, have been greatly impaired if not completely destroyed. In consideration of these facts, I would respectfully urge upon your excellency to bring to the notice of the department the destitute condition of these Indians, in the hope that some means may be provided for their subsistence and support.

The discovery of the rich and precious minerals in southwestern Idaho has induced, for the past two years, a heavy emigration thither from California and our own territory. The highway to the Jordon creek, Boisé, and other mining districts of Idaho, lies through Nevada, and for over two hundred miles through Humboldt county, and through two different tribes or bands of Indians—the Pah-Utahs and the Pannakés. The destruction of the grass along the route by the stock of the emigrants was a source of great dissatisfaction and discontent among these Indians, as the supply of provender for their own stock, large numbers of which they possess, being thus cut off, they were compelled to seek other more distant and less eligible localities for pasturage.

Apprehending that trouble or disturbance might arise between some of the bands of Indians and the emigration to Idaho from the cause of their country being made a highway, I called together in council, in the month of May, 1863, the principal men of Pah-Ute nation. Among them, and the most important of all, was old Waw-ne-mucka, the head chief of the tribe, who was then, and had been, a dweller among the Humboldt bands since the murder of his favorite brother, Wah-he, or Walker-River, in the previous May, by Jaoquin, an Indian of the same tribe. I stated to them that there would be a large number of white people passing through their country up the Humboldt river to the mountain known as Pah-Ute Knob, thence to Queen's river, and around to the Boisé and Snake rivers in Idaho, and that I wished them to remain perfectly quiet and friendly to all whites going over the route either way, as also to the coming immigration from the States. I further desired Wau-ne-mucka to see or to send a delegation to Pas-si-quah, the chief of the Pannakés of Nevada and Idaho, with whom Wau-ne-mucka is on the most friendly terms, and inform him that a large number of whites would pass through the Pannaké country that year, and that I wanted him (Pas-se-quah) to keep his people friendly and quiet. The old chief freely and promptly promised to comply with my wishes. I then made him a present of a Spanish sombrero, a red silk sash, a pair of heavy red blankets, and sundry other articles, with which he seemed highly pleased. The council was held at Stony Point, on the Humboldt river, a point where meet the boundaries of the Pannakés', the Pah-Utes', and the Shoshonees' countries, respectively, and about one hundred and eighty miles eastward from the sink of Humboldt.

In a very brief period, perhaps three weeks after the talk with Wau-ne-mucka and his people, I received word from him by an Indian, to whom Pas-se-quah gave a very handsome horse for bearing the message, that he, Wau-ne-mucka wanted me to meet the Indians, Pah-Utes and Pannakés, in Queen River valley, about seventy miles north of Pah-Ute Knob mountain, on the Humboldt. I did so, and alone. After a "heap good talk" with them, the Pannaké chief promised me that he would keep his people friendly and quiet—that if no ag-

gressive act was committed upon them by the whites, that no depredation or injury should occur on the part of the Indians. I then told Pas-se-quah that a great many emigrants had been killed by his people the previous year, between the Goose Creek mountains, from which the Humboldt river takes its rise, and the Big Bend of the river near the Pah-Ute boundary line, and a large number of very valuable horses and mules stolen and run off into their country, and that I wanted him to keep his people from doing similar acts hereafter. He readily promised me that like acts should not again occur; and to insure it, he would not permit his people to range the river course that year during the season of immigration. It affords me the sincerest satisfaction to inform your excellency that the Pannaké chief has fulfilled his promise to the letter. No single murder, theft, or other depredation has been committed by his band since, within this Territory, to my knowledge.

During the present season a report reached me that the Indians had driven off from a ranch some forty miles east of Unionville, the county town of Humboldt county, a number of cattle. Sending for the principal or head men of the band in the vicinity, they came. They were told that, unless the cattle were immediately brought back, together with the thieves, the white men would punish the Indians severely, whenever and wherever found. They left, promising that the cattle should be returned and the thieves caught and delivered up. In two days the cattle, all but one which had been killed, were brought back and delivered to their owners, but the Indian who is said to have stolen them made his escape to the Shoshonees. They have been told that the whole band will hereafter be held accountable for any misdemeanor of any one of their people, and they have promised that no depredation or other offensive act on their part shall again occur. In this connexion I would state that among the mountaineers, miners, and ranch-men of Humboldt, as in other communities, there are croakers and alarmists. From one or two slight acts and movements on the part of the Indians, such as that above mentioned, the changing of camping-grounds, the kindling of large fires at night, around which they sit and sleep, and which, in a country like this, with such cool nights, is highly necessary to a nomadic and almost a denuded race of people, these croakers and alarmists thought they saw specks and signs of disaffection and embryo war on the part of the Indians, and forthwith applied to your excellency to despatch a military force to the Humboldt for the purpose of overawing and frightening them. Your excellency complying with this request, a troop of fifty mounted men from Fort Churchill isvited the Humboldt region. When the troops reached here all was quiet, and after remaining two weeks in the country returned to the fort.

Early this season, by the order of Brigadier General Wright, commanding the department of the Pacific, and at your recommendation, a full company of cavalry from Fort Churchill, under the command of Captain Wills, passed leisurely through this country, on to southern Idaho, thence westerly along the boundary line of Idaho, Nevada, and Oregon, to Goose Lake country in Oregon, and then south to Susanville in California, for the purpose of intimidating or suppressing any hostile intention on the part of the various bands of Indians that inhabit that line of territory. After remaining two or three weeks in Honey Lake valley, recruiting their horses, the troop returned to Fort Churchill. It was the first time that soldiers, for whom all the Indians have an unconcealed fear and dread, have ever passed through this or that section of country. I doubt not that the visit of this company to the Indian country will have a good and salutary effect; for it is only necessary now to tell them that, if they commit any depredation or other improper act, the soldiers will be sent for, to completely subdue and frighten them.

Two small parties, while out this past spring and summer prospecting far up north of here, were waylaid, and one of one party and four of the other killed. One party consisted of four and the other of seven men. These assaults were

committed by a mixed band of renegade Indians, consisting of Pannakés, Pah-Utes, and Pitt Rivers, and happened beyond the lines, as I believe, of this Territory; at least it was on the other or north side of the Owyhee river, which flows mainly through Idaho. An armed party of mounted men, upon getting intelligence of the murders, was organized among the mining portion of the people of the Humboldt mountains, and started out to chastise the marauders and murderers, and recover, if possible, the bodies of the murdered men. They found the Indians near the scene of the last murder, and after a short engagement put them to flight, killing ten. The party recovered the bodies of the slain men, brought them into the settlements, and gave them decent interment. These, I believe, are the only instances of hostility that have happened within the two past years, and these would not have occurred, I am fully convinced, had ordinary precaution been observed on the part of the prospectors, or men familiar with Indian character and country been members of the parties.

The country of the Pannakés is, I think, the best portion of the Territory, by far, for agricultural and pastoral purposes. It abounds in many beautiful lakes, streams, and valleys. The lands lying upon the lakes and watercourses and of the valleys are of such productive richness that prolific crops of grain and vegetables are anticipated by the few hardy and hazardous men who have gone thither to settle and cultivate the soil. In this region of country, within the last year, a settlement of no inconsiderable importance, which, like similar settlements in mineral countries, suddenly sprang into existence, consequent upon the discovery of very rich mineral-bearing rock. This settlement has been called by its discoverers by the name of Pueblo, and lies in the extreme northern portion of Humboldt county and this Territory. A large accession to its population has been drawn thither and permanently located in Pueblo valley, the present summer. Pueblo valley is about one hundred and thirty miles nearly due north of the sink of the Humboldt, and about sixty miles east of the California boundary line. It is about ten or twelve miles wide and about fifty miles long. It contains three beautiful lakes, into which the numerous streams flowing from the mountains on either side of the valley find their outlet. From both the lakes and streams large quantities of fish are taken. Heretofore, during the spring, summer, and autumn months, the Indians resorted for the purpose of grazing their horses, hunting, and catching fish, but I fear that they will soon be deprived of this recourse of subsistence, judging from the rapidity with which this valley is being settled up. It is estimated that this valley has a productive capacity sufficient to sustain a population of twenty-five or thirty thousand souls.

There are doubtless many other valleys, which, like Pueblo, will be found in this northern region in a short while upon a thorough prospecting and examination of the country.

From the foregoing it will readily be seen, from the vast mineral resources of the country, the productiveness of the soil on the watercourses and in the valleys, and the natural influx of population consequent thereon, that the chances of subsistence of the Indians of this portion of the superintendency grow "small by degrees and beautifully less" annually; and where and how they are, in future, to subsist, in the absence of game, fish, pine-nuts, seeds, and roots, is altogether conjectural, unless their wants be supplied by the bounty of a protecting and beneficent government. To the consideration of this point I would most earnestly urge and invite your excellency's attention.

I have been asked by Mr. Lockhart, the agent of the Territory, to give the number, or an approximate estimate of the number, of Indians of this division. Where the bands are always on the move, never having a fixed location or settlement, such an estimate is very difficult, and would be necessarily inaccurate; but from close personal observation and an intimate association with the Pah-Utes of the Humboldt region for the last three years, I should not estimate their

number any below two thousand souls. As regards the Pannakés, whose range of country extends from the Sierras to the Rocky mountains, and from parallels 41° to 45° north latitude, I cannot speak with so much certainty. They never continue in any one locality long at a time, but rove and roam at pleasure over all their country. I think, however, I am safe at estimating the number that constantly or generally range within the limits of this Territory at from two to three thousand souls. They are by far the most powerful and warlike tribe that dwell between the Rocky mountains and the Pacific. They are generally well armed and equipped, and possess large herds of the best horses of this section of the country, large numbers of which have been plundered from the emigrants from the States to California and Oregon, and from which their own breed has been greatly improved. Many of the horses which they captured from the emigrants are superior and very valuable animals, and would command very large prices in the California market for breeding and other purposes.

In arms and ammunition they are well supplied, and in the use of which they are extremely expert, economical, and careful—never uselessly expending a single charge. In the season of the emigration of 1862, to my own knowledge, they did not capture less than eighty or one hundred fire-arms, mostly rifles, and a large amount of ammunition from the unwary emigrants.

To this tribe most of the surrounding bands are tributary or submissive. At least the Shoshonees, the Pah-Utahs, the Pitt Rivers, and the Modocs are, and live in perpetual dread and fear of them.

The approaching winter will be one of trying and peculiar hardship to all the Indians of this division, if not to those of the other portions of the Territory caused by the great scarcity, or rather the utter failure, this year of all the principal productions of their subsistence, such as pine-nuts, seeds, roots, &c., Fish, which, with them, is a large item in the sustainment of life, and which they caught in copious quantities in the lakes and rivers of the country, will also almost entirely fail them this season, owing to the extremely low stage of water in all rivers and lakes, caused by the unusually small amount of snow that fell the past winter. The watercourses and lakes being thus reduced in volume, and the alkali properties greatly predominating in the water, great quantities of the fish have died and drifted on the margin of the streams, thereby almost entirely cutting off this, one of their chief articles of supply, and therefore rendering it imperatively necessary on the part of the government to administer promptly and liberally to their relief and support, to prevent starvation and disturbance.

This report is much more lengthy than I expected it would have been, but under existing circumstances I could not make it more brief. I considered it my duty to be minute in detail, as it will probably be my last official communication to you.

Having been associated with your excellency for the last three years and over in connexion with the Indian service of this Territory, I trust that you have had no cause of complaint for any failure of duty on my part, and no fault to find with any official conduct since the day on which I entered upon the discharge of my duties under your appointment.

With high respect, your obedient servant,

JOHN C. BURCHE,
Local Agent, Humboldt County.

JAMES W. NYE,
Governor and ex-officio Superintendent of Indian Affairs.

No. 51.

OFFICE OF INDIAN AGENT,
Carson City, Nevada Territory, April 16, 1864.

SIR: I have the honor to send you some specimens of food upon which the Pah-Utah Indians of this Territory in part subsist. The bulbous root is found on the irrigated banks of the Walker river, and is peculiar to that region. The Indians call it tabooza. The small seeds are gathered from the bunch-grass, which is the only grass that grows in the sandy deserts of this country. The Indians grind them into a meal form, and make and a kind of mush out of them, which is very nutritious. Both products are abundantly gathered on the Walker River reservation, but it requires much time to gather a great quantity. These products, together with the pine-nuts, (some of which I will soon send you,) constitute the principal food for the Indians throughout the Territory.

I have the honor to be your obedient servant,

JACOB T. LOCKHART,
Indian Agent, Nevada Territory.

Hon. J. P. USHER,
Secretary of the Interior, Washington, D. C.

No. 52.

OFFICE OF INDIAN AGENT,
Carson City, Nevada Territory, August 10, 1864.

SIR: I have the honor to state that I have just returned from the Walker River reservation and that region of country.

While at the Walker River reservation I had an interview with O-dir-ke-o, one of the principal chiefs of that country. I found the Indians there indignant at the whites, by reason of the recent death of one of their tribe. It will be remembered by you that in June last a white man was found murdered near Como, in Lyon county; that the sheriff and posse went out in quest of the murderer. It seems that they suspected some Indians (who lived near by) of doing the deed. They proceeded to an Indian camp, where were two Indian men with their wives and children; on their approach the Indians fled. The sheriff and party fired upon them, wounding both the men. One of them was taken to Upper Walker river by the Indians, while the other was taken to the town of Como, where, with surgical treatment and attention, he entirely recovered. The other being removed so far from the settlements that he could not be similarly treated, died from his wound some ten days ago.

In my interview with the chief and other Indians, in reference to the affair, I reconciled them to a great degree by assuring them that, if the Indian had remained among the whites, where he could have been properly treated, he would not have died.

I regret to say that within the past year three inoffensive Indians have been unprovokedly killed by the settlers. The Indians have not yet, in a single case, attempted retaliation. We have always taught them, if any one of their people is injured by the whites, to come and inform us at once, and in no case to resent the injury themselves. In this way we have prevented serious trouble from time to time. I fear, however, if the bad white men do not cease their barbarous treatment of innocent Indians, that they will not always bear their injuries so tamely.

While at Fort Churchill I met a number of Indian chiefs of the Pah-Utah tribe from the sinks of the Humboldt and Carson rivers, and in a long talk

with them they promised me, as heretofore, to have no connexion with the Bannocks or other thieving tribes on the north.

I would further state that I have been in the saddle much of the time for several months past, visiting the Indians in different parts of the country, and I do not now discover anything that indicates a change in the former status of peaceful and friendly relations with the Indians.

I have the honor to be your obedient servant,

JACOB T. LOCKHART,
Indian Agent, Nevada Territory.

His Excellency J. W. NYE,
Governor and ex-officio Superintendent Indian Affairs,
Carson City, Nevada Territory.

ARIZONA SUPERINTENDENCY.

No. 53.

SUPERINTENDENCY OF ARIZONA, *September* 30, 1864

SIR: Referring to my report of April, 1863, I now beg leave to hand you a statement of transactions since that time, accompanied by some suggestions made for the favorable consideration of your department.

MOQUIS.

In passing to my field of labor, I stopped a few days in Salt Lake City, to confer with Governor Doty, *ex-officio* superintendent of Indian affairs in Utah.

Three Moqui chiefs, from my superintendency, had recently visited his excellency to ask for protection against the Navajoes, who were continually committing depredations on their stock, which induced them to seek a closer alliance with the Americans. The Moquis are peaceable and friendly, and from their isolated position, and the romantic tradition of their Welsh origin, and the curiosity their stone cities excited among the early Spanish explorers, are Indians of more than ordinary interest. I was told by some intelligent Welsh Mormons that the Moqui chiefs could pronounce any word in the Welsh language with facility, but not the dialect now in use. The three chiefs left their photographs in the city of the saints, and returned home, accompanied by some Mormon traders and preachers, who express great zeal for the conversion of the descendants of Modoc.

It was not possible for me to visit this interesting tribe in their mountain homes, for reasons hereafter explained. I take the liberty of appending a report of Colonel Christopher Carson, commanding 1st cavalry, New Mexico volunteers, in which he speaks of these lost and forgotten people in terms of truthful simplicity that ought to excite an interest in their favor in the Indian bureau.

Upon my arrival in San Francisco, two chiefs of the most powerful tribes in Arizona were awaiting the arrival of a representative from the Great Father at Washington. Iretaba, chief of the Mojaves, and Antonio Azul, chief of the Pima tribe of Indians. These chiefs are both of high rank and great consideration in their respective neighborhoods, and were treated with liberal hospitality in San Francisco by citizens and officers of the government.

Iretaba was so much pleased with the customs of civilization that he extended his visit to the Atlantic cities and Washington, under the patronage of

Captain John Moss, an amateur representative of the Americans in the remote region inhabited by the people of his *protégé*.

Antonio Azul, having smelt the tobacco and muck-a-muck on hand, returned with us to the Pima villages, and feasted his insatiable avarice on the plunder.

I was so fortunate as to meet Mr. J. Ross Browne in San Francisco, armed with a kind of roving commission from the Interior Department, and desiring to avail myself of his ripe experience in the Indian service, and pleasant company as a traveller, invited him to accompany me on my tour through the Indian tribes of Arizona. Mr. Browne kindly consented to accompany me on the arduous and dangerous journey, and I was continually indebted to his counsel and assistance in managing the Indian business confided to my care, with inadequate means, and beset with difficulties beyond the powers of description. The government and the public will be more enlightened by his facile pen and pencil than from any other source which has yet attempted to illuminate that indescribable country.

YUMAS (CUCHANS).

We arrived at Fort Yuma the week before Christmas, and found the Yuma Indians indulging in great expectations. They properly belong to the California superintendency, but have never received anything from that source but some fishhooks.

The Indians of the Colorado are as dependent upon the overflow of the river as the inhabitants of the Nile, but have no Joseph to provide for the years of famine. The river having entirely failed to overflow its banks the previous year, they had not planted, and consequently had not reaped: they were in a literal state of starvation, and many of them absolutely died from the effects of hunger. Old Pasqual, the head chief, a friend of long standing, with many more recent friends, came out to meet us, supposing the baggage-wagon was loaded with food. We gave them the usual peace-offering of the Indian weed, which, judging from their rueful countenances, only increased the *goneness* of the stomach, consequent upon acute hunger. We had no food; there are no contractors for food in the Indian service; we had only shoddy and hardware. They asked us for bread, and we gave them a hoe; they begged for meat, and we gave them a blanket.

The bread and beef contractors all belong to the army, and the services of these doughty warriors have not yet been called into requisition in the military service. It was unfortunate, too, on account of the Smithsonian Institute; they had given me a commission to catch all the bugs, snakes, rats, rabbits, birds, beetles, fish, grasshoppers, and horned frogs in Arizona for their Institute, but there were none left; the Indians had eaten them all up, and hungered for more. The commanding officer at Fort Yuma, Colonel Bennett, had done all in his power for the Indians in the vicinity; and to enable them to celebrate Christmas, and receive their presents with some cheerfulness, managed to give them an issue of damaged hominy, which the horses had refused to eat. We distributed to them all we could spare, and promised to send them some wheat from the Pima villages.

It was a sad adieu to leave these starving wretches, but a source of some congratulation to get away from such a cannibalistic neighborhood without loss of flesh. The Yumas were formerly a powerful and manly tribe, numbering at the time of the American occupation some five thousand souls, but under the baneful effect of contact with the whites, are rapidly disappearing, and now only number some fifteen hundred.

Francis Hinton was appointed agent.

COCOPAS.

The Cocopas, living near the mouth of the Colorado river, occupy an important position in connexion with the navigation of that important artery of the west. They are actually within the boundaries of Mexico, but have no intercourse with Mexicans. The vicinity is not populated. They have already shown great and sincere friendship for the Americans, and aided the early pioneers of the Colorado navigation in every possible manner. They have rich lands, and being so near the mouth of the river are not so entirely dependent upon the overflow as the Yumas, Mojaves, and others to the north. I gave them some presents, agricultural implements and seed, for which they exhibited a propor appreciation. Their chief, Colorado, is a man of intelligence and bravery. Captain A. H. Wilcox, master of one of the steamers on the Colorado, has had a long and friendly intercourse with them, and accepted the agency of the Cocopas, subject to the approval of your department.

On January 1 we set out for the Pima villages, availing ourselves of the escort of a company of cavalry, under command of Captain Gorham, of the California volunteers. The Pimas and Maricopas are a confederated tribe, living on the Gila river, one hundred and eighty miles from its confluence with the Colorado. They are an agricultural people, living entirely by the cultivation of the soil, and number some seven thousand five hundred souls. They have always been friendly to the Americans, and boast that up to this day they do not know the color of the white man's blood. They hold one of the strongest positions on the continent, accessible only after crossing deserts in every direction, and have here defended their homes and fields against barbarous Apaches from time immemorial. The early Spanish explorers found them here in 1540, and ruined houses of grand proportions attest their occupation for thousands of years before the Spaniards came.

To the north for several hundred miles ruined cities, fortifications, and the remains of irrigating canals indicate the places formerly occupied by a race now passed away without having left any history. The researches of the antiquarian are in vain, and the degenerate Indian of the present day answers all questions about past grandeur with the mystic name of Montezuma. The Pimas know no more of their origin than if they had come out of the ground, as their tradition intimates. They have no religion, and worship no deity, unless a habit of hailing the rising sun with an ovation may be the remains of some sun-worshipping tribe. They have many Jewish habits, but do not practice circumcision. The intercourse of the sexes is unrestrained, and early marriages occur in the regular course of nature, but the relation is not binding until progeny results. Polygamy is practiced to a considerable extent by the more prosperous men of the tribe, and the women are literally "hewers of wood and drawers of water." The men would be forever degraded, in the estimation of the tribe, for doing any menial service, and they can scarcely be induced to labor for a white man. The greater portion of the labor is done by the women and old men; the young men indulge in such amusements as horse-racing, foot-ball, cards, and gallantry. They are exceedingly jealous of their females; and their chastity, as far as outside barbarians are concerned, remains, with a few exceptions, unimpeachable. They received the goods that were taken to them with so much expense and trouble without manifesting any gratitude, and clamored for more.

They have a very good tract of land, set apart by metes and bounds plainly marked; have their irrigating canals in good condition, and present every evidence of a thrifty population, producing more than they consume. They are abundantly able to buy what they require, and presents of dry goods and trinkets only encourage them in idleness and vice.

I authorized the commencement of a school here, under the charge of Corporal John D. Walker of the California volunteers, who has taken pains to learn them the language, and simply ask an appropriation to pay his salary, and that of an agent, indispensable at this important reservation. A blacksmith, employed by government to repair tools, would be a great advantage to them.

The Pimas and Maricopas produce very good cotton, and formerly manufactured a strong, durable blanket of that material. They were furnished with 500 pounds of cotton-seed, and advised to pay more attention to the cultivation of the great staple. The establishment of a steam flouring mill by Mr. A. M. White, the agent and trader at the Pima villages, furnishes them a remunerative market for their surplus wheat at their own doors. The price ranges from three to five cents per pound for the wheat, according to the supply and market demand for flour. I do not know of any Indians so comfortably situated as the Pimas, if they are only let alone and kept under wholesome discipline. The interference of the military authorities with the trade at the Pima villages, in violation of law, has a baneful effect on the Indians, and leads to insubordination. The military authorities insisted upon keeping a contractor within the boundaries of the reservation, trading with the Indians without license, and when this was refused and broken up, they became so hostile to the superintendent and agent at the Pima villages, as seriously to impair their efficiency among the Indians.

Acting Inspector General N. H. Davis, U. S. A., issued an order for the seizure of the wheat at the Pima villages for government forage as an act of *military necessity*. A few bags, which the superintendent had stowed away under his bed in a private room, for the purpose of recruiting his broken down animals, were seized by an armed force in presence of the Indians. A high-handed outrage of this kind, perpetuated by order of the highest military authority in the Territory, was not calculated to inspire the Indians with very profound respect for the representative of their great father at Washington. As Inspector General Davis had recently been snubbed in Washington, and banished to New Mexico, it was unfortunate that his amiability was soured. The superintendent addressed a letter to Brigadear General Carlton, U. S. A., commanding the department, on the subject, of which you are furnished with a copy. If the military authorities, in these remote Territories, are allowed to violate the civil law with impunity, and treat the employés with indignity, you will soon find it difficult to secure the services of agents who have any self-respect.

In consequence of the bad behavior of Antonio Azul, as instigated by the military authorities at Tucson, his commission was revoked, and the captain, Arispo, appointed principal chief of the Pima Indians.

The Maricopas are a more warlike race than the Pimas, and have aided the whites in several successful campaigns against the Apaches. Their principal chief, Juan Chanareah, has manifested many noble qualities, and is held in high esteem by the Americans, and wholesome fear by the Apaches. He was treated with every kindness and generosity in my power.

The Papagos are a branch of the great Pima tribe, speaking the same language, and having the same manners and customs, modified by civilization; the only difference is, that upon being baptized, the Pimas were originally called Vassconia, in their language Christians, which has been corrupted into *Papagos;* they also cut their hair short and wear a hat, and such clothing as they can get. The Papagos all live south of the Gila river, in that arid triangle known as the western part of the Gadsden purchase. Their lot is cast in an ungrateful soil; but the softness of the climate reconciles them to their location, and contentment is their happiness. The fruit of the Cereus Giganteus furnishes them with bread and molasses; they plant in the rainy season, raise

'e, hunt, and labor in the harvest fields of Sonora.

Their principal settlement is around the old mission church of San Xavier del Zac, nine miles south of Tucson. This mission was founded by the Jesuits in 1670, and is the grandest architectural monument in northern Mexico. Upon the expulsion of the Jesuits from Mexico, they gave the Indians a solemn injunction to preserve the church, promising to return at a future day. It was a strange coincidence, that two Jesuit fathers, from the Santa Clara College in California, accompanied us to their long-neglected neophytes. They were received by the Indians with great demonstrations of joy; and, amid the ringing of bells and explosion of fire-works, entered into possession of the long-neglected mission of San Xavier. These pious fathers immediately commenced laboring, with the zeal and fidelity of their order, and in a few days had the mass regularly chanted by the Papagos maidens with the peculiar softness of their language. Every facility was rendered the holy fathers in holding intercourse with the Indians, and a great improvement was soon perceptible in their deportment and habits. They seemed entering upon a new era of moral and material prosperity, refreshing to witness, arising from these ruins. The presents were distributed to the Papagos in the court-yard of the grand old mission, and a scene of such propriety and decorum has rarely been witnessed. No band of brothers could have made a more equitable division; a line was formed around the yard, and a vacant space left for every absent member of the tribe, and his proportion deposited in his place with the most scrupulous honesty. They were respectful to the officers of the government, who had come so far to distribute the largesses of the nation, and manifested their gratitude by many little acts of kindness and hospitality from their limited store.

The captain, José Victoriana Solorse, is a highly intelligent Indian, and is exercising a beneficent influence on the tribe. The family relations of the Papagos are conducted with morality, and their women are examples of chastity and industry. In accordance with your instructions, a reservation was made for them on the spot they have inhabited so long and love so well. A reservation of two square leagues was deemed sufficient for their present and prospective use, giving the old mission church as the centre; that quantity of land will include all their arable land, with the water necessary for its irrigation.

These deserving people should have additional aid, to enable them to colonize the straggling members of the tribe within this reservation; their principal wants are agricultural implements, carts, wheel-barrows, axes, and hoes.

Colonel M. Oliver Davidson, the superintendent of a mining company in the vicinity, kindly consented to take charge of the agency; and as he is a gentleman of cultivation and morality, will exercise a beneficial influence over these friendless people. With the necessary aids in agricultural implements, they can soon produce a surplus to exchange for clothing and the comforts of life, so that they will be an advantage to the community instead of a tax on the government. They number about 5,000 souls living within our boundaries.

APACHES.

During our stay with the Papagos, news was received of an attack upon a party of Americans some 100 miles distant, by a band of roving Apaches, who continue to infest Arizona and northern Mexico. The party attacked was led by Colonel Samuel F. Butterworth, of New York, who, with a corps of mining engineers, was on a tour of inspection among the silver mines in Arizona, with a view of investing capital in their development. Mills and Stevens, employés of the Mowry mine, were killed, and the balance of the party so frustrated and dispersed, that the object of the expedition could not be thoroughly carried out. The Apaches have been the scourge of this country for more than three centuries, and yet continue to prey upon the enterprise of this exposed frontier with an unparalleled audacity. The highways are unsafe, and the people are

harassed and murdered at their ordinary avocations in a manner which no government ought to permit. The subjugation or extermination of this merciless tribe is a measure of stern justice, which ought not to be delayed. I did not attempt to hold any intercourse with them, as they have no knowledge of the obligation of treaties, are thoroughly ungrateful, and have not a redeeming trait in their character. Their subjugation would open to our hardy miners an unexplored gold field north of the Gila, which the Spaniards considered the true El Dorado. A sickly sympathy for a few beastly savages should not stand in the way of the development of our rich gold fields, or the protection of our enterprising frontiersmen. The settlers around the capital (Prescott) have kept one hundred men in the field for more than a year at their own expense; their leader, Colonel King Woolsey, had been ruined by the Apaches, and adopted this method of retaliation.

The government should chastise the savages in a legitimate way, and leave the miners and farmers to the development of the country.

The Apaches are left entirely in the hands of the military authorities and the frontiersmen.

We were absent thirty days on the search for our unfortunate countrymen, but found only graves and ruins of former forays by the merciless Apaches; they had gone to the mountains with their booty, including several thousand dollars in gold coin. In returning we visited the different villages of the Papagos in the western part of the Territory. The country is so destitute of water and arable land, that we advised them to join their friends at San Xavier del Zac, and unite their forces upon the cultivation of the soil.

Military perplexities.—Upon our return to the mission at San Xavier del Zac, we were again beset with military perplexities. A small detachment of seven men who had been guarding the Indian goods were withdrawn to strengthen the garrison in Tucson, and our mules and wagon taken from us under the inexorable plea of military necessity. Our private stores, left in the commissary warehouse for safe-keeping, had been consumed, and we could get no restitution. We were reduced to foot-passengers, without any *impedimenta*.

EXODUS.

It was impossible to communicate with your department and receive an answer under four or five months, (Indians permitting,) by which time starvation would have made the superintendency vacant. I was, therefore, obliged out of my personal means (which are getting very slender from want of military protection in this Territory) to procure for myself and my friend Brown egress from the country; but on account of our situation this was made on the humblest animal domesticated to the use of man. The Indians being advised of our abandoned condition, responded to a request for escort with a body-guard of ten warriors armed with the London Tower muskets, and commanded by Captain José in person. Our destination was some 300 miles northward through a wilderness country, to where we understood by rumor that the governor and other officers had rested the locomotive ark of the territorial capital. The location has since been established and named "Prescott," in honor of the historian. At the Pima villages our escort was increased by Pimas and Maricopas to the number of seventy warriors well armed. What we lacked in the discipline of our escort was made up in picturesqueness. At least the country which we traversed had never seen such a martial display before, and perhaps never will again.

The country north of the Gila and east of the San Francisco or Rio Verde is inhabited by hostile Apaches, who retire to their mountain fastnesses with the plunder of the lowlands in ancient Scotch-border style. The trails are well beaten where they have driven thousands and thousands of live stock for three centuries past, and yet continue the business with unabated industry.

The people in the northern part of the Territory were in a great state of excitement on account of recent horrible atrocities and outrages of the Apaches, and

a desire for a war of extermination against the ruthless savages pervaded the entire community.

I had intended, after paying my respects to the governor, and presenting my escort of braves, to go on to the Moqui Pueblos; but the war fever now raging, and the difficulty of subsisting "my command" changed my plans, and caused me to join in a campaign against the hostile Apaches. We turned eastward to the San Francisco river, passing over a rough country, enduring great privations, but found no Apaches. The only one seen was hanging to a tree already scalped, and as harmless an Indian as Fennimore Cooper ever described.

APACHE MOJAVES.

There is a mongrel race of Indians living between the Verde or San Francisco and the Colorado, calling themselves Apache Mojaves, composed of renegades and stragglers from both nations, leading a nomadic pilfering life, and although not bad Indians, occupy such an equivocal position that they are in continual danger of slaughter from the miners and frontiersmen, who have suffered the loss of friends or been robbed of their live stock. It is necessary to the peace of society that these stragglers should be colonized with some permanent tribe. They live along the roads from the Colorado river to the interior towns and mining camps, depending somewhat upon the subsistence they can obtain from travellers and trains of provisions. The least difficulty with them will render the roads unsafe, and may result in the sacrifice of innocent and unsuspecting travellers.

I appointed Mr. John C. Dunn a special agent to prevent these difficulties, and prepare them for a removal to the Colorado river, where they will join the Mojaves.

COLORADO RIVER INDIANS.

It now became necessary for me to proceed to the Colorado river, at La Paz, where a considerable commercial city had sprung up in the midst of the powerful Mojave Indians. As soon as the goods arrived from Fort Yuma, I called a council of the Indians of the Colorado river, for the purpose of deliberating on their present and future condition.

The council was headed by the principal chiefs and headmen of the Yumas, Mojaves, Yupapais, Hualopais, and Chemihuevis. These tribes have an aggregate of ten thousand souls living near the banks of the Colorado, from Fort Yuma to Fort Mojave. They cultivate the bottom lands of the Colorado river, where an overflow affords sufficient moisture; the failure of an overflow, which sometimes happens, is considered a great calamity and breeds a famine. Their resources from game, fish, and wild fruits have been very much curtailed by the influx of Americans, and it would be dangerous for them to visit their former hunting-grounds. The fruit of the mesquite tree, an acacia flourishing in this latitude, has been the staff of life to the Indians of the Colorado. A prolific mesquite will yield ten bushels of beans in the hull; the beans are pounded in a mortar and made into cakes of bread for the winter season, and a kind of whiskey is also made of the bean before it becomes dry and hard.

This resource for the Indians has been very much curtailed since the irruption of the Americans and Mexicans, as the mesquite bean is more nutritious and less dangerous for animals in that climate than corn. The beans command, at the different towns and stands where they are sold, from five to ten cents a pound as they fall from the tree.

The improvidence of the Indians leads them to sell all the beans in the autumn, saving none for the winter consumption. During the past winter they were in such a famished condition that they killed a great many horses and cattle on the river, mostly belonging to American settlers, for which claims are

now made. After a careful investigation of the condition of the Indians, it was determined to select a reservation for them on the bank of the Colorado river, and ask the government to aid them in opening an irrigating canal, so that they may become industrious and self-sustaining.

With this view I spent some time in a personal examination of the different valleys of the Colorado, at Fort Yuma to Fort Mojave, accompanied by a civil engineer, in whose experience and judgment the utmost confidence can be placed.

The valley selected for a reservation is called on Ives's map the "Great Valley of the Colorado." A straight line run from Corner Rock to Halfway Bend, where there is a large *arroyo*, would accurately define the boundary of the reservation; the other line being the Colorado river, or the boundary of California. This reservation would include about seventy-five thousand acres of land—all public domain and uncultivated. It is proposed to colonize some ten thousand Indians within its boundaries. The estimated expense of opening an irrigating canal here is fifty thousand dollars in gold, or one hundred thousand dollars in currency.

The report and map of Mr. A. F. Waldemir, the civil engineer who accompanied me on the examination, is hereto appended, and referred to for more explicit information on this subject. I also made an examination of the proposed reservation by the sinuosities of the river accompanied by Iretaba, the principal chief, who expressed much gratification at the prospect of having a *home* set apart for his people. By a fiction of law, founded on neither reason nor justice, the Indian title is ignored in all the territory acquired from Mexico, because the Spanish conquerors and Mexicans did them this injustice. It is difficult for the Indians to understand this sophistry, and the absurdity of action under it needs no argument. It is but just and politic to recognize the same right of the Indians to the lands acquired *from Mexico* as any other.

The rapid influx of population in this region renders it necessary that some provision should be made for the original inhabitants. The plan of establishing them on a reservation, and providing them the great desideratum of water to aid their cultivation, will no doubt meet your approval. A special appropriation of one hundred thousand dollars is respectfully requested for that purpose. This, it will be observed, will only be equal to ten dollars *per capita* of the Indians proposed to be colonized on the reservation, and would be accepted by them in liquidation of all claim to lands taken by the white settlers.

Difficulties are already growing up between the Indians and whites in that vicinity on account of the occupation of the Indian land, and unless prompt action is taken to regulate the differences, by providing the Indians a home, the consequences will be painful.

I appointed Mr. George W. Leihy, of La Paz, Arizona, assistant superintendent, to take personal supervision of the Colorado River Indians.

INDIAN CHIEFS.

I beg to recommend that some provision be made for Indian chiefs to prevent their becoming mendicants. In all this Territory no Indian property can survive the owner at his death: all is consumed or burned. It is the highest dignity of a chief to scorn the possession of worldly wealth, preferring rather those noble attributes which elevate him beyond the temptation to acquire temporal treasures. It does not become a great chieftain to labor, and having no hereditary inheritance, they have all the dignity of their station to support without the adequate means. It would be a just and good policy to allow the principal chiefs of each tribe an annuity of five hundred dollars, to save them from a demoralization of dependence and begging. It would also be well to allow them, when near military posts, such rations as may be suitable to their station—say equal to those of a captain in the army.

AGENCIES.

I beg to recommend the confirmation of the following appointments, with the salaries thereto attached, commencing at the date of appointment:

George H. Leihy, La Paz, assistant superintendent, July 1, 1864, salary per annum	$2,500
Herman Ehenberg, agent for Colorado River Indians, May 15, 1863,	2,000
A. M. White, agent for Pimas and Maricopas, January 1, 1864	2,000
John C. Dunn, agent for Apaches and Mojaves, July 1, 1864	2,000
M. O. Davidson, agent for the Papagos, February 24, 1864	1,000
Francis Hinton, agent for the Yumas, May 1, 1864	1,000
A. H. Wilcox, agent for the Cocopas, January 1, 1864	1,000
John Moss, agent for the Moquis, August 1, 1864	1,000
Clerk of superintendent from date of appointment	2,000

As the present incumbent is about retiring from the office of superintendent, it may not be deemed improper to state his convictions on the subject.

It is impossible to secure the services of a faithful and competent superintendent for the sum of two thousand dollars per annum in currency; that amount will not support a superintendent in any respectable manner in the Territory, and he must needs resort to some other means of support, to the derogation of the government service. The Indian service ought either to be maintained in respectability or turned over to the military authorities.

Mining superintendents on the Pacific coast receive as high as twenty-five thousand dollars per annum in gold or silver for their services. Five thousand dollars per annum does not secure very brilliant ability. I therefore recommend that the salary of superintendent of Indian affairs be fixed at five thousand dollars per annum.

The Indian service for the past year has been arduous and unremunerative. It is a part not brilliant, but the faithful discharge of its duties brings the satisfaction of having done something to ameliorate the condition of an interesting people, who seem doomed to pass away before the juggernaut of civilization.

It is not necessary to repeat history to prove that, from the landing of Columbus to the present time, contact with the whites has been as fatal as the plague. The Indians are, without doubt, susceptible of improvement, and these under my charge are peculiarly docile.

The government is not, perhaps, now in a condition to do them justice; but if the necessary means could be appropriated and faithfully dispensed, the Indians of Arizona can be made industrious and intelligent beings, adding something to the wealth and power of the nation.

Having been selected to attend to the interests of the white settlers, I beg leave to resign my commission as superintendent of Indian affairs, to take effect on the last day of November next.

Your very obedient servant,

CHARLES D. POSTEN.

Hon. WILLIAM P. DOLE,
Commissioner of Indian Affairs, Washington, D. C.

Expedition against the Navajoes.

HEADQUARTERS NAVAJOE EXPEDITION,
December 6, 1863.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to report for the information of the department commander, that on the 15th ultimo I left this post with companies C, D, G,

H, and L, first cavalry New Mexican volunteers, dismounted, for the purpose of exploring the country west of the Oribi villages, and if possible to chastise the Navajoes inhabiting that region. On the 16th I detached thirty men with Sergeant Andreas Herrera, of company C, first cavalry, New Mexican volunteers, on a fresh trail which intersected our route. The sergeant followed the trail for twenty miles when he overtook a small party of Navajoes, two of whom he killed, wounded two, and captured fifty head of sheep and one horse. *En route* the party came on a village lately deserted, which they destroyed. The energy and zeal displayed by the sergeant and his party on this occasion merit my warmest approbation.

On the 21st arrived at Moqui village. I found on my arrival that the inhabitants of all the villages, except the Oribis, had a misunderstanding with the Navajoes, owing to some injustice perpetrated by the latter. I took advantage of this feeling, and succeeded in obtaining representatives from all the villages, Oribi excepted, to accompany me on the war path. My object in insisting upon parties of these people accompanying me was simply to involve them so far that they could not retract; to bind them to us and place them in antagonism to the Navajoes. They were of some service, and manifested a great desire to aid in every respect. While on this subject I would respectfully represent that these people, numbering some four thousand souls, are in a most deplorable condition, from the fact that the country for several miles around their village is quite barren and is entirely destitute of vegetation.

They have no water for purposes of irrigation, and their only dependence for subsistence is on the little corn they raise when the weather is propitious, which is not always the case in this latitude. They are a peaceable people, have never robbed or murdered the people of New Mexico, and are in every way worthy of the fostering care of the government. Of the bounty so unsparingly bestowed by it on other Pueblo Indians, ay, even on the marauding bands, they have never tasted, and I earnestly recommend that the attention of the Indian bureau be called to this matter. I understand that a couple of years' annuities for the Navajoes, not distributed, are in the possession of the superintendent of Indian affairs at Santa Fé, and I consider that, if such an arrangement would be legal, these goods would be well bestowed on these people.

C. CARSON,
Colonel 1st Cavalry, N. M. Volunteers.

La Paz City, Arizona,
May 30, 1864.

Sir: At your request I have made an examination of the lands on the eastern bank of the Colorado river from La Paz to Corner Rock.

I have been surprised at the great quantity of rich bottom land and alluvial soil, traversed by many sloughs and lagunas, which extend from the banks of the river for several miles into the valley. Most of them are dry now, as the river did not rise high enough last year to fill them.

I directed my special attention to the lands between Halfway Bend and the Mesa. With the exception of a few stretches of heavy sand land which I estimate at about one-fifth of the entire area, I found the soil excellent, most of it consisting of a light loam, of which many thousand acres are covered with mesquite trees, a sure indication of rich ground, while willows and cotton-trees grow luxuriantly in the vicinity of the river, the sloughs, and lagunas.

At some places I noticed alkaline effloresecences, but they are not extensive. If these places could be regularly overflowed, much of the salts would be carried off. It is well known, moreover, that Indian corn and wheat grow well in alkaline soil.

Halfway Bend (I refer to the accompanying map) is situated about nine miles north of La Paz, the rising commercial city of the Colorado, where Indian produce finds a ready market.

From Halfway Bend to the Mesa I found no white settlement. A Mexican, known by the name of Chino Vaccanora, was herding cattle last year at a point about twenty-eight miles from La Paz, but the place is abandoned now.

If the eastern boundary of the intended reservation runs from the mouth of the principal slough at Halfway Bend (the Indians call it Mad-ku-dap) in a direction nearly north 26½° east to Corner Rock, it will include an area of about 118 square miles, equal to 75,520 acres. Of this, six square miles are Mesa lands, leaving 112 square miles, or 71,680 acres, of valley land. One fifth deducted as sand land leaves ninety square miles, or 57,600 acres, of bottom land or light loamy soil. About one fourth of this, say twenty-two square miles, or 14,080 acres, is covered with mesquite trees. A large mesquite tree yields sometimes, several bushels of beans. Supposing, then, that in this year every acre produced five bushels, the crop would amount to 70,400 bushels, which with rabbits, lizards, tuli roots, the fish of the river, the little wheat and pumpkins they can raise, and the sale of hay, may give a precarious subsistence this year to the 10,000 Indians for which the government intends to make provision.

But, not taking into consideration that many Indians do not relish mesquite beans, the mesquite trees do not bear every year, and agriculture depends entirely on the casual overflows of the river. Last year the crops of the Indians amounted to very little, and if the river does not soon rise, it will be the same this year.

The most humane and cheapest way to provide permanently for the Indians, and educate at least their rising generation to useful labors, would be, in my humble opinion, that the government not only give them the land between Halfway Bend and Corner Rock, but also assist them in digging an irrigating canal from the Mesa towards Halfway Bend. They would then become independent of the uncertain rise and fall of the river, could raise regular crops, and would soon be able to sell a large surplus.

From Halfway Bend to the Mesa, I noticed at various points that the ground slopes gently back from the bank of the river towards the valley. The best proof of this are the numerous sloughs. Ascending finally the Mesa and looking down the valley, I was struck with the evident facility with which a canal could be dug to irrigate many thousand acres of the richest soil, barren only for want of moisture.

According to Lieutenant Ives's report, the fall from the foot of the Mesa to Halfway Bend is fifty-five feet, the distance by land twenty-seven miles. The foot of the Mesa seems to have been destined by nature for the head of a canal. The river flows to this point between hills of conglomerate, upon which freshets can make but little impression. A few piles would make an efficient wing-dam. A belt of willows and ash-trees (which I think would grow well) should protect the lower embankment for the first few miles.

At the foot of the Mesa I estimated the difference of level between the bottom of the river and the top of its upper bank, fourteen feet.

Following the natural level of the country, and giving one foot fall to the mile, which is much for a large body of water, then, after fourteen miles of canal, all the land between the canal and the river for the remaining thirteen miles could be irrigated. If the canal were at this point only two miles distant from the river, deducting one-fifth for sand land, twenty square miles, or twelve thousand eight hundred acres up to Halfway Bend, could be irrigated. But long before the canal has reached the first-mentioned point, sloughs could be filled, depressed flats overflowed by branch ditches, and many Indians could plant little patches along the embankments of the canal while it is in progress of construction.

Taking, now, twenty square miles as a minimum of irrigable land at thirty

bushels of Indian corn per acre, they could produce three hundred and eighty-four thousand bushels; and at twenty bushels of wheat per acre, two hundred and fifty-six thousand bushels; one-third of which, even with the propensity of the Indians to waste, would be more than sufficient for home consumption of ten thousand souls, allowing to each of them, women, children, and babies included, five hundred pounds of corn or grain.

How the canal should actually be laid out, how branch ditches and flood-gates have to be constructed and distributed, what amount of earth the Indians have to remove, what dimensions it should have—what, finally, the cost of this canal would be, (probably less than $100,000,) all this can only be ascertained by a systematic survey of the valley for that special purpose.

Since for years accustomed in my profession to ascertain scientifically if the plans conceived by practical men can be executed, I feel some reluctance in making estimates before I have reduced them to a thorough scientific basis. The estimates of the amount of land to be reclaimed from a desert, and its productiveness, arethe refore rather underrated.

The foregoing considerations have convinced me that the lands between Halfway Bend and Corner Rock are not only suitable for a reservation, but, in my humble opinion, are in every regard the best that could be selected in this section of Arizona.

I refer once more to Lieutenant Ives's report. The difference of level between Halfway Bend and La Paz is twenty-eight feet for a distance of nine miles by land, so that the canal could easily be continued from Halfway Bend to the foot of the valley, changing La Paz from "the city of the desert" to the city of a terrestrial Eden of laughing gardens and waving grain fields.

I have the honor to remain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

ADOLPHUS F. WALDEMAR,
Chief Engineer.

Col. CHARLES D. POSTON,
Sup't Indian Affairs, La Paz, Arizona Territory.

No. 55.

FORT YUMA, COLORADO RIVER,
December 27, 1863.

SIR: Under the general letter of instructions furnished me by the Secretary of the Interior, prior to my departure from Washington, I proceeded, immediately on my arrival in San Francisco, to investigate the condition of Indian affairs in California. No special instructions from your office have yet reached me, but your views, as verbally expressed, coincide in the main, I believe, with those contained in my letter of appointment.

The result of my inquiries, so far, may be summed up in a few words. Owing to fraud and mismanagement on the part of employés of the government for a long series of years—as detailed in my reports to your department from 1856 to 1860—the reservation system has proved an entire failure. The fund appropriated by Congress for the relief of the Indians has been diverted from its legitimate object in various ways; and the encroachment of white settlers on the reservations, and the impracticability of securing either civil or military protection to the Indians, have rendered nugatory all the efforts of the department to meliorate their condition. In 1849 it was estimated that they numbered not less than 100,000 souls; their present number does not probably exceed 30,000, showing a very rapid decline. In five years from this date, owing to increase of disease and want of food, it is probable there will not be 10,000 left within the entire limits of the State.

I do not deem it necessary, in a casual report of this kind, to go into a detail of the condition of each tribe, or to refer specifically to any particular locality. The conclusion forced upon my mind is that the sums now appropriated by Congress are insufficient to effect any beneficial object in California, and that larger appropriations would be equally useless under the present system. The Indians must be entirely isolated from the white settlements, or nothing can be done with them. All attempts to carry on reservations, claimed in whole or in part by citizens of the State, have hitherto proved unavailing; and there is no reason to hope for a better state of things in the future. There is now no place in California suitable for a reservation which is not subject to the objections above indicated. The progress of mining and agricultural interests has gradually absorbed nearly all the lands available for this purpose, and the time has arrived when the Indians must be removed altogether, or suffer speedy extinction.

In conversation with Mr. Wentworth, superintendent for the southern district, the plan of colonizing the Indians on one of the islands near Santa Barbara was discussed. There can be no doubt that this would be a very good way of isolating them from the whites, and would, if properly carried out, be the best means of avoiding most of the embarrassments that now surround the reservation system. There is sufficient arable land on several of these islands, and range enough for cattle and sheep, to enable a large population of Indians to support themselves without expense to the government after the first two or three years. But the question arises, what would be the cost of a good title to one or more of these islands when government is the proposed purchaser, and how long would the Indians be permitted to remain in possession after having cultivated the land, built houses, and otherwise improved and enhanced the value of the property? Would not the instinct of the whites devise some means of reaching the government funds even in this isolated retreat? I must confess experience has not given me much cause for hope, even where a plan so plausible as the present is suggested. I believe it would result, as all others have done, in utter failure. Men are no more honest in California now than they have been during the past ten or twelve years.

What, then, is to be done with the Indians? This is a difficult problem to solve. So much depends upon the integrity of public officers and the forbearance and humanity of private citizens, that it is almost impossible to obtain such general co-operation of all classes as will insure the success of any plan that may be devised. My own belief is, that the remnant of the tribes now remaining in California would fare better if turned over to the protection of the military department. I am unable to suggest anything else that can be done with them. This would at least afford them some security from the rapacity and cruelty of the whites, who are now driving them from their homes, and from every place of refuge in which they seek to preserve their lives. Let all who molest them, within certain prescribed limits, be held amenable to military law, and something may yet be done to meliorate their condition.

I have now to call your attention to the Indians of Arizona.

On the 5th of December, being desirous of rendering such service to the department as lay in my power, I joined Mr. Poston, superintendent of Indian affairs for Arizona, and started from San Francisco on a tour of exploration through that Territory. It was expected that the governor and territorial officers would be at Tucson about the time of our arrival there, and that immediate measures would be taken for the organization of the territorial government. I was desirous of affording these gentlemen all the assistance in my power, and at the same time carrying into effect the instructions of the department in reference to various branches of the public service. The great importance which Arizona has recently assumed in consequence of its extraordinary mineral wealth seemed to justify me in the belief that I could not employ my time more beneficially to the government and the country than by aiding in the establishment of the laws, and

the development of the resources of the Territory. The sparsity of the white population and the number and hostile character of the predominating Indian tribes rendered it a matter of peculiar interest that the department should be placed in possession of full and accurate information respecting the difficulties to be encountered in the settlement of the country; and this I believed came appropriately within the limits of my official duties.

On the arrival of Superintendent Poston and myself at this point of our journey (Fort Yuma) it became evident that the Yuma tribe of Indians were in a very destitute condition, owing to the low stage of the river during the past season and the entire failure of their customary crops. Heretofore these Indians have supported themselves without much difficulty, and have only occasionally and at very remote intervals received aid from the government. Under ordinary circumstances, when the usual overflow of the Colorado takes place, they cultivate the low lands in their rude way, and generally succeed in raising considerable crops of grain and vegetables. These bottom lands are light, rich, and easily worked, and afford ample means of subsistence to the tribes bordering on the river. During the past year, however, there has been no overflow, and consequently no crops have been put in by the Indians. To add to their misfortune it has been a season of such unusual drought that the mesquite beans, berries, and other wild crops upon which they are accustomed to depend in seasons of scarcity have entirely failed, so that they are left utterly destitute. Their seed-wheat and beans stored for planting have long since given out, and for some time past they have been compelled to subsist on rats, mice, frogs, lizards, and such poor and scanty food of the kind as they can gather on the deserts and banks of the river. From their agricultural habits they are unskilled in procuring this kind of food, and many of them are in a starving condition. In some instances children have died for want of proper nourishment, and disease has spread among them with greater virulence than usual, as it always does in seasons of scarcity. Most of these Yumas are within the district of Arizona. A considerable number, however, reside on the California side of the river. They are all connected by family relationship, and it is difficult to separate them. The total number of the tribe is variously estimated at from 1,000 to 1,500.

Upon ascertaining their condition we deemed it advisable to call a meeting of the chiefs at the fort, and have a talk with them, so as to determine what could be done to afford them relief. Pasqual, the head chief, and others, were present.

The result of the interview was that Mr. Poston, the superintendent, considered it expedient to make them an issue of goods and farming utensils; in which I fully agreed with him.

As a measure of temporary relief in the matter of food, Colonel Bennett, commanding officer of the fort, agreed to turn over to them 2,000 pounds of damaged hominy which he had in store, and which was unavailable for the use of the soldiers. He has already on several occasions afforded them material assistance, and deserves great credit for the humane manner in which he has striven to relieve their necessities.

Yesterday, December 26, a grand council of all the chiefs and people was held and a distribution made in due form. Pasqual, head chief, and Vincente, Teharro, Antoine, and Juan, subordinate chiefs, were present; and after impressing upon them the necessity of cultivating the earth for a living, as heretofore, and laying up a sufficient supply of grain to provide against contingencies like the present, and also of maintaining peaceful and friendly relations toward the whites now crowding into the country, the superintendent turned over to them in separate allotments the goods and wares designed for their relief. He also notified them that he would endeavor to procure some wheat for them from their neighbors, the Pimos, who had been favored with abundant crops, and gave them to understand that in future they must look solely to their own industry and sagacity to provide against a failure of crops.

The abstracts transmitted to the department by this mail will show in detail the goods delivered.

General satisfaction now pervades the Yuma tribe, and they profess themselves grateful to the government for its generous interest in their behalf.

By late express from Tucson, it appears that the governor and his party have not yet arrived. A letter from Santa Fé states that he would probably take the northern route from that point to Walker's diggings. If he has done so, as we have reason to apprehend, he will probably meet with many difficulties and be detained some time. If he succeeds in getting through with his stock it will be more than most persons have done who have attempted that line of travel.

The Apaches still continue their depredations. There is no security for life or property anywhere in Arizona as yet. A military force of 3,000 men would not be more than sufficient to protect the emigration of miners and settlers that will crowd in during the approaching spring.

From all quarters the most cheering news comes of extraordinary mineral discoveries. I think some more troops ought to be sent into the country if government can possibly spare them.

At present the garrison at Tucson consists of about forty-five men. A company of 100 leave this fort in a few days for the same point. Both together would not be able to take care of their own horses if the Apaches should make a raid upon them.

Mr. Poston and myself leave for Tucson to-morrow, with a small escort.

I shall report the results of my observations from time to time.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. ROSS BROWNE,
Special Agent of the Interior Department.

Hon. W. P. DOLE,
Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

No. 56.

SUPERINTENDENCY OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
Pima Villages, Arizona, January 10, 1864.

SIR: Under date of December 30, I had the honor to address you a communication from Fort Yuma, advising you of the condition of the Indians in that vicinity, and of the measures taken by Superintendent Poston and myself for their relief.

Since that date we have been most of the time *en route* for this point, travelling slowly in consequence of the scarcity of grass for our animals, and the necessity of keeping by the wagon train for forage.

We arrived at the Pima villages January 8. The chief of the tribe, Antoine Azul, who had been on a visit to San Francisco in the company of Mr. White, an Indian trader at this place, returned with us, and was received with great rejoicing by his people. This I believe was the first time any of the Pima chiefs enjoyed the opportunity of seeing anything of civilization, and there can be no doubt the effect will be beneficial in giving them a proper appreciation of the power and resources of the whites.

The Pima and Maricopas seem to be very prosperous, and need little if any aid from the government. Their crops are abundant, and they continue to cultivate the lands, set apart for them by the government, without assistance from white men. As long as they are permitted to enjoy the reservation appropriated for their use, unmolested by the whites, I think they will not require anything more. Whatever they need for agricultural purposes they are abundantly able to purchase. At present they get two dollars a bushel for all their surplus wheat. Most of them have money, and all also are industrious; are well pro-

vided with blankets and clothing. Nevertheless, in order to encourage them in their habits of industry, Mr. Poston and myself have deemed it expedient to make a small issue of farming implements to them, which will be carried into effect as soon as the goods arrive from Fort Yuma. We have thought it best to reserve the greater portion of the articles purchased, for such of the tribes of Arizona as are actually in need of assistance.

The arrival of Governor Goodwin and suite at Fort Whipple, near Walker's Diggings, is reported. He has issued his proclamation establishing the territorial government.

After visiting the various villages of the Pimos it is our purpose to proceed to Tucsin and hold a council with the Papagos.

The Apaches are still very troublesome. It is to be hoped that measures will be promptly taken by the military authorities now in Arizona to put a stop to their depredations. Until there is some security for life and property, there can be no development of the vast mineral resources of this region.

I shall take pleasure in reporting to you from time to time the results of my explorations throughout the Territory. Until my return to San Francisco, I cannot, of course, find either the necessary time or opportunity to prepare a well-digested and elaborate account of the country, and the tribes of Indians who inhabit it.

As soon as the season will permit, it is our intention to proceed to the north, visiting the tribes in the vicinity of the San Francisco mountains *en route*. We hope to be able to see something of the Moquis, the most interesting, perhaps, of all the Indian races on this continent.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. ROSS BROWNE,
Special Agent of the Interior Department.

Hon. WILLIAM P. DOLE,
Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

No. 57.

SUPERINTENDENCY OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
Mission San Xavier del Bac, Arizona, February 29, 1864.

SIR: I have the honor to inform you that Mr. Browne and myself have passed the last month in visiting the Papago Indians living in the southwestern part of this Territory. These are, originally, of the same tribe as the Pimos of the Gila, but, having been Christainized by the Spanish Jesuits, and adopted the customs of civilization, are designated as Papagos, although they preserve amicable relations with the Pimos and use the same language.

The Pima, or Nevome, language was reduced to a grammar and vocabulary by one of the Jesuit fathers laboring among these remote people previous to their expulsion from Mexico in the year 1767. A copy of this manuscript was obtained by the indefatigable researches of Mr. Buckingham Smith when secretary of legation in Spain, and has recently been published in New York as a literary curiosity. I had the pleasure of placing a copy in the hand of the Reverend Father Messea, of the same order, who accompanied me from California to take charge of these Indians, and is now laboring among them with a zeal worthy of his predecessors. The grand old mission church of San Xavier del Bac is the greatest ecclesiastical monument left by the Spaniards to mark the progress of colonization and Christianity in the northern States of Mexico or California. It has been deemed advisable, in place of making different small reservations at remote watering places, to make one Indian reserve for the Papagos at San Xavier del Bac, where water, land, and pasturage exist for the maintenance of a considerable population.

In accordance with your instructions I have made a reservation at this place with the following boundaries: One Spanish league north from the centre of the mission church; one league south from the same centre by one league in width, and west from the same centre. I have notified the United States surveyor general for Arizona of these boundaries, and requested him to make a survey of the same at his early convenience, and erect a monument of stone at the corners, and prominent points on the lines. It is hoped these measures will induce the Papagos of the Desert region to join their more favored brethren here, and increase the size and strength of the mission.

The agricultural implements and other useful articles destined for the Papagos having been distributed among them, much to their satisfaction, I herewith enclose a receipt from the captain-general and principal chiefs for the same.

We are now ready to proceed on our journey to visit the interesting tribes north of the Gila, which have never been visited by any authorized agent of the government. The governor and other territorial officers have located a temporary capital there, and, as Indian hostilities actually exist in the immediate vicinity, it seems imperatively necessary that we should join them; but upon application to the military authorities of the district, we are informed that they can afford neither escort, transportation, nor subsistence. They have already recalled a small detachment of seven men which we had here to guard Indian goods, and made way with our private stores, left on storage. We should be sorry to degrade the mission with which our Great Father has honored us to represent his power and dignity to these unknown tribes; but fear we shall not make a favorable impression by presenting ourselves unattended, on foot, and without presents, which we cannot take for want of transportation.

Your very obedient servant,

CHARLES D. POSTON,
Superintendent Indian Affairs.

Hon. W. P. DOLE,
Commissioner Indian Affairs, Washington, D. C.

No. 58.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, OFFICE INDIAN AFFAIRS,
July 21, 1864.

SIR: I have to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 30th of May last, reporting progress in regard to selecting locations for reservations in Arizona.

In that letter you state that you have been unable to determine the most feasible point for getting out a canal, and have taken the preliminary steps towards having a reservation made in the Great Colorado valley. Am I to infer that you have or are about to take steps for the location and improvements of a reservation which would involve the government in an expenditure of money without first submitting the same to this office for approval? If so I refer you to my instructions of July 16, 1863, which are as follows: "These reservations you are authorized to select on your arrival in Arizona, describing the same as far as practicable by natural metes and bounds, and report the same to this office. Upon receiving your report I will take immediate steps to secure a recognition of the reservation until such time as surveys thereof can be made, and they be confirmed by the proper authorities."

While I am anxious to secure for the Indians under your charge favorable locations, where they may be instructed in agriculture and the mechanical arts to enable them to become self-sustaining, I am equally anxious that no arrange-

ment should be made for the expenditure of money not first appropriated by Congress, and you are hereby particularly instructed to incur no indebtedness in your superintendency.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. P. DOLE, *Commissioner.*

CHARLES D. POSTON, Esq.,
Sup't Indian Affairs, Arizona.

No. 59.

SUPERINTENDENCY OF INDIAN AFFAIRS FOR ARIZONA,
San Francisco, August 10, 1864.

SIR: Upon my arrival here yesterday I found your favor of the 21st of July awaiting me. In regard to reservations, no steps have been taken involving the government in indebtedness. The principal indebtedness consists in advances made by me at considerable inconvenience, but which seemed actually necessary to preserve peace among the Indians. They are all quiet and friendly with the Americans, except the Apaches, against whom the military authorities and the people are now taking vigorous measures.

In order to have a full understanding of the condition of Indian affairs in Arizona, I beg leave of absence to report to you personally in Washington. I hope you will suspend the purchase of any goods for the Arizona Indians until my arrival in Washington.

Confident of being able to satisfy you that the Indian affairs of Arizona have been managed as well as was possible under the circumstances, with only, perhaps, too much zeal, I remain your very obedient servant,

CHARLES D. POSTON,
Superintendent.

Hon. W. P. DOLE,
Commissioner Indian Affairs, Washington, D. C.

No. 59½.

PRESCOTT, ARIZONA TERRITORY,
August 25, 1864.

SIR: As I have been appointed special Indian agent over the tribes of Indians on and near the Colorado river, I have deemed it proper, in the absence of the superintendent, for me to briefly report their condition, and ask for instructions and such assistance in managing their affairs as you are authorized and may be pleased to grant.

The Indians of the eastern portion of the Territory are still hostile, and by roaming far and near towards the Colorado river have brought suspicion upon a portion of the Indians under my charge, who, I am satisfied, desire to continue on friendly terms with the whites. The country is being settled up by the whites to a considerable extent, forcing the Indians into narrower limits, necessarily causing destitution among them to some extent. From this cause, also, there is liability of ill feelings being engendered, and even collision, to avoid which will require careful and judicious management. It is of the highest importance that peace be preserved with the Indians between this point and the Colorado river, as it is from that direction that the country must continue to be supplied.

To secure supplies of game, fruits, and roots, the Colorado Indians are obliged to range further from the river, and hence are frequently seen on all our roads and trails between the capital and the river. Travellers and trains meet them with suspicion and fear. The exasperation of the whites against the Apaches of the east, who have stripped the country of stock and murdered many of the whites, extends to nearly all the Indians of the Territory, and is kept up by the continued depredations of the cruel Apaches, and tales and fictions that are rife in regard to the Indians everywhere.

Difficulties are liable to arise from another cause. Bands of warriors are constantly coming in among those that are peaceably disposed, and their pres ence and influence are unfavorable upon the Indians, and excite the suspicion of the whites. It is difficult to determine precisely where these war parties belong.

If the country continues to settle up as it now promises, but one course, so it seems to me, is left to be pursued, and that is to place them all on reservations. While I am disposed to do all I can to forward the development of our Territory, I am equally desirous of preserving the friendship of the Indians, and securing justice and kindness on the part of the whites towards them.

Any instructions or suggestions that you can give to the furtherance of these aims will be thankfully received by your obedient servant,

JOHN C. DUNN.

Hon. W. P. DOLE,
Indian Commissioner, Washington, D. C.

UTAH SUPERINTENDENCY.

No. 60.

OFFICE SUPERINTENDENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
Great Salt Lake City, Utah Territory, September 26, 1864.

SIR: In compliance with the regulations of the Indian department, I have the honor to make the following report of the condition of Indian affairs within this superintendency, so far as I am able to obtain information in the short time I have been here, less than one month.

I took possession of what property there was on the first of September, and relieved Governor Doty from the further performance of duty as acting superintendent of Indian affairs. There was neither office nor office furniture, and I found it necessary to proceed at once to supply the deficiency in these respects.

There were delegations in the city and vicinity, representing the various tribes of the superintendency, awaiting impatiently my arrival, to whom I had to give immediate attention, in order to assure them of the care the government had over their interests. I gave them presents of provisions and clothing, &c., so far as the limited means at my disposal would allow, receiving from them in return the assurance that they would remain peaceable and true to the government and be the friends of the whites. I told them that the Great Father would rather send presents to Indians than to send soldiers; that the more Indians help themselves the more presents he would give them; that soldiers were only sent among bad Indians; that when the goods came I would ask for the Indians who had cultivated the ground and raised crops, and that I would clothe them like white men; and then I would ask for the best hunters, and make them presents, before I gave anything to the lazy and idle Indians who stayed around the settlements; that I would give the most help to those who helped themselves.

Complaints were made by settlers of their horses being stolen, and, I found, with truth. I brought the matter to the attention of the Indians, and they

promised to hunt them up, and since that they have brought in about twenty. I have informed the different bands, so far as I could, that hereafter when a horse was taken by an Indian, I would find out what band the Indian belonged to, and that no presents should be distributed to that band until they made restitution, and that the presents thus withheld should be distributed among those who brought in stolen horses. The result in one month is, as above stated, the return of twenty horses.

I find a custom existing here which seems to me to be a great evil; it makes at least a great deal of business for this office. I refer to the daily visits of Indians asking for presents, provisions, &c. On inquiry of my predecessors, I am informed that the plan of encouraging these visits was inaugurated under and by the first superintendent, and that all subsequent efforts to avoid the evil by discouraging them had resulted unfavorably, and that in the present condition of Indian matters it is best to continue the system. Hence I am daily receiving Indians, listening to their complaints, and ministering to their wants, in distributing to them such articles as they seem to need and the means at my command will enable me to give them.

This difficulty as to the Utahs will probably be obviated to a great extent when they are removed to Uintah valley.

Those Indians inhabiting that portion of the Territory south of Great Salt Lake City, are all anxious to know whether the government proposes to enter into treaties with them. They are anxious to understand their rights; they look with alarm upon the constant and increasing stream of emigration pouring into this Territory.

They behold the enterprise of the white man manifesting itself by taking possession of what they have long occupied and claimed as their country. They see farms opened and cultivated on every hand; they witness the establishment and rapid development of mining interests with apprehension and jealousy, and they threaten to stop all prospecting, and have done so in some portions of the Territory, and unless some negotiations are opened and treaties formed, there will be difficulty with these Indians.

I have promised to lay the matter before the Great Father, and they wait his action impatiently. Under the circumstances, I feel that I cannot too strongly urge this matter upon your attention.

I would recommend that steps be taken to make treaties with the following tribes or bands of Indians, viz., Utahs, Par-Vants, and Pie-Edes, as soon as they can be congregated in the spring.

Arrangements should be made for the appointment of at least one more agent for this superintendency. We would then have one to be located north of this city; another should be placed in the Uintah valley, and the third would be actively employed in the extreme southern portion of the Territory, among Indians who are numerous and powerful, and who, I am informed, have never been visited by a representative of the department.

This country is now producing cotton successfully, and silver mines of great value are being opened, and therefore the steps of our hardy, adventurous pioneers are being directed to that portion of the Territory, and, as a consequence, the Indians residing there need the care and attention of the department. For further information in this matter I would respectfully refer the honorable Commissioner of Indian Affairs to a petition forwarded by me to the Indian department, under date of September 9, indorsed by Governor Doty and Secretary Reed, who have both discharged the duties of superintendent of Indian affairs for some years past, and are more familiar with the facts than I am, and who strongly recommend the establishment of an agency in that portion of the Territory.

I have to-day received a telegram from the operator at Shell creek, two hundred miles southwest, that the Indians are gathering in, demanding their

annuity goods, and out of humor by reason of the delay. Another despatch from Fort Bridger informs me that Shoshonees are in large numbers at Bear lake, one hundred and forty miles north, impatient because they are not paid, so that they can go to their winter hunting grounds on Wind river.

I also subjoin a copy of a letter handed me the 16th instant, from his excellency Governor Doty and Brigadier General Conner, late commissioner for negotiating the treaties with those Indians, urging me to make some provision to pay them now, and not wait the arrival of the annuity goods:

GREAT SALT LAKE CITY,
Utah Territory, September 15, 1864.

SIR: The undersigned trust that their long connexion with the Indian service of this Territory will excuse them in addressing you, who have but recently assumed the duties of your office here, on matters which we consider of great importance connected with your department.

You are aware that treaties were made in the year 1863 with the Shoshonee Indians and the mixed bands of that nation, by which they were to receive a certain sum annually, in such articles of property and presents as the President of the United States should think best for them.

Our Indian relations, so far as maintaining peace along and in the vicinity of the overland route, and generally throughout this rich mining country, is concerned, have been and still are so delicate, and the interests involved in the preservation of peace so important, that, in our opinion, the greatest care should be taken on the part of the government in strictly complying with its obligations with these Indians.

The time has already passed when they had a right to expect their annuity for this year. They will soon leave for their winter hunting grounds, some four or five hundred miles from this place.

Should they not receive their annuity before their departure, dissatisfaction and disturbance may be the result.

It is understood that the presents that the government is forwarding to them cannot arrive here until quite late in the fall, and so late that it will be impossible to deliver them to the Indians this season.

We therefore respectfully but urgently recommend that you make some other provision to fulfil the obligations assumed by us on behalf of the government in these treaties at an early day, and before they depart for their hunting-grounds.

The peculiar circumstances with which we are surrounded in this country, the fact that we are cut off from communication with the department at Washington, and the generally disturbed condition of the Indians throughout the whole country, will, in our opinion, justify you in assuming the responsibility.

Very respectfully, &c.,

JAMES DUANE DOTY,
Governor and late Commissioner.
P. EDWARD CONNER,
Brigd. Gen. U. S. V., Commanding District Utah.

Hon. O. H. IRISH,
Superintendent Indian Affairs.

I have accordingly sent a messenger after Washakee, with a present of some tobacco, and a letter inviting him, with four other chiefs, to come in and consult with me as to what had better be done. I cannot determine until I have seen these Indians, and have so informed Governor Doty and General Conner.

The difficulties of our situation cannot be appreciated by any one not here to share them. I have not received a letter from any eastern correspondent dated

since the 6th of last July, and I cannot, owing to the condition of the mails, expect therefore to be advised by you as to what to do in the emergency.

The goods were, I am informed, shipped from Nebraska City about the 18th of August, and I have not heard of them since. They cannot reach their destination before the 18th of November, and that is doubtful, as snow fell in the mountains on the 22d instant, while I was travelling between here and the Spanish Fork farm. While I am anxious to keep the peace among the Indians in the mountains, I am still determined notto overreach appropriations and embarrass the department by making it necessary to beg from Congress money to make up deficiencies.

I have written you from time to time, since my arrival in this Territory, as to my movements, and it will be seen that I have not had the opporutnity as yet to inform myself fully as to the condition of Indian affairs within this section of the country, as is necessary to making a full report.

After my council with Washakee, I will send such further report as circumstances may require. I will endeavor to make up for the deficiency in this in my subsequent communications.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

O. H. IRISH,
Superintendent Indian Affairs.

Hon. Wm. P. Dole,
Commissioner Indian Affairs, Washington, D. C.

No. 61.

Superintendency of Indian Affairs,
Great Salt Lake City, U. T., October 18, 1864.

Sir: I have the honor to herewith enclose the annual report of Agent Luther Mann, jr., received at this office on the 15th instant.

I would respectfully recommend to the favorable consideration of the department that portion of his report referring to the locating of the Shoshonees on a reservation. The Indians, in all this mountain country, cannot live any longer by hunting; the game has disappeared, the old hunting-grounds are occupied by our people to their exclusion. We must instruct them, therefore, in some other way of making a living than the chase, or else support them ourselves in idleness, or leave them to prey upon the emigration pouring into the country. For starving Indians will steal, pillage, murder, and plunge the frontier, from time to time, into all the horrors of savage warfare. Thus the country demands from government defence, retribution, and often the extermination of the starving savages, at a cost of millions of dollars to the national treasury, when thousands would have sufficed if placed in the hands of the Indian department to be used in settling them in homes and instructing them in the peaceful arts of industry.

The farmer, with the plough, hoe, and axe, will, if used at the first, be more efficient in keeping peace on our frontier than the soldier with cannon, muskets, and bayonets. With the tribes in these mountains, the first means should be directed to locating them on reservations, and I feel that we cannot too strongly recommend the policy suggested by Agent Mann as to the Shoshonees, but that it should be carried out as to all the tribes in these mining Territories. Herein lies economy, peace, and safety.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

O. H. IRISH,
Superintendent Indian Affairs.

Hon. Wm. P. Dole,
Commissioner Indian Affairs, Washington, D. C.

No. 62.

FORT BRIDGER AGENCY, UTAH TERRITORY,
October 5, 1864.

SIR: In compliance with the regulations of the Indian department, I have the honor to submit the following report relative to the affairs of this agency for the past year. I take pleasure in bearing testimony to the uniform good conduct of the eastern bands of the Shoshonee Indians towards the white citizens living in, as well as all emigrants travelling through, this country during the past year. All with whom I have conversed have expressed a very strong desire to fulfil their treaty obligations, and report to me any depredations committed by any of the tribe with great vigilance. About the first of June a party of Loo-coo-rekah or Sheep-Eater Indians stole and brought into camp nineteen head of horses belonging to a party of miners at Beaver Head, Montana Territory. Washakee, the chief, informed them that a treaty had been made with the whites. They surrendered the horses to him, and he sent them to Fort Bridger and turned them over to the military authority of the post. A large number of the tribe visited this agency and were very anxious to receive their presents before leaving for their hunting-grounds, (the valley of Wind river.) I was unable, however, to give them any information at what time they would arrive. They were induced to leave the agency without them, under the promise that, should the goods arrive, I would retain them and distribute them in the spring, which appeared to satisfy them. In order that such an occurrence may not again arise, I would recommend that in the future all supplies designed for this agency should be forwarded as early as practicable, that they might reach their destination by the first of August each year. It would thus give the agent time to collect the Indians, who from necessity are scattered over a very large extent of country, distribute their presents, and send them to their hunting-grounds early, thereby enabling them to collect their food for the winter. I have been unable, for the want of proper facilities, to take an enumeration of the Indians under my charge during the present year; from all the information that I have been able to obtain, however, I believe there are about fifteen hundred souls.

The hunting-grounds of the Shoshonee Indians being in a section of country where the whites, during the last year, have been in search of gold, their game is becoming exceedingly scarce, much of it having been killed and a great deal of it driven from the country; hence it will be absolutely necessary in the future to feed them during the winter months. In view, then, of the scattered condition of the Indians, and their almost extreme destitution, I would recommend that some suitable measures be taken to locate them upon a reservation where they might be protected by the government until they could be taught to take care of themselves. I would respectfully urge that an appropriation be made by Congress for that purpose. I am happy to be able to state that the introduction of whiskey has been much less during the past year than formerly; enough, however, still finds its way into the nation to cause considerable trouble. The Indians find no difficulty in procuring what they desire. It is generally obtained in the settlements. My attention has been called to a case that occurred lately in the vicinity of Cache valley, where, to obtain a buffalo-robe, one of the citizens of that locality sold to an Indian whiskey, which caused him to become intoxicated, causing some trouble, and finally in the shooting of the Indian, mortally wounding him. He is at this agency in a very critical condition.

I would most respectfully urge upon the department the necessity of erecting an agency building. I am at present entirely dependent upon the military authority of this post for shelter. I have been destitute of an office a large

portion of the year. I would also urge upon your department the necessity of furnishing the agent with an ambulance and mules for the use of his agency. I would ask for an appropriation of $2,000 for the above purposes.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

LUTHER MANN, JR., *Indian Agent.*

Hon. O. H. IRISH,
Sup't Indian Affairs Great Salt Lake City, Utah Territory.

No. 63.

TERRITORY OF UTAH, SUPERINTENDENCY OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
Great Salt Lake City, October 21, 1863.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith a treaty with the Shoshonee bands of the Goship tribe, which was concluded at Tuilla valley on the 12th October. I had previously made a verbal treaty of peace (on the 5th October) with the remaining portion of the southern bands who are connected with the Pahvont tribe. They gave their assent to all the provisions contained in this treaty. The largest portion of these bands have been killed by the troops during the past season. Also a treaty of peace and friendship with the mixed bands of Shoshonees and Bannacks of the Shoshonee (or Snake) River valley, concluded at Soda Springs, in Idaho Territory, on the 14th of October. In the month of September I advised Governor Wallace, by letter, of the proposed treaty, and of the time and place of holding it, and, agreeably to your suggestion, invited him to be present, but received no answer. I presume my letter did not reach him.

As many of these Indians, as also others with whom treaties have been made this season, have been engaged in hostilities, I deemed it proper that General Conner, who commands this military district, and has been personally in the field against them, should unite with me in the councils which have been held with them, and in forming the treaties of peace. He has rendered great service to the government in punishing and subduing them. By the rapid and skilful movement of his troops, and their repeated successful attacks, he has been mainly instrumental in bringing the Indians to acknowledge, for the first time, that the "Americans" are the masters of the country.

I hope these treaties, and the councils which have been held with the tribes with which I was not authorized to make formal treaties, will receive the approbation of the President.

My duties as commissioner being now terminated by the conclusion of treaties with all the bands of the Shoshonee nation, my accounts for treaty expenditures will be prepared and forwarded as soon as possible.

Allow me to congratulate the department upon the successful negotiation of these treaties, and the restoration of peace with all the tribes within this Territory.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAMES DUANE DOTY,
Commissioner.

Hon. WM. P. DOLE,
Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

GREAT SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH TERRITORY,
October 21, 1863.

SIR: Treaties having been concluded with all the hostile tribes of Indians in this country, and peace restored, we deem it proper to inform you of the fact, and

to express the opinion that all the routes of travel through Utah Territory to Nevada and California, and to the Beaver Head and Boisé river gold mines, may now be used with safety.

No fears of depredations or molestation need be apprehended from the Shoshonee, Utah, Goship, or Bannack nations, judging from the feelings manifested by them, and their strong professions of friendship and desire for peace at the signing of the treaties, the last of which was made with the Bannacks of the Shoshonee River valley, at Soda Springs, on the 14th instant.

JAMES DUANE DOTY,
Commissioner.
P. EDWARD CONNER,
Brig. Gen. Cal. Vols., Com'dg Military Department of Utah.

A. J. CENTER, Esq.,
Treasurer Overland Mail Company, New York.

No. 64.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
Office Indian Affairs, December 30, 1863.

SIR: I have the honor to enclose herewith, for your consideration, and if approved by you, for transmission to the President of the United States, to be by him laid before the Senate for its constitutional action thereon, the following named treaties with certain Indian tribes, viz:

With the eastern bands of Shoshonees, July 2, 1863, at Fort Bridger;
With the northwestern bands of Shoshonees, at Box Elder, July 30, 1863;
With the western bands of Shoshonees, at Ruby valley, October 1, 1863;
With the Goship bands of Shoshonees, at Tuilla valley, October 12, 1863; and
With the mixed bands of Bannacks and Shoshonees, at Soda Springs, October 14, 1863.

I also enclose a copy of a letter of Governor Doty, relating to the Indians, parties to the foregoing treaties, with a copy of a map furnished by that gentleman, showing the territory ceded.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. P. DOLE, *Commissioner.*

Hon. J. P. USHER,
Secretary of the Interior.

No. 65.

TERRITORY OF UTAH, SUPERINTENDENCY OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
Great Salt Lake City, November 10, 1863.

SIR: The map transmitted to me by the department is herewith returned, with the exterior boundaries of the territory claimed by the Shoshonees in their recent treaties, as also the lines of the country occupied by different portions of the tribe, indicated upon it as correctly as the map will allow. They fixed their eastern boundary on the crest of the Rocky mountains; but it is certain that they, as well as the Bannacks, hunt the buffalo below the Three Forks of the Missouri, and on the headwaters of the Yellowstone and Wind rivers.

As none of the Indians of this country have permanent places of abode, in their hunting excursions they wander over an immense region, extending from

the fisheries at and below Salmon Falls, on the Shoshonee river, near the Oregon line, to the sources of that stream, and to the buffalo country beyond. The Shoshonees and Bannacks are the only nations which, to my knowledge, hunt together over the same ground.

Replying further to your letter, dated July 22, 1863, I beg leave to refer to my letter to the Commissioner, dated February 7, 1862, in relation to the Indian tribes in this superintendency; and to add that the bands represented at the treaty of Fort Bridger, on the second day of July last, it was estimated, numbered between three and four thousand souls, over a thousand of whom were present at, and immediately after, the conclusion of the treaty.

They are known as Waushakee's band, (who is the principal chief of the nation,) Wonapitz's band, Shauwuno's band, Tibagan's band, Peoastoagah's band, Totimee's band, Ashingodimah's band, (he was killed at the battle on Bear river,) Sagowitz's band, (wounded at the same battle,) Oretzimawik's band, Bazil's band, Sanpitz's band. The bands of this chief and of Sagowitz were nearly exterminated in the same battle.

The chiefs at this treaty, in fact, represented nearly the whole nation; and they were distinctly informed and they agreed that the annuities provided in this treaty, and such others as might be formed, were for the benefit of all the bands of the Shoshonee nation who might give their assent to their terms; and this has been the understanding at each treaty.

At the treaty concluded at Box Elder on the 30th of July, the first object was to effect and secure a peace with Pokatello, as the road to Beaver Head gold mines, and those on Boisé river, as well as the northern California and southern Oregon roads, pass through his country. There were present Pokatello's band, Tormontso's band, Sanpitz's band, Tosorvetz's band, Bear Hunter's band, (all but seven of this band were killed at Bear river battle,) Sagowitz's band. This chief was shot by a white man a few days before the treaty, and could not come from his *weekeeup* to the treaty ground, but he assented to all of its provisions He and Sanpitz endeavored to be at Fort Bridger, to unite in the treaty there, but did not arrive in time. The chiefs of several smaller bands were also present and signed the treaty, which is considered of more importance than any made this season, in saving the lives and securing from depredations the property of our citizens, emigrants as well as others. These bands are generally known as "the Sheep-Eaters," and their number is estimated at one thousand.

At the treaty concluded at Ruby valley, on the 1st of October, the western Shoshonees were represented by the two principal bands, the Tosowitch (White Knife) and Unkoahs. From the best information I could get I estimated the western bands, sometimes called Shoshonee Diggers, at twenty-five hundred souls; but the bands on the Lower Humboldt and west of Smith's creek are not included in this estimate. Governor Nye proposed to meet some of them at Reese river, on his return to Carson from Ruby.

At the treaty at Tuilla valley, on the 12th of October, with the Goship or Kumumbar bands, who are connected with the Shoshonees, and are chiefly of that tribe, there were three hundred and fifty present. Others from Ibapah, Shell creek, and the Desert, would have joined them but for their fear of the soldiers: they number about one hundred more; and there is also a portion of this tribe who are mixed with the Pahvontee tribe, and occupy the southern part of the Goship country, amounting to two hundred more. They are the poorest and most miserable Indians I have met; they have neither horses nor guns. I have seen several of them at work for farmers at Deep creek and Grantsville, and therefore conclude that they would soon learn to cultivate the ground for themselves, and take care of stock, if they were assisted in a proper way. They have expressed a strong desire to become settled as farmers, and I should be glad to see them located as such, at a distance from the overland mail route. More than a hundred of them have been killed by the soldiers during

the past year, and the survivors beg for peace. It was the intention and understanding that all of the Goship tribe shall participate in the benefits of the treaty.

At the treaty of Soda Springs, on the 14th of October, with the mixed bands of Shoshonees and Bannocks roaming in the valley of Shoshonee river, there were one hundred and fifty men present with their families.

Tindoah and the chiefs of several other bands sent word that they assented to the treaty, and desired to be considered parties to it, but they could not remain, as it was so late in the season they were compelled to leave for their buffalo hunting-grounds. I have seen these bands on Snake river, in the month of May last, in council, found them peaceable and friendly, and explained to them the objects for which it was proposed to hold a treaty before the snow fell.

Those now present were, Toso-kwauberaht, the principal chief of the Bannack nation, commonly known as Grand Coquin, Tahgee, Matigund, and other principal men. This last chief and his band live at the Shoshonee River ferry, where he meets all the travellers to and from the mines. He has always been friendly to them; and all of these bands can render great service to the emigrants, or do them great injury. They number about one thousand souls, as near as I can ascertain.

The whole number of Shoshonee, Goships, and Bannacks, who are parties to these treaties, may be estimated at eight thousand six hundred and fifty.

The amount to be paid to them annually in goods, &c., is—to the Shoshonees and Bannacks twenty thousand dollars, and to the Goships one thousand dollars, for the term of twenty years. This last sum I think ought to be increased to two thousand dollars, especially if they are to be settled as husbandmen or herdsmen.

The importance of these treaties to the government and to its citizens can only be appreciated by those who know the value of the continental telegraph and overland stage to the commercial and mercantile world, and the safety and security which peace alone can give to emigrant trains, and to the travel to the gold discoveries in the north, which exceed in richness—at least in the quality of the gold—any discoveries on this continent.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAMES DUANE DOTY, *Commissioner.*

Hon. WM. P. DOLE,
Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

No. 66.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
Office Indian Affairs, February 6, 1864.

SIR: I herewith transmit a letter received at this office from Governor Doty and Hon. J. F. Kinney, enclosing and calling attention to a portion of the message of the acting governor of Utah in relation to Indian reservations in that Territory.

I agree with these gentlemen that the suggestions of the acting governor "are useful and practical," and would therefore recommend that they be carried into effect, for which purpose I respectfully suggest that the steps necessary to effect a sale of the Spanish Fork and San Pete reservations be taken immediately, and that the proceeds arising from such sale be applied to the improvement and preparation of the new reserve for the use of the Indians.

If, in your judgment, legislation is necessary to effect these objects, I further suggest that it be asked from the present Congress.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. P. DOLE, *Commissioner.*

Hon. J. P. USHER,
Secretary of the Interior.

WASHINGTON CITY, *January* 28, 1863.

SIR: The undersigned respectfully invite your attention to the extract from the message of the acting governor of Utah to the legislature of that Territory on the 14th December last, in regard to the reservations for the Utah nation of Indians.

The views which he has presented on the subject we deem eminently useful and practical, and therefore recommend their adoption by the government. We also beg leave to refer to the reports of the superintendent of Indian affairs in relation to those reservations, and to assure you that we are, very respectfully, your obedient servants,

JAMES DUANE DOTY, *Governor.*
J. T. KINNEY.

Hon. WM. P. DOLE,
Commissioner Indian Affairs.

Extract from the governor's annual message.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, U. T.,
Great Salt Lake City, December 14, 1863.

To the honorable the council and house of representatives of the legislative assembly of Utah Territory:

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SPANISH FORK AND SAN PETE RESERVATIONS.

These suggestions are made in view of the events daily transpiring around us, and preliminary to calling your attention to the Spanish Fork and San Pete Indian reservations. This latter reservation, situated in the centre of the fertile valley of that name, and surrounded by an industrious and agricultural population, is of small extent, embracing not more than five hundred acres. It has been lying idle for several years past, and there is little probability of its ever again being required for Indian purposes. The land is capable of producing good crops, and, in justice to the people ready and willing to reduce it to profitable cultivation, should be vacated as an Indian reservation, to which it is not adapted, and for which it is evidently not required. The Spanish Fork reservation, at the southern end of Lake Utah, contains about 15,000 acres of land of good quality, and all susceptible of irrigation. Some years since a small portion of the reservation was cultivated as an Indian farm, but the amount of produce realized was in no manner at all commensurate with the cost to the government. For the last three years no work has been performed on this reservation, and it has returned to a state of nature; the farm-house in very bad repair; the fences all gone, and the land overgrown with weeds and bushes; indeed, it is to-day simply a tract of naked wild land, with few of its improvements yet remaining, and these, at best, but monuments of decay and ruin, no less than of the mistaken policy which seeks to ameliorate the condition of the red man by placing him in near proximity to a thickly populated white settlement. On the other hand, it has been a fruitful source of irritation and dissatisfaction to the Indians, who are continually led to expect benefits which they never receive; and the fact that, while holding out hopes destined never to be realized, it draws the Indians into the most densely populated settlements, to the great annoyance of the citizens, whom they burden with a heavy and continual tax, is not the least among the many evils justly complained of. Even should the reservation be again devoted to Indian purposes, only a small

portion of it would be cultivated, still leaving the greater part of it untilled and running to waste. It is estimated that the money necessarily expended annually in maintaining the reservation would purchase for the Indians in the market, at least double the quantity of provisions that would be obtained from the farm. After an experience of two years in the Indian service in this Territory, I am satisfied that the reservation is a detriment to the government, to the Indians, and to the people. The withholding of such an amount of land from intelligent cultivation, in view of the great acquisition of population that we are sure to receive, is as unwise as it is impolitic, when it is considered that our people, so far removed from other sources of supply, are compelled to rely entirely on their own exertions and the limited amount of arable land throughout the Territory. It is therefore respectfully recommended that you memorialize the President of the United States to vacate these reservations and throw the land open to occupation and cultivation by our citizens. Your earnest and early attention to the matter is asked, to the end that it may be brought, if possible, to a successful issue in time to have these lands put in cultivation the coming season.

UTAH INDIANS—UINTAH RESERVATION.

The condition of the Utah Indians in this Territory will require your further attention. Roaming, as they do, through all of our settlements south of this city, they are and have been, since the settlement of the Territory, a great annoyance to, and a continual burdensome tax upon the people. The influx of a considerable mining population among them may result in disturbances in our midst, while the assistance that government is constantly rendering them cannot result, situated as they are, in any permanent good.

The general government has set apart the country drained by the Uintah river and its tributaries, extending from Wahsatch range of mountains to the Green or Colorado river, a distance of eighty miles, east and west, with at least an equal distance north and south, as a reservation for the permanent settlement of these Indians. After careful examination it has been found to be most admirably adapted to that purpose. Many of these Indians are anxious, with the assistance of the government, to remove there and settle, and it is believed that all could be readily induced to go. The reservation is more than ample for them all; contains abundance of game, and is well supplied with wood, water, and grass. I recommend that you memorialize Congress for an appropriation adequate to the purpose, and with a view to the making of a treaty with these Indians, providing for their early removal to that reservation.

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AMOS REED, *Acting Governor.*

Hon. WILLIAM P. DOLE,
Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

No. 67.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
Washington, D. C., March 14, 1864.

SIR: I return the joint letter of Governor Doty and honorable J. F. Kinney, of Utah Territory, upon the subject of the message of the acting governor, concerning Indian reservations in that Territory, and will remark that a bill is now pending in Congress which, if passed, will enable the department to carry out the recommendations of those gentlemen.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. P. USHER, *Secretary.*

WILLIAM P. DOLE, Esq.,
Commissioner Indian Affairs.

No. 68.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
Office Indian Affairs, May 17, 1864.

SIR: I have the honor to enclose herewith four treaties negotiated with the mixed bands of Bannacks and Shoshonees, the eastern band of Shoshonees, the northwestern bands of Shoshonees, and the Shoshonee Goship bands of Indians, respectively, to each of which treaties the Senate has made an amendment.

You will please cause these several treaties, as amended, to be laid before the respective tribes, and endeavor to secure their assent thereto at as early a day as practicable, and return the same to this office.

As there is no fund from which to defray the expenses incidental to calling the Indians together for the express purpose of procuring their assent to the amendments, you can, for this purpose, probably improve the occasion of their assembling for their payments; otherwise the expense will have to be paid out of such funds as are at your disposal for the incidental expenses of your superintendency.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WILLIAM P. DOLE, *Commissioner.*

His Excellency JAMES DUANE DOTY,
Governor and ex officio Superintendent Indian Affairs,
Great Salt Lake City, U. T.

No. 69.

GREAT SALT LAKE CITY, U. T., *August* 26, 1864.

SIR: I arrived here last evening, having been detained on the road by the sickness and death of one of my children.

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The office rented for $300 per annum cannot now be had for less than $1,200. Prices have advanced in about the same proportion in all departments. Flour, $25 per hundred pounds; coffee, $1 25 per pound; sugar, 85 cents, and beef, 15 and 20 cents per pound. Under this state of facts, I am compelled to rent and fit up offices, and purchase some goods for Indians, to keep them in a good humor until those now *en route* from the Missouri river arrive.

I can only assure the department that I will be as economical as possible; but, under the circumstances, the bills will be large and prices very high.

The Indians within this superintendency are peaceful, although they seem uneasy, and I learn are unusually exacting in their demands, and look with jealousy upon the efforts of miners to explore what they claim as their country.

The people are inclined to pursue a kind and conciliating policy towards the Indians. I am in hopes that the Indian difficulties now east of us will not extend into this superintendency. I passed safely through the midst of the difficulties on the plains. Trains were plundered, and murders committed before, behind, and around us, but we were not disturbed.

I made an informal call upon President Young to-day. He gave me a good deal of information as to the Indians, and his views as to the policy that should be pursued toward them in these exciting times.

He did not believe there was any need of difficulty with our Indians here; that it was better to feed them than to fight them. I thought myself justified in saying that the views of the department in these matters were the same as

his own, and that my efforts should be directed to promoting the best interest of the citizens of Utah and the Indians, by preserving the peace within my district by the policy suggested.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

O. H. IRISH,
Superintendent Indian Affairs.

Hon. WILLIAM P. DOLE,
Commissioner Indian Affairs, Washington, D. C.

No. 70.

GREAT SALT LAKE CITY, U. T.,
September 1, 1864.

SIR: Mr. Irish, the superintendent of Indian affairs in Utah Territory, arrived in this city on the 26th of August. He desired me to continue to perform the duties of superintendent (there being then several parties of Shoshonees and Utahs here) until the 31st, which I did, and on that day delivered to him all the public property in my hands belonging to the Indian department, for which his receipts were taken.

My accounts and returns up to that date will be forwarded in a few days.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAMES DUANE DOTY,
Late Acting Superintendent Indian Affairs in Utah Territory.

Hon. WM. P. DOLE,
Commissioner Indian Affairs.

NEW MEXICO SUPERINTENDENCY.

No. 71.

SUPERINTENDENCY INDIAN AFFAIRS,
Santa Fé, New Mexico, October 10, 1864.

SIR: Since my last annual report there has been but little change in our relations with the various tribes within this superintendency.

Depredations upon the property of the citizens of this Territory still are of frequent occurrence, and often accompanied by murders. While some of the tribes have conducted themselves well, others are robbing and murdering our people. The superintendent for the last half year has been without the means to supply the well disposed with their usual amount of provisions.

If they could have been supplied as usual, it is believed most of the depredations committed by them might have been prevented. Without any assistance from the government, it is surprising that their destitute condition has not led to more frequent complaints from owners of stock, whose herds graze in every part of the country over which they roam. In my report of last year I urged the propriety of concentrating the different bands of the various tribes, and settling of each upon its own reservation, and in their own country. I still believe this to be the true policy, and shall, therefore, in considering the subject of our relations, and the policy best calculated to promote the interest of the two races, speak of them under four heads, viz.: Pueblos, Utahs, Apaches, and Navajoes.

PUEBLOS.

In referring to this worthy people I desire to call your attention to the report of Agent John Ward, which is full and complete. The agent deserves much credit for the evident interest he has manifested, and the amount of information he has collected and condensed, as is shown in a tabular statement accompanying his report. These Indians are eminently a self-supporting people, many of them own considerable wealth in lands and herds, and the object of the government should be to pursue a line of policy toward them that will elevate and make them rely still more upon themselves. In 1857 an appropriation of ten thousand dollars was made for the Pueblos, and the amount expended for farming implements and tools; but few of these presents ever reached them. Those that remained at the superintendency after the Texan invasion are about to be distributed. Among these presents are some blacksmith tools, and instructions have been given to establish three shops at different towns, so as to accommodate as many of these people as possible. A smith will be hired and the Indians required to place young men in the shops to learn the business. It is hoped that by this course, in a few years, they will have smiths of their own. It is a fact to be regretted that the number of these worthy and industrious people who can read and write is so small, and that the number of such is decreasing. When under the care of the Spanish and Mexican governments more attention was paid to education, hence the number of those who can read has been decreasing since our occupation of the country.

They are industrious, and produce in the aggregate a large surplus of the necessaries of life. The lands granted to them by the government are amply sufficient for their maintenance; they therefore need no assistance for their support, except the furnishing of some improved farming implements and tools. They are, however, sadly deficient in the arts and education. I would therefore respectfully recommend the passage of an act appropriating ten thousand dollars, to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior in the establishment of schools, workshops, and the purchase of books and tools. Considering their want of general intelligence, they are a remarkably honest and virtuous people. In the first judicial district of New Mexico, which includes about one-half the Pueblo population, during a period of ten years but one case of theft was brought before that court committed by a Pueblo. The same cannot be said of an equal number of any other tribe or people in the country. They are the only Indians in the United States who are not a burden to the government, and that in no way disturb the peace of the community in which they live. They are in every way qualified to receive and profit by the judicious expenditure of a few thousand dollars as I have just proposed. They can thus be elevated and made to add to the material wealth of the country, and ultimately fitted to enjoy and harmonize with the political and civil institutions of our country.

UTAHS.

By an order of the honorable Secretary of the Interior, dated January, 1864, the Maquache band of this tribe were assigned to the Colorado superintendency. The agent having charge was at once instructed to induce them to return to their former homes. The band at first expressed some reluctance; but during the summer a large portion of them have joined the Tabaguaches, and I have no doubt the remaining portion can be induced to remove, as southern Colorado Territory was their former home, and the treaty with the Utahs of that Territory has provided for their location within that superintendency.

The western Utahs, viz: Capotes and Winnemuches, have conducted themselves with more propriety than any wild tribe in the Territory. They live by

hunting, and only occasionally visit the settlements when pressed with hunger, in times of scarcity of game, and to provide themselves with powder and lead, and clothing. There has been, during the last few months, some dissatisfaction among the Utahs of southern Colorado Territory, and those of this Territory were invited to join in their councils, but refused positively to take any part with them against the whites, and reported the facts to their agent. These Indians are averse to settling, are warlike, and maintain themselves chiefly by war and the chase. Their settlement will require many years, and can only be accomplished by first removing their prejudice against an agricultural life, which will be found difficult to do as long as the country affords them a scanty subsistence from game and the fruits and berries that abound in some parts of their country at certain seasons, and will continue to furnish them until further settlements circumscribe their bounds. They have, during the last year, made several campaigns against the Navajoes, while the military forces of the Territory were chastising that tribe, and have invariably made their raids profitable, bringing back mules, horses, and sheep.

The agency for these bands of Utes was established in 1852 at Abique, which at that time was the most westerly permanent settlement in the Territory. Since that time the country has become settled fifty miles further west, and in order to obviate the necessity of their passing through these settlements on their way to the agency, I will, with the approbation of the honorable Commissioner, establish the Utah agency at Terra Amarilla. By making this change, the agency would be upon the frontier, and the Indians, in visiting it, would not pass through settled portions of the country, thereby annoying the citizens, and often injuring the crops by letting loose their horses among the fields. As at present situated, the Indians lose two days in going to the agency and two returning; are always exposed to the danger of being victimized by the whiskey seller, and if he receives provisions or presents, often returns to his people poorer than when he left home.

This tribe, for the reasons already stated, is not prepared for a settlement. They occupy northwestern New Mexico and western Colorado Territory, and until their prejudices against settling are removed, and game becomes scarce, it will be difficult to make any progress, or convince them of the propriety and advantage of settling. When the settlements of the white man absolutely require that these Indians have a portion of their country set apart for their settlement, the whole tribe, in my opinion, should be settled in southwestern Colorado Territory, in the valley of the San Juan, and a treaty be made to embrace the whole tribe, both those now in New Mexico, and those of the Territories of Colorado and Utah.

APACHES.

The Apaches are divided into two bands, the Jicarilla and Mescaleros—the first living in the northeast part of the Territory, and the latter in the southeast. About four hundred of the Mescaleros are now, under the direction of their active and efficient agent, Mr. Labadi, living upon the reservation set apart for them by order of the Secretary of the Interior, dated December, 1863, and have, according to the report of their agent, a large amount of land planted in corn, wheat, and vegetables. In addition to the corn planted by individual Indians, the agent was instructed to plant as much land as he was able with the limited means at his command, to be under his control, and to be gathered and stored for issue to the Indians after their own supplies were exhausted. About seventy-five acres of corn and fifty acres of wheat have been thus planted; the crops were a partial failure, yet I have no doubt that the Apaches upon the reservation will, from the proceeds of their own farm, have grain sufficient to furnish them their bread rations for some months. There has been much dissatisfaction among the Mes-

caleros upon the reservation, relative to the location of the Navajoes upon their lands. Most of the tribe would undoubtedly now have been on the reservation if it had not been for this objection.

They are, and for a century have been, inveterate enemies, and it is folly to suppose that they can agree upon the same reservation after having been so long at war. Some of the Jicarillas might have been induced to move but for this same objection, and a beginning been made to break up the roving disposition of this band. Unless a large military force is used to compel the Apaches to remove, they cannot be induced to do so while the Navajoes are upon their lands.

They are so greatly in the minority that the Navajoes could in one hour annihilate them, and no doubt would find a pretext for doing so were it not for the military force at Fort Sumner, which holds them in check. Under the circumstances I shall not be surprised if, after the Apaches gather their crops, many of them desert and join the hostile portion of the tribe.

They cannot coalesce, and future and continual difficulties must take place between the two tribes unless they are widely separated. If the Navajoes should be located in their own country, the difficulty mentioned would be removed, and in that event but a short time would elapse before the entire Apache tribe in this Territory would be located at their reservation, with the Navajoes as their immediate neighbors upon the same reservation. They can only be induced to move by the direct application of force, and to keep them against their will it will require a military force equal to themselves in numbers.

NAVAJOES.

This tribe, at the date of my last annual report, were at war, and another year has made but little change, except that about seven thousand of the tribe have surrendered themselves, and are now held as prisoners of war at Fort Sumner, on the Pecos river. The remainder of the tribe are still at war, and commit frequent and daring outrages; many thousand sheep have been stolen and driven off by them during the last few months. The tribe at large, as well as the prisoners held at Fort Sumner, are still in the hands of the military authorities, and, under the direction of General Carleton, an effort is being made to remove the whole tribe from their own country to the Pecos river, from four to five hundred miles east of their former homes.

I have, from the commencement of the scheme to remove the tribe from their own country, protested against it, believing the plan to be impracticable, unless a large military force was employed, and a larger sum of money appropriated than I believe Congress will be willing to appropriate for one tribe of Indians, at this time, when other and more important expenditures tax to its utmost capacity every energy of the government.

There are said to be, at this time, over seven thousand Indians held as captives. I have not the means of ascertaining the precise cost of the past year; but, taking seven thousand as the number to be fed, and allowing forty-eight cents per day—the price of a ration in this country—it will be found that the year ending June 30, 1865, will cost, in rations alone, $1,226,400. It is claimed that the whole tribe will be subjugated and at the reservation within the year. If so, at least eight thousand must be added to the above number, making fifteen thousand souls, which cannot cost the government less than at the rate of two million six hundred and seventy-eight thousand dollars per annum, as long as they are fed full rations. This seems to be an enormous sum, yet it will fall below the actual cost if the whole tribe is removed, as a liberal allowance must be made for transportation, for farming, buildings, and clothing.

It will be contended, by the friends of the plan, that in two or three years

they will support themselves. This conclusion, however, is not warranted by experience upon reservations, as the record will prove in the case of former attempts to locate and civilize the Indians. The Navajo is, no doubt, the best material in the country for rapid progress in agriculture, as history proves that the tribe has for three centuries been engaged in planting, and that they are also far in advance of all other wild tribes in manufacturing various fabrics, such as blankets, baskets, ropes, saddles, and bridle-bits; yet they are savages, and, like all wild tribes, extremely superstitious. These superstitions must be overcome by time, and if the Navajo, with all his advantages, could be removed from his native country, leave behind all the resources which nature provides for his subsistence, and be taken to a locality where his only resource is to be the products of his own labors, and made self-supporting in fifteen or even twenty years, a great work would be accomplished. A few of the most industrious, who have, in addition to their labor, some stock—sheep, goats, &c.—might be made to support themselves in a few years; but it must be borne in mind that at least nineteen-twentieths of the tribe are poor, and a large portion lazy and indolent.

The Navajo, like all Indians, and many other with brighter skins, as long as his rations are regularly supplied, is contented and happy; but when he finds himself compelled to work for it, when military restraint is removed, it may be otherwise; and after one, or two, or three years of ease and full rations, if the attempt should be made to reduce the ration to one half or less, I have but little doubt many of them would return to their former haunts, where the natural resources of the country afford them at least a scanty subsistence, without the restraint and toil of the reservation. While I regard a reservation as absolutely necessary for the good of the Indian, and as the only means of making him self-supporting, I regard the selection of the valley of the Pecos for that purpose as most unfortunate. A large reservation might be selected in their own country, and, if selected properly, would combine many advantages over that valley.

First. A reservation in the Colorado Chiquito, on the Rio San Juan, would be at least two hundred miles from the nearest Spanish settlement, and would interfere with the rights of no one, nor with the common grazing-grounds of the Territory, which the Pecos does. In their own country, wood, acorns, cedar-berries, cactus, soap-weed plant, wild potatoes, mescal and mesquite beans, and other fruits, are found in abundance, and formerly formed a large portion of their food when their supply of corn, wheat, and vegetables was exhausted. None of these are found at the Pecos.

In their own country, by a strict enforcement of the intercourse law, the flocks and herds of the Indian and the white man could be kept separate, and the evil effects of a free and promiscuous trade could be prevented. At the Pecos, upon our immediate frontier, these evils cannot be obviated. Settled in their own country, they would not interfere with the settlement of the Apache tribe, who are being located upon the Pecos. These tribes have been enemies of long standing, and whenever military restraint should be removed, their old animosity would lead to quarrels which, in the end, would drive the weaker party from the reservation.

They might be so located, in their own country, as to be far removed from any road across the country, while at the Pecos they are but a short distance from the great thoroughfare from Missouri and Kansas to New Mexico, Arizona, and the State of Chihuahua, in the republic of Mexico. They have lands, in their own country, equally as good as those of the Pecos for farming purposes, from which, together with the resources already mentioned, they have in former years maintained themselves, without assistance from the government, during periods of many years, at a time when at peace with the Spanish and Mexican

governments, and could again be made to do so, with much less expense than to locate them on the Pecos, and with much better chance of final success.

It has been contended by some that they have no country suitable for farming. In answer to this, I would state that Colonel Kit Carson informed me that during the summer of 1863, when in command of the forces sent against the tribe, he destroyed a great quantity of wheat and corn fields; that at one point, without moving his camp, he was seven days thus engaged, and at other places he was two, three, and four days, destroying as fine fields of wheat and corn as the Territory produced.

Without expressing an opinion as to the policy of this wholesale destruction, I mention the facts to show that they were extensive farmers, and that they have tillable lands in their own country suitable for a permanent settlement. It was the wholesale destruction of their resources that compelled them to surrender, and has reduced those held as prisoners to begging, and now makes them paupers upon the government. From the best information I can obtain from Agent Ward, Luna, and Mansanarez, who are all well acquainted with the tribe, and from officers of the army who were engaged in the recent campaign, it is believed that less than one-half the tribe have surrendered; that the prisoners embrace the poor, while the strength and wealth of the tribe remain in the western part of their country. Although we were told six months ago that the entire tribe would surrender in a few months, yet it has not done so, and it is the opinion of those best informed as to their resources that it will take years to entirely subdue and remove them, as those still running at large are well mounted, well armed, have stock to live upon, and are the bravest and most warlike of the tribe. In view of all the facts, I am still clearly of the opinion that the tribe should be located in the valley of the San Juan, or the Colorado Chiquito, and still believe, for the reasons already given, that it will be better for the Indians, and an act of justice to New Mexico, to locate them in their own Territory, and in the end be more likely to succeed, and be a great saving to the government.

More than half the tribe are still at large, and only the poor and those unable to make a resistance have given themselves up. It will, therefore, be necessary to make another campaign to reduce them, at an immense cost to the government, double and perhaps ten times the amount it will take to remove those who are now held as prisoners back to their own country. Established there, the transportation of provisions would cost more, but the quantity required would be so much less that the cost would be trifling compared with the present expenses at the Pecos. If they will work at Bosque Rodondo, it would be ridiculous to say they would not work elsewhere; and if they can support themselvs on the Pecos in a few years by their own labor, where they have no resources except what they produce, they certainly can where the natural resources of the country gives them a supply to last half the year, or more. I know the views I have expressed were opposed during the last session of Congress, and a law passed to so enlarge the Apache reservation as to provide for the Navajoes upon the same reserve. But feeling satisfied that the policy was ill advised, I consider it my duty to report fully my opinions with reference to it. If I differ with others, I would state that my opinions were formed after a careful examination of the subject and consultation with the best authority in the Territory. Although we are told by friends of the scheme that the Indians are satisfied and happy at their new home, we know it is not the case, as they frequently make the inquiry when they are to be returned to their own country. Their former houses, their orchards, and fields have a charm not so easily forgotten. It is human nature, and if they are not sent back, or permitted to go, they will return stealthily, and in doing so commit depredations upon our people, and thus keep up a state of insecurity for a generation to come.

As I have already stated, the tribe is under the control of the military depart

ment, and if the present system is continued must remain so until Congress makes the necessary appropriation to enable the honorable Secretary of the Interior to again assume control. The first year has cost the military department about one million dollars, and as the crop for the present year is a failure, and the number of captives increased, the cost will be double. If, therefore, they are to be placed under the control of the Indian department, an appro priation of two millions will be necessary to successfully carry out the present policy. On the contrary, if the prisoners are returned to their own country and fed until they plant their corn, and the cactus and other fruits mature, I am well satisfied that an annual appropriation of two hundred thousand dollars for a few years, properly managed, will insure a permanent peace, and the consequent security to property in the country, and commence a settlement upon an extensive scale, and under circumstances that will give us some assurance of permanent success.

The plan I would propose for the consideration of the honorable Commissioner is the selection of a reservation in the country belonging to the tribe, as proposed by General Canby in 1860. This excellent officer and gentleman's proposition was to build a military post on the Colorado Chiquito, around which the Indians had already agreed to plant, and if his plans had not been broken up by the war, I have little doubt the Navajoes would this day be at peace, and supporting themselves, instead of being an enormous tax upon the treasury. Thus a beginning might be made, and the Indians, with some assistance in opening ditches for irrigation, and provisions while planting, could plant large fields, and while their grain is maturing, and again after it is gathered, might gather the fruits of the country, to which I have already referred, and these, together with products of their farms, would give them a support.

In my judgment, they should be compelled, with this assistance, to maintain themselves. They have done so heretofore without assistance, and the same resources are now available that they had years ago. In addition to the establishment of a military post upon the reservation, to be selected for their permanent settlement, a line of small posts should be established upon our frontier, at suitable distances, to enable the military department to establish a system of patrolling from one post to another. By adopting this course, no considerable force of Navajoes could leave their country without its being at once known, and much less drive into their country large herds of stock, as a force would be always ready, and within striking distance, to follow and retake stolen property.

This plan recommends itself, as it can be carried out with the same military force now employed to garrison posts in their country and those required at the reservation on the Pecos. Posts of one or two companies stationed in the passes through which these Indians are compelled to travel when coming into the settlements, would not only give the necessary protection to our people, but would enable the proper authorities to enforce the intercourse laws, and prevent improper trade and traffic with the tribe, and soon induce settlements that would of themselves be protection against the inroads of these marauders. By adopting the policy I have suggested, the tribe can be compelled to maintain themselves, with the assistance I have proposed; settlements would be extended, the material wealth of the country increased, and millions saved to the United States treasury for an indefinite number of years. With regard to the precise location proper for the tribe, I am not prepared to give an opinion, and would, therefore, respectfully recommend the appointment of a joint commission for that purpose, whose duty it should be to examine carefully the country, and make the selection so as to include lands suitable, with water, wood and other resources, to insure a permanent settlement, and as more than three-fourths of the Navajo country is included within the boundaries of the Arizona, that superintendency should be represented, and also the military department, as the places proposed

involves the building and maintenance of a military post. Accompanying this report please find a map of New Mexico, with the country claimed by each band of Indians, carefully marked.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

M. STECK,
Superintendent Indian Affairs.

Hon. WM. P. DOLE,
Commissioner Indian Affairs, Washington, D. C.

No. 72.

LOS LUCEROS, NEW MEXICO, *June* 30, 1864.

SIR: I have the honor herewith to submit the following explanations and remarks, to accompany the census return of the Pueblo Indians within this superintendency, in compliance with your instructions, dated October 24, 1863, with such suggestions as are deemed necessary for your information. These, together with my report of the 14th December last, I trust will prove of some interest to you and benefit to the Indians.

Much has been written, and a great deal more said about the Pueblo Indians, their origin, customs, religion, &c., a great portion of which is mere speculation The Indians have few memorials, if any, to which they can refer for information, while their traditions, from all that can be learned, are rather limited. Besides, they have a very imperfect knowledge of time, distance, or numbers, which renders them incapable of giving correct information in regard to important particulars, relative to tneir history. Notwithstanding all this, however, the Pueblos (or village Indians) are certainly an interesting people. The different dialects spoken by them, and the many ruins of ancient pueblos found scattered through the various parts of the country, are evidences that the present race is the fragment of once numerous and powerful tribes and confederations. Another interesting fact is, that although speaking different dialects, and often located many miles from each other, their habits and customs are so similar as to be hardly distinguishable. Even their governments and the mode of conducting local affairs are nearly the same throughout.

These and many other peculiarities offer an ample field for research, but as I consider a task of this kind more adapted to the researches of the antiquary than to those of an Indian agent, I will simply present such facts as have come under my personal observation, together with the information I have been able to obtain from the Indians themselves. These you will find set forth under respective heads, so as to better explain the tabular return.

TIME OF SETTLEMENT.

This is certainly a mooted question—one not easily solved. I have not been able to procure any reliable information on the subject. No data of an authentic character exist, on which to base the probable time of settlement of the pueblos. A royal decree, in Spanish, of the Emperor Charles V, (dated at Cizales, March 21, 1551,) is extant in regard to the foundation of Indian pueblos, containing the statement that an order of the Emperor, given in 1546, that the prelates of New Spain, convened for the purpose, had resolved that the Indians should be brought to settle, &c. A translation of the first part of this document, marked A, is annexed to this report for your information. This may also assist you to form an opinion whether the reduction of the Indians to pueblos was the work of the Spaniards, or whether they were not already settled at that time. It will also

serve to explain the interest taken by the government of Spain, in such settlements and the means resorted to for carrying out the object.*

SIZE OF THE GRANTS OR RESERVES.

This will be seen by reference to the returns. The area of each pueblo is given in acres. For this information I am indebted to General John A. Clark, surveyor general of the Territory, who kindly furnished the same from the plats now on file in his office.

NUMBER OF ACRES TILLED.

It is almost impossible to ascertain the facts in respect to this matter with any degree of certainty. The Indians themselves can furnish no reliable information. Not one of them is able to give the number of acres in his field. The land would have to be measured for the purpose, and would require much time and labor. The arable lands are generally subdivided and allotted among the inhabitants in lots. These lots are frequently sold, or transferred in whole or in part, and thus individuals are to be found who possess as many as four or more separate parcels. The lots are of various sizes and shapes, and often located in different parts of the reserve. The land is not cultivated in common, as many people suppose. The only work done in common is the making, repairing, and cleaning of the *acequia madre*, (main ditch,) used for irrigation. Beyond this, every individual works and takes care of his own tract. At times, however, the rich will assist the poor in gathering their crops.

NUMBER OF FAMILIES.

The numbers given in the table are generally correct, as the information by the Indians was given with much apparent care. The only thing about which any doubt can be felt is in regard to the number of males and females under 18 and 16 years, for very few among them know anything of their age. These remarks are applicable also to persons of 70 years and over, who compute time by the recollection of some great event to them, such as an eclipse of the sun, or a long and bloody war between two wild tribes, or when the stars fell; the last having reference to the meteoric shower of 1833. One of the most singular modes of describing age was that of an old resident, who stated that at the time of *los virulos bravas*, (malignant small-pox,) *ya habia dormiedo con una muchacha muy boneta.* The time of the small pox alluded to by this old chronologist was 1800, and that of the eclipse of the sun, referred to by many, in 1806. Thus you will perceive the impossibility of getting correct information on subjects relating to times and dates; all of which your own experience confirms.

BLIND.

It will be perceived, by reference to the returns, that the number of these is rather large, particularly in Santa Domingo and Santa Ana. Several cases resulted from small-pox. This disease, as you are aware, is one of the peculiar

* *Time of settlement, &c.*—The document marked "A" is the royal decree designed to protect the Pueblo Indians, and provide for the settlement of others, not at that time living in towns. The question as to whether the Pueblo Indians were found living in towns, or thus settled by the early conquerors, is clearly settled by Cabesa de Bacca, and Corônades, who are the earliest authority upon the history of this country. They found these Indians living in towns, many of which were described by them as cities. At the time of the first revolution against Spanish rule by these Indians, some of their towns were destroyed. Some of these were rebuilt upon new sites. These were the only towns whose settlements were made after the date of the conquest. From Castanada's description in 1540, they were found living in towns, and in a prosperous condition; and so far as the decree in question relates to them, the object was to protect their rights against encroachment and imposition.

M. STECK, *Superintendent.*

enemies of the Indian, and his mode of treatment (if treatment it can be called) leads generally to fatal results.

EDUCATION.

This subject calls loudly for the special attention of the government. It will be observed that several of the pueblos have not a solitary person capable of reading or writing; while, among the few to be found in others, the greater number can only read printed matter. Those who can decipher manuscript, and form letters, are very limited indeed, and most of them far advanced in years. It could not be otherwise. Not a single place properly entitled to the name of school is to be found among the pueblos, nor a teacher of any capacity whatever. This matter seems to be entirely overlooked, and the Indians are left to do the best in their power towards the education of their children. The subject has been brought to the notice of the government more than once, by officers of the department, without eliciting the attention it so much demands. It is therefore respectfully suggested that the propriety of presenting the case fully and forcibly before the department is a matter of the greatest interest and importance. No Indians within the jurisdiction of the United States are better entitled to a favor of the kind than the Pueblos. While thousands of dollars are annually expended in other superintendencies for educational purposes, it can be safely said that not one single dollar has been expended in this since our government took possession of the country, now a period of eighteen years. This evidently shows either a great neglect on the part of officials, or that the Indians are not worthy of the favor. With proper and judicious management, a few schools might easily be established among the Pueblos, at comparatively very little or no trouble or expense. This would not only prove a great blessing, but show the Indians that government actually has an interest in their welfare. Thus far, in regard to education, all has been mere promise. No promise of any kind should be made unless the performance quickly follows, for the reason that every failure serves to weaken confidence in the officers, and lessen faith in the ability and power of the government.

In treating of the Indian, the honorable William P. Dole, Commissioner of Indian Affairs, in his report of 1861, says: "Innumerable instances have demonstrated that he possesses capacities which, properly developed, would enable him to live creditably among the most enlightened nations." These remarks are peculiarly applicable to the Pueblos, and with them the problem can be fully solved.

DEATHS AND BIRTHS.

The statistics of these, I have every reason to believe, are not far from being correct. The information was derived through the parish priests from the records of their respective churches. It is to be regretted, however, that in some instances it was impossible to complete the list so as to correspond with the several heads in the return, showing the number of adults and children, male and female. At times the dead are buried without notifying the priest; if this be so, of course some allowance must be made, but such incidents seldom occur.

INCREASE OR DECREASE.

You will perceive by reference to the return that the greater number of the Pueblos are evidently on the increase, or, at least, that the year 1863 has proved very prolific. Notwithstanding this, however, from all that can be learned, and from many years of almost daily intercourse with these people, I am fully convinced that in the aggregate the pueblo population of New Mexico is gradually

but *surely* decreasing. I regret very much my inability to give any particular reason or satisfactory cause for this decrease, but the past fifteen years sustain this statement beyond the possibility of a doubt.*

CHIEFS OR OFFICERS.

The tabular statement shows that the number of headmen in one pueblo bears no proportion to the inhabitants of another. For instance, Taos, with a population of three hundred and sixty-one, returns sixteen officers, while Jemes, with three hundred and forty-six, returns only seven. This discrepancy arises in this way: some of the towns include all minor officers, of which there are more or less, and others only such as can properly be denominated principal officers. The latter, in reality, transact all business of importance, and consist of the cacique, governor, and lieutenant governor, war captain, and his lieutenant, fiscal major, and aguacil, and these have their subordinates or assistants. To the principal headmen is confided the management of the internal affairs of the pueblo. Each pueblo has a separate organized government of its own, but all are nearly the same, as most of them adhere to ancient customs and laws. The war-captain has generally the management of all campaigns made against the enemy, and everything also pertaining thereto. He has also the charge of the haballada, (horse herd,) sees to the selection of the herders and the changing of the same when necessary. This duty in most pueblos is performed in common, and whether a person has one animal or ten, it is the same; he has to serve or furnish a substitute. The herd is usually brought in once a week, at which time the herders are relieved; the number being in proportion to the size of the herd. The war captain and his assistants take their turn, each having charge of his respective party. During the severe months of winter, when the grazing is not good, each individual takes charge of his own animals and keeps them the best way he can. The fiscal major and his subordinates have charge of church matters. They see to all repairs of the edifice and attend to the various other duties pertaining thereto. These officers, in most of the pueblos, are elected annually by the cacique and headmen. This is the general rule; indeed the principal men, generally old and experienced, are the law-makers. The cacique is elected by this class and holds his office during lifetime. He is usually selected for his capacity and good qualities. Nothing of importance is done without his knowledge and consent. He presides over the councils, and his decisions are almost invariably adhered to. He is usually much respected, and his influence is great among his people. Many persons are of the opinion that this office is not hereditary, but I have been otherwise informed. Neither wealth nor age seems to be particularly requisite in this election, but, as a general rule, men well advanced in years are chosen from the family next in rank.

The cacique evidently has more to do with the administration of ancient rites than with any other business. The high regard, mingled with respect and affection, which is invariably shown him, places him more in the position of an *elder* than any other we can think of.

WARRIORS.

Of this class we include those who are able to undergo the fatigue of a campaign, and who can make aggressive or defensive movements against an enemy. Some pueblos include lads of sixteen and seventeen years and men of fifty and over, provided they are healthy, active, good walkers, fast runners, and can handle the bow and arrow well. These are the main requisites. Boys not over sixteen frequently accompany expeditions for the recovery of property stolen

* The cause undoubtedly is that they seldom marry out of the pueblo, and, consequently, are compelled to marry relatives.—SUPERINTENDENT.

by the enemy. This fact accounts for the number of warriors sometimes being about equal to the adults, as shown in the tabular abstract.

The Pueblos are not well supplied with fire-arms. They place their main reliance on the bow and arrow. This weapon is always ready and handy, far less expensive than any other, and is easily made and repaired. It will be proper here to remark that some of the Pueblos were less willing to impart information about the number of their warriors than others, which I traced to the many rumors afloat in regard to drafting. These simple people understood from some source or other that the object in taking the enumeration was to ascertain how many the government could obtain for the army. This was the case with the Pueblos of Santa Domingo and Isletabuh. Before leaving these towns, several persons who placed less credit in such rumors furnished the desired statement. In connexion with this I may observe that the same mistrust or want of confidence seems to exist in regard to the amount of property. This was so evident in the two pueblos named, that it was thought advisable not to trouble them to any extent in the matter, hence no return is made under this head. The lack of confidence thus exhibited among a few of the Indians is not to be wondered at. It is entirely attributable to various reports afloat relative to our difficulties at home, the French invasion of Mexico, the number of men to be raised in the Territory, *los pensiones*, (taxation,) and the like, about which they know little or nothing; but, go where you may, these seem to be the only topics of the day. The two pueblos in question are decidedly the most prosperous on the banks of the Rio Grande, and in respect to property they are better off than any other within the superintendency.

DIALECT.

There are five different dialects spoken by the nineteen pueblos properly belonging to this department, namely: 1st. Taos, Picuris, Sandia, and Isleta; 2d. San Juan, Santa Clara, San Ildefonso, Mambo, Pofuaque, and Tesuque; 3d. Cochity, Santa Domingo and San Felipe, Santa Ana, Zia, Laguna, and Aconia; 4th and 5th. Jemes and Zuñe.

These dialects are so distinct that the Spanish language, which most of them speak and understand sufficiently well for the purpose, has to be resorted to as a common medium of communication. Some of the Indians state that although Taos, Picuris, Sandia, and Isleta speak the same language, there is a good deal of difference in many of the words between the first and the last two pueblos, and that this results from their location, the former being the most northern in the Territory, and the latter the most southern, at a distance of about 140 miles from each other. But this has evidently little or nothing to do with the difference of idiom, particularly when we take into consideration the fact that one of the seven *Moqui* pueblos use the dialect common to those included in the same class with San Juan, which is located due west, at a distance of at least 300 miles, and seldom visit each other more than once a year, and therefore have but little communication.

The same may be said of Pecos and Jemes. The first, the most eastern, spoke while in existence the same tongue as Jemes, a western town, distant about eighty miles. The few families of Pecos still remaining are now residing at Jemes, and they consider themselves one and the same people.

These dialects have their proper names, but so much confusion is observed in pronunciation and construction that it is impossible to arrive at any satisfactory conclusion. The only reliable, genuine name ascertained is that of the dialect spoken by San Juan, Santa Clara, and others included in that class, which is the *Tegua*, pronounced Té-wa.

RELIGION.

The Pueblos are all nominally Roman Catholics, and, as far as can be discerned, appear to be sincere and earnestly devoted to the rites of that church. Each town has its church edifice, which is held in high respect. The people esteem and obey their priests. They generally marry, baptize, and bury according to the rules of that sect. The holy days are generally attended to. Each has its patron saint, whose name the pueblo bears, (with few exceptions,) and whose anniversary is never neglected. On that day a great feast takes place, and after the ceremonies pertaining to the church are over, which occupy the first part of the day, amusements of all kinds are universally resorted to; such as foot-racing, horse-racing, cock-fighting, gambling, dancing, eating, and drinking, with the usual accompaniments. On such occasions liberality is an especial virtue, and no pains are spared to make everybody welcome. Some of the Pueblos are noted for these feasts, and great numbers from distant parts of the country flock thither to enjoy the amusements and share their hospitalities.

The Catholic missionaries have done good service in civilizing these Indians. They appear to possess the necessary patience and industry for such a work. The imposing rites and ceremonies of the church, in our opinion, have also something to do in the matter, as they are more apt to attract the curiosity of the Indian, fix his attention, and produce impressions, than mere appeals to his reason.

Independent of the foregoing, however, there is every reason to believe that the Pueblos still adhere to their native belief and ancient rites. That most of them have faith in Montezuma is beyond a doubt, but in what light it is difficult to say, as they seldom or never speak of him, and avoid conversations on the subject. Like other people, they do not like to be questioned on subjects which they believe to concern no one but themselves. It is stated by some that the Montezuma of the Pueblo Indians is not the Montezuma of the conquest, but an agent of the Spanish government, chosen to protect the rights and interests of the Pueblos. Be this as it may, one thing is certain: that this view of the subject differs entirely from that of the Indians. They believe, to this day, that Montezuma originated in New Mexico, and some go so far as to designate his birth-place. In this they differ, however, some affirming that he was born at the old pueblo of Pecos, and others that his birth-place was an old pueblo located near Ojo-Caliente, the ruins of which are still to be seen. It is supposed, too, that Montezuma was not the original name of this demi-god, but one bestowed on him after he had proved the divinity of his mission. A document is now extant, purporting to be copied from one of the legends at the capitol of Mexico, in which it is stated that Montezuma was born in Tognayo, one of the ancient pueblos of New Mexico, in the year 1538. This account makes him out more of a prophet than anything else. He foretold events that actually came to pass, and performed many wonderful things. He is also expected to come again, but when or where we are not informed. It is rather an amusing narrative, but the Indians esteem it highly. If a translation can be obtained in time, I will annex it to this report.

As the estufas of the pueblos are not altogether without a share of interest, being blended with the native belief, it is proper to make a few remarks respecting them. From the best information, it appears that previous to the establishment of churches among the people, the estufas were their churches or places in which most if not all ceremonials were performed. It is probable that to this day the edifices may be used for such purposes. The mystery which many persons seem to attach to these estufas can easily be solved by comparing them with the various uses to which, in this Territory, and, indeed, in other portions of the country, a court-house may be applied. On one day, in any one of these buildings, a criminal trial involving life occupies the public

attention. The ensuing night a political meeting is held, followed successively, during the term of court, by concerts and other performances. The estufa has always been and still is respected by the Indians. Grave and serious councils are generally held in them, while at other times hilarity resounds through the sacred walls. Beyond this, there is nothing of mystery that we are aware of. At the old pueblo of Pecos, without a doubt, a fire was kept constantly burning, attended by a person annually selected for this purpose. This fire, as far as can be ascertained, was not worshipped by the Pecos or any other Indians. Some say that Montezuma ordered expressly that the fire should not be extinguished, but the general reason given for preserving the flame is simply this: "It was one of the *customs*." The story of the "*big serpent*," kept at Pecos, for the object of human sacrifices, is all a myth, with many other marvellous and ludicrous matters to be heard among the lower classes.

AGRICULTURAL.

The principal and most important articles raised by the Pueblos are corn and wheat. It is almost impossible to arrive at anything like a correct estimate of the quantity. The utmost these farmers can do is to tell the number of *carrita* (cart) loads which they have gathered from the field, and carritas being, as you are aware, of different dimensions, and quite a variety of shapes. No one ever thinks about measuring his crops. But taking one year with another, the Pueblos, besides raising enough for their subsistence, usually have sufficient surplus with which to procure other necessary articles. Of course, allowance must be made for favorable and unfavorable seasons and locations. The towns on the banks of the Rio Grande are the most prosperous, evidently on account of the great advantage they possess of good supplies of water for irrigation. They possess, too, the best land in the Territory.

The communities which seem to fare the worst are those located on the banks of small streams, the waters of which are apt to diminish before the crops are sufficiently advanced, and who, being surrounded, as they mostly are, by other people who appropriate an undue proportion of water, a scanty supply is only left to the Indians when irrigation is most needed. Besides, of late years, encroachments have been made on these grants by outsiders, so that not more perhaps than a moiety is now tilled by the original proprietors. In many instances individuals are to be found who do not possess land enough to support themselves, much less their families. This subject demands the special attention of the department.

The Pueblos also raise frijoles and habas, (two different kinds of bean,) pumpkins, peas, onions, green and red pepper, musk and watermelons, plums, apricots, peaches, apples and grapes. Of the last three articles large quantities are grown, particularly in the towns south of Santa Fé, and which are found in every market all over the country. These natives are manufacturers as well as agriculturists. Their pottery, hair sieves, and *chiquihuites*, (a kind of basket,) are in demand, and readily sell among the citizens. Their trade extends to other Indians, particularly the Camanches, with whom they usually barter for buffalo robes and dried meat, horses and mules. The best horses they usually procure from the Navajoes, when this tribe is at peace.

The location of the Pueblos are, as near as can be described without any authentic data, taking Santa Fé as the starting point, as follows:

Tesuque, 8 miles north; Pozuaque, 18 miles north; Nambé, 4 miles east of Pozuaque, on the same creek; San Ildefonso, 3 miles west of Pozuaque, on the east bank of the Rio Grande, where the stream that supplies Nambé and Pozuaque empties into the Rio Grande; Santa Clara, 26 miles north-northwest, on the west bank of the Rio Grande; San Juan, on the road leading to Taos, $\frac{3}{4}$ of a mile from the east bank of the Rio Grande, and 34 miles north; Picuris

60 miles, north by east; Taos, 83 miles, north-northeast, which, with Picuris, receive an ample supply of water from fine mountain streams; Cochity, on the west bank of the Rio Grande, 24 miles, north by south; Santa Domingo, on the east bank of the river, 6 miles south of Cochity; San Felipe, on the west bank, 6 miles south of Santa Domingo; Sandia, on the east bank, and 15 miles south of San Felipe; Isleta, on the west bank, 30 miles south of Sandia; Jemes, Zia, and Santa Ana, are situated on the west side of the Rio Grande, a few miles from each other, on a line running nearly north and south, distant from 50 to 65 miles west from Santa Fé. The same mountain stream supplies the three pueblos. Laguna and Aconia, on the west side of the river, fifteen miles apart, the former being 100 miles from Santa Fé, and the latter 115, in a western direction. Both pueblos irrigate most of their lands from the same stream, El Gallo, which flows from springs in the Navajo country. Zuñi, the last and most populous, is situated within the Navajo country, distant 190 miles west-southwest, and its main supply of water is from springs.

Owing to circumstances over which I had no control, this pueblo was not visited at the time of taking the census, but previous knowledge warrants me in placing the number of its inhabitants at the figures inserted in the return. This was the only exception; the other eighteen pueblos were all visited and their inhabitants properly counted.

Some of these towns are apparently improving in appearance, while others are in a ruinous condition. This is more particularly the case with Picuris, Pozuaque, Nambé, Cochity, and Zia.

From the peculiar construction of the villages it is not easy to give a correct estimate of the number of tenements. Taos, as an instance, consists of two large clusters of houses or quarters, thrown up in a confused mass, with little or no regard to shape, size, or regularity.

The entrance to most of the pueblo houses is gained by a ladder reaching to the roof, from whence admission is effected by a kind of scuttle-hole to the interior. Each room, however large, seldom has more than two small windows, for which small pieces of isinglass are used instead of glass. The supply of light is limited, of course, and a gloomy appearance pervades the apartment; still the rooms are warm and comfortable in winter. This mode of entrance was evidently adopted for defence and protection.

The Pueblo Indians, as a community, it can be safely said, are industrious, honest, obedient, and orderly, seldom or never interfering with or molesting any person; yet *they should not be neglected*.

I have in previous reports recommended the establishment of schools and a few mechanical shops for the benefit of these people, and here allow me again to call your attention to the same, and to request your earnest appeal to the department on the subject.

I would also respectfully remind you of the necessity of urging the department to send out the *patents* for the Pueblos. They are becoming very uneasy about them, and I am certainly at a loss to know what further excuse to make to them for the non-arrival of the same.

I believe the foregoing report to be in accordance with the requirements of your instructions, but I very much regret my inability to do full justice to the subject. However, I can safely say that nothing has been inserted except such information as was derived from the Indians themselves, together with that which I have acquired in regard to the same subject during many years' intercourse with these people.

The task of collecting correct information from the Indians for a work of this kind is better known to few than to many; and, therefore, I have respectfully to request that whatever errors may be found should be attributed to the want

of proper information or incapacity on my part, rather than to any desire or intention to misrepresent facts or to deceive the public.

Hoping the statement herewith submitted will meet your approbation and serve to assist in calling the special attention of the government to the present condition and wants of these people,

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN WARD, *Indian Agent.*

M. STECK,
Superintendent Indian Affairs, Santa Fé, New Mexico.

No. 73 A.

[Translation.]

On the founding of Indian pueblos, registers—They must possess limits prescribed to them—How they are to be measured—Their privileges.

The first disposition of these matters found in our code of laws is that of the Emperor Charles V, made at Cigales on the 21st of March, 1551, and afterwards adopted by King Philip II, (*vide* La Leg. I, title III, lib. 6, de la Recopilacion de Indios,) which literally reads as follows: "The effort has been made with much care and particular attention to make use of such means as are most suitable for the instruction of the Indians in the Holy Catholic faith, and scriptural law, to the end that, forgetting their ancient rites and ceremonies, they might live in fellowship under established rule; and in order that this object might be obtained with the greatest certainty, the members of our council of the Indies and other religious persons on different occasions met together, and in the year 1546, by order of the Emperor Charles V, of glorious memory, there convened the prelates of New Spain, who, desiring to render service to God and ourselves, resolved that the Indians should be brought to settle—reduced to pueblos, and that they should not live divided and separated by mountains and hills, depriving themselves of all benefit, spiritual and temporal, without aid from our agents, and that assistance which human wants require men mutually to render one another. And in order that the propriety of this resolution might be recognized, the kings, judges, presidents, and governors were charged and commanded by different orders of the kings, our predecessors, that with much mildness and moderation they should carry into effect the reduction, settlement, and instructions of the Indians, acting with so much justice and delicacy, that without causing any difficulty a motive might be presented to those who could not be brought to settle, in the hopes that as soon as they witness the good treatment and protection of such as had been reduced to pueblos, they might consent to offer themselves of their own accord, and order was g ven that they should not pay higher duties than was established by law; and whereas the above was executed in the large part of our Indies, therefore we ordain and command that in all the other portions care be taken that it be carried into effect, and the agents should urge it, according to and in the form declared by the laws of this title." Philip II, in consequence of the intention of the Emperor Charles, published a statute on the founding of settlements, and in articles 34, 35, and 36, which are found inserted in Leg., title 5, lib. 4, de la Recopilacion de Indios, he says expressly: "We ordain that when it is ordained to settle any province or territory of those which are now under our authority, or may hereafter be discovered, the settler shall take care and observe that the country is healthy, ascertaining if there may live in it men of great age and youths of good complexion, disposition, and color; whether the animals and flocks are healthy and

of ample size, the fruits and articles of food good, the land suitable for sowing, and harvesting abundant; whether there grow things poisonous and hurtful; whether the skies have good and happy constellations, clear and benignant; the air pure and soft, without objection or alternation; the temperature free from excess in heat or cold, and having an inclination for one or the other state, selecting the cold; whether there is pasturage for the growth of flocks, mountains and trees for wood, material for houses and other buildings, and water abundant and suitable for drinking and irrigation, Indians and natives to whom the Gospel may be preached, as the chief motive of our intention. Finding a concurrence of these questions, or the principal of them, they may proceed to a settlement, observing the laws of this book."

It was likewise found ordered by the Emperor Charles in the decree of June 26, 1523, (Leg. I, title XII, lib. 12,) that the viceroys and governor who might possess authority should work out to each town and place which might be formed and settled for the first time, the land and building lots that might be required, and they shall denote them for possession without injury to a third person, and let them send us an account of what may have been assigned, and giving to each one, so that we may command the confirmation of it.

And in the same manner other rules had been established touching the administration and preservation of the common property, and common revenue of the pueblos or settlements themselves, as may be seen in the same code of laws.

But King Philip II, in order to supply the deficiency which was observed in the laws of the Emperor Charles, ordered by another decree, which was published in Pardo, December 1, 1573, (Leg. VIII, title III, lib. 6,) that the sites on which pueblos and settlements were to be formed should have water privileges, land and mountains, entrance and exits, forming lands and common (egide) of a league in extent, where the Indians might keep their herds without mixing with those of the Spaniards.

Another decree of Charles V, of the year 1533, (Leg. VII, title 10, lib. 17, de la Recopilacion de Indios,) likewise ordered the mountains, pastures and waters of the places and mountains contained in the grants of land which had been or should be made in the Indios to be common to the Spaniards and Indians, and so we ordered the viceroy and courts to take care and see that it is done. And in the subsequent year, 1541, the same Emperor commanded (Leg. V, title 7, lib. citado) that the pastures, mountains and waters should be common in the Indios. And inasmuch as some persons without a title from his Majesty had occupied a very great portion of limits and lands, it should not be permitted to any one to make an enclosure or cabin, nor to carry their herds there, except that they should be common to all the neighbors, notwithstanding whatever statutes may have been made to the contrary.

And, lastly, by royal decree of October 26, 1838, (Leg. XIV, title III, lib. 6, de la Recopilacion de Indios,) King Philip II ordered that in carrying into effect the fulfilment and execution and reduction of the Indians to pueblos, which was ordered to be done according to the designs of the Emperor, the viceroys, president and governor should provide and determine, and should any person be aggrieved and appeal, it should be adjusted before the council of the Indians, and no other tribunal; nevertheless, the sentence had to be so executed, so that the reduction should take effect. And inasmuch as the Indians had to have lands, waters, and mountains given them, should they be taken away from the Spaniards, a just return should be made them in another place; and in such an event, a commission to three of the ministers of the court shall be held, in order that if any should suffer damage, they might have their appeal, and cause redress to be made on the subject, exhibited in the court. In virtue thereof the above-mentioned laws, and for their more thorough and exact fulfilment, the statutes which still bear his name, were published and ordered to be put into practice by his excellency the Marquis de Folces, viceroy of New

Spain; and they were corrected and confirmed by the royal edict of June 4, 1687; and as in this arrangement there has been readopted in the clearest manner what was charged in them regarding the founding and measure of the Indian pueblos, we may be excused the liberal copying of them. This royal order and that which follows have been recently published in the Hispano-Mexican Products, vol. 2, Nos. 2478 and 2479, and the terms are as follows:

The king: "Whereas, as in my royal council of the Indios, they are advised that the Marquis of Folces, count of St. Stephen, viceroy of the province of New Spain, issued an ordinance on May 28, 1567, by which he ordered that each of the Indian pueblos as might need lands upon which to live and sow should have given to them five hundred varas, and more should it be necessary, and that from that time forward there should not be granted to any one lands or grounds unless they should be located a thousand varas, cloth or silk measure, away from and separated from the pueblos and houses of the Indians and the lands, five hundred varas removed from said settlement, as is obvious from the evidence of said ordinance, which has reached the council—have been contrary to custom, order and practice—have been encroached upon by owners of estates and lands, thereby depriving the Indians of them, and seizing upon them, sometimes violently, sometimes fraudulently, for which cause the miserable Indians have lost their houses and towns, which is what the Spanish seek for and desire; and obtaining these thousand or five hundred varas, which have to be apart from the towns, they measure from the church or public house, (*ermita*,) which the people generally have in the centre of the place, and which happens to comprehend in them the whole plat of the town, whereby they lose what had been given them, it being necessary to understand the last five hundred varas by the four winds, which is arranged and commanded in the Laws 12 and 18, title XII, lib. 4, de la Nuevo Recopilacion de Indios; and on account of the many difficulties, losses, and injuries which thus befel these poor natives, it has been thought proper to command that such Indian pueblos as might need lands to live upon and cultivate should have given them not only five hundred varas, as the said ordinance provides, but whatever might be necessary, measuring them from the farthest limits and houses of the place outwards by the four winds—thus, five hundred varas east, as many west, north, and south, leaving always the plat of the pueblos included as vacant place, giving these five hundred varas of land not only to the chief or capital pueblo, but all the rest that may ask for and need them, as well in the pueblos already inhabited as in those which might hereafter be founded and peopled; so that thus all might have land to cultivate, and upon which their flocks may graze and feed, it being just and of my royal charity to have a regard for the Indians, who, I am informed, suffer so much injustice and trouble, in view of their being those who render more services, and enriching my royal crown and all my vassals; with which design, and seeing what, in view of them and the said testimony and Laws 12 and 18 of the Nuevo Recopilacion de Indios, the acting general of my said council of the Indians has said and alleged, I have thought it best to order and command, as by these presents I do, that in conformity with the ordinances which the Viceroy Count St. Stephen formed and decreed on the 24th May, 1567, and the compiled law referred to, that there shall be given and assigned generally to all the Indian pueblos of New Spain for their farming lands, not only the five hundred varas around the place of settlement, and these measured from the church, but from the farthest house of the place, as well eastward and westward as north and south; and not only the said five hundred varas, but a hundred varas more; up to full six hundred varas; and should the place or settlement be more than ordinarily contracted, and should not seem sufficent for all, my viceroy of New Spain and my royal court of Mexico shall take care, as I now charge and command them to do, to set them apart a much larger quantity, and that they shall mark off and assign to the said place and

settlements as many more varas of land as shall appear necessary, without limitation. And as regards the pasture land, it is my will and order that there shall not only be separated from the settlement and Indian places the thousand varas mentioned in the said ordinance of May 26, 1567, but even a hundred varas more, and that these one thousand one hundred varas shall be measured from the last house of the settlement or place, and not from the church.

"And if it should seem to my viceroy of New Spain that the pasture grounds are at a greater distance than within the one thousand one hundred varas, it shall be declared as soon as this despatch be received, or is made known, that in relation to all the above I give to my royal court of Mexico power and authority to order to be done and executed whatever may be necessary, without limitation whatever, enjoining them, as I now do, that they should seek by possible means improvement in the treatment and preservation of them, as ordered and decreed by the ordinance of May 26, 1567, and Laws 12 and 18 of the Nuevo Recopilacion de Indios, which have been cited; but this shall be with the increase of varas made in the despatch, as well touching the lands to be given to and held by the Indians to live upon and cultivate, as touching the distance the pasture lands are to be, having the same quantity of varas which the said viceroy and royal court of Mexico might feel convinced they need, and they shall be separated and assigned them, as such is my pleasure and suits my service; and of whatever of this may be executed, a general and particular account shall be given me on all occasions, because I desire to be informed of whatever may be done for the benefit of the Indians.

"Done in Madrid, June 4, 1687, by command of the King, our master.

"DON ANTOINE ORTEZ DE OLILALORO."

Sealed with four rubrics.

No. 74.—*Statistics of the Indian pueblos of New Mexico, collected by John Ward, Indian agent, under instructions from M. Steck, superintendent of Indian affairs, dated October 24, 1863.*

No. of pueblos.	Name of pueblo.	Date of grants.	Area of each grant in acres.	Families.	Male adults.	Female adults.	Males under 18.	Females under 16.	Persons 70 and over.	Deaf.	Deaf and dumb.	Idiots and insane.	Lunatics.	Blind.	Can read and write.	Deaths of adult males.	Deaths of adult females.	Deaths of male children.	Deaths of female children.	Total No. of deaths.	Male births.	Female births.	Total No. of births.	Warriors.	Chiefs or officers.	Whole No. of souls.	Horses.	Mules.	Asses.	Cows.	Oxen.	Swine.
1	Taos	.....	17,560.55	85	122	120	53	66	8	....	2	..	1	1	....	4	3	2	1	10	....	....	11	80	16	361	77	6	44	320	48	250
2	Picuris	1689	17,460.69	32	40	44	21	17	3	....	..	..	..	1	....	8	7	....	....	15	....	....	6	37	8	122	8	....	6	12	16	10
3	San Juan	1689	17,544.77	109	132	123	58	72	4	4	..	..	..	1	5	....	....	....	....	31	....	....	29	100	15	385	38	4	72	40	40	50
4	Santa Clara	.....	17,368.52	39	46	55	17	26	1	....	..	..	..	1	4	....	5	8	4	17	8	9	17	40	10	144	13	2	33	55	20	70
5	San Ildefonso	.....	17,292.64	42	53	50	31	27	3	1	..	1	..	2	1	....	7	5	6	18	9	10	19	46	14	161	12	....	31	27	19	12
6	Nambe	.....	13,586.33	26	28	30	20	16	1	....	..	..	..	....	2	3	....	....	1	4	1	1	2	28	8	94	10	3	28	100	41	10
7	Pozuaque	.....	13,520.38	8	12	10	4	3	3	1	..	1	..	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	2	....	2	6	4	29	....	....	4	13	4	8
8	Tesuque	.....	17,471.12	29	30	32	21	18	1	1	..	..	..	2	3	1	3	....	....	4	1	1	2	28	9	101	26	5	25	46	28	13
9	Cochity	1689	24,256.50	48	70	73	40	46	5	....	1	..	..	....	3	....	....	....	....	9	7	8	15	75	6	229	12	....	41	120	40	75
10	Santa Domingo	1689	74,743.11	122	209	201	92	102	13	4	1	..	..	9	6	1	3	1	2	7	24	24	48	200	29	604	....	....	....	....	....	....
11	San Felipe	1689	34,766.86	94	123	147	74	83	3	3	1	..	..	2	3	....	....	....	....	14	13	11	24	100	24	427	200	4	68	250	60	200
12	Sandia	1748	24,187.29	50	61	69	35	32	3	....	..	..	..	....	1	4	....	1	1	6	4	5	9	55	6	197	28	2	31	100	50	40
13	Isleta	.....	110,080.31	152	253	240	137	156	6	3	..	..	1	2	12	6	4	7	4	21	25	13	38	225	15	786	....	....	....	....	....	....
14	Jemes	1689	17,510.45	80	102	113	63	68	23	7	..	..	1	2	7	5	4	2	3	14	4	9	13	100	7	346	43	7	140	500	200	20
15	Zia	1689	17,514.63	28	38	29	15	21	3	1	..	..	..	3	....	2	3	....	....	4	2	5	7	30	6	103	10	2	36	70	32	....
16	Santa Anna	.....	.....	70	104	94	46	54	10	3	1	..	..	10	....	1	3	....	2	6	1	6	7	90	8	298	130	15	93	140	60	15
17	Laguna	1689	.....	185	301	307	179	201	6	7	1	1	..	6	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	250	11	988	50	10	80	250	75	50
18	Aconia	1689	.....	83	155	166	77	93	8	4	..	..	1	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	125	11	491	24	4	86	100	50	20
19	Zuñi	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	.....	....	....	..	..	..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	300	....	1,200	....	....	....	.....	...	....
	Aggregate	.....	434,864.15	1,282	1,879	1,903	983	1,101	104	39	7	3	4	43	49	35	41	26	24	180	101	102	249	1,915	207	7,066	671	64	818	2,143	783	843

REMARKS.

No exact report could be made of the number of acres tilled. The population is apparently increasing. Dialect: Five different ones. Religion: Roman Catholic. For the number who adhere to the native belief, and different kinds of fruit and vegetables raised, see report. Some of the pueblos only own sheep and goats—no returns. All pueblos raise more or less corn and wheat. For a full explanation of the above returns reference must be made to the report herewith accompanying. The number of deaths and births are intended exclusively for 1863. The exact number of adults, children, and their sex, in some instances could not be ascertained; hence two additional columns will be found embracing the total number of deaths and births for each pueblo excepting the three last, for which no return could be had. For the reason why a full return is not given of Zuñi see report; and also for the non-return of the animals of Santa Domingo and Isleta. The pueblos of Taos, Santa Clara, San Ildefonso, Nambe, Pozuaque, Tesuque, and Isleta could not produce their "title papers;" the principal men of those pueblos had to give their written evidence before the surveyor general to establish the former existence of their respective grants; hence no data is given. The pueblos of Santa Anna and Zuñi have not as yet filed their title papers with the surveyor general. The last four pueblos named in the return have not as yet been surveyed; hence the area is not given.

JOHN WARD, *Indian Agent.*

PLAZA DE LOS LUCEROS *New Mexico, June* 30, 1864.

No. 75.

CIMARRON AGENCY, NEW MEXICO, *August* 8, 1864.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit, herewith enclosed, this my second annual report.

The Indians of this agency have, during this year, conducted themselves as well as could be expected under the circumstances. As you are aware, since the 5th of November last I have had no funds on hand applicable to the Indian service wherewith to supply them with provisions, which they have greatly needed; consequently they have suffered considerably for the want of food, and committed a great many depredations upon the flocks and herds of the citizens.

The Mohuaches are addicted to the vices common among almost all Indian tribes, which are those of drinking whiskey and gambling, though it appears they have sufficient judgment and forethought about them not to squander away everything they have to gratify their vicious habits. As a general thing, the Mohuaches have enjoyed good health. I have heard of but six deaths during the year—four men and two women.

The Mohuache Utahs have, during the winter and spring, been tolerably successful in hunting, and have brought in a good many dressed skins, which they exchanged for provisions, besides making up a considerable number into clothing for themselves.

The Jicarilla Apaches are improvident, and, like the Mohuaches, are addicted to drinking and gambling in a greater degree, and, as stated in my first report, will sell the last and best articles they possess for whiskey; and, unfortunately, they can always find unprincipled men who are ready and willing to sell them whiskey or gamble with them on every favorable opportunity that presents itself; hence they derive but little benefit from the presents received from the government. The evil consequences resulting from these causes it will be impossible to prevent until they are located on the reservation destined for them. Owing to the foregoing circumstances, I have every reason to believe they have squandered away the greater portion of their presents, and they have no doubt been compelled to sell the balance for something to eat. Nor have the Jicarillas used as much diligence in hunting as they might have done; consequently, on account of this and the cause above mentioned, they are now almost naked, and in a destitute condition.

I omitted to state in my report of last year the diseases of seven Jicarillas—two men and two women and one child, who died of the small-pox near the agency; Montuo Blanco, a Jicarilla chief, who died from another disease; and a young man, from the effects of drunkenness, near Taos. I have heard that others died with small-pox on the west side of the mountains, but did not learn the number. Their health, I believe, has been generally good this year. I received, on the 26th of February last, despatches from the superintendent, instructing me to use my influence with the Jicarillas to induce as many of them as I could to go with me to the Indian reservation at the Bosque Rodondo, but as I had no funds on hand it was impossible for me to carry into effect the instructions received. I, however, informed the Jicarillas of my instructions in regard to them, but they would not say positively whether they would or would not go, but spoke of the subject evasively, and said they would consider and counsel with each other about the matter, and would let me know whether they would go or not when I should have funds on hand to carry out the object contemplated. The Masetonies, or commonality of the Jicarillas, have told me that if all the captains and headmen would agree to go to the Bosque they were willing to go also. Since then I have had frequent conversations with the headmen of the tribe, using arguments based upon familiar comparisons to convince

them of the great benefits they would derive in the change from their present precarious mode of obtaining a living to one that would be certain in the end to yield them a competency for themselves and families. They would listen to me, and appeared to understand the force of my arguments, and acknowledged that they were in accordance with sound reason and good sense; but, like Indians, would say, that what I said was all very true, but it was only applicable to the white race; that God, from the beginning, had ordained the Americans and Mexicans to be tillers of the soil, while they, the Indians, should follow the war-path and the chase. Therefore, judging from the conversation I have had with them, and from what they have told others, I am satisfied that reason and arguments will be of no avail to induce these Indians to remove to the reservation, for they are aware if they go there they will be required to learn how to cultivate the soil for their own subsistence. I have told them so, and this is just what they are not willing to do, but prefer to lead a vagabond life—begging, stealing, and otherwise depredating upon the flocks and herds of the citizen.

On the 11th ultimo I heard that two men were killed and one wounded not far from Taos, and that some more were also killed in the mountains east of Taos, all of which was alleged to have been committed by the Jicarilla Apaches. The next day I saw Mr. Fred. Maxwell, who informed me that the murder had been committed, and that there were strong reasons to believe the Jicarillas had done it. Agent Maxwell also informed me that the brother of the Jicarilla chief, José Largo, and another Jicarilla had been taken prisoners to Fort Union, but, on promising to send out and call the chiefs and headmen of the tribe to meet us at Mora on the 20th of July, they were set at liberty. I believe they faithfully complied with their promise. I notified the chiefs, San Pablo, Haso, Huen Labo, and the principal men that were with them, to meet us at the time and place above mentioned. Agent Maxwell and myself went to the town of Mora at the time appointed, but only five Jicarillas met us there, viz: José Largo, the two old men that were taken to the fort, the son of José Largo, and another Indian, none of these having influence with the tribe, except José Largo. Of the result of our investigation with these Indians you are already advised by a joint report from Agent Maxwell and myself. I have no person employed at the agency, having discharged the late interpreter on the 31st of March last.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

LEVI J. KEITHLY,
United States Indian Agent.

Hon. W. P. DOLE,
Commissioner of Indian Affairs, Washington, D. C.

No. 76.

U. S. INDIAN AGENCY FOR THE MOHUACHE BAND OF UTAHS,
Cimarron, N. M., August 25, 1864.

SIR: In accordance with a regulation of the department of Indian affairs I submit this my annual report.

Within the last year and since the month of October last, when their presents were given them, and up to the month of February following, the Indians under my charge have been kindly disposed and have committed but few depredations. It is true they have taken some few cattle and sheep belonging to the citizens since the month of February last, and the reasons are these, there being no appropriation, or a deficiency in the last year's appropriation, to meet the wants of the Indians in this Territory, and an order from the superintendent of Indian affairs for this Territory not to issue to the Indians, hence they resorted to taking stock

from the citizens to keep them from dying of starvation. The game is scarce, and the means of obtaining it being denied them—powder and lead—it was easily foreseen that they would commit trespasses upon the property of the citizens. However, by frequent interviews with them they have been restrained from doing much more damage, and under the promise that the government would assist them in time, they being patient, much has been averted from destruction by this course.

I have had many interviews with them in regard to their removing to the Conajoes, in Colorado Territory, their original home, and as yet I have been unable to get their consent; but I still hope to effect their removal, as I told them that by removing to their new homes they would receive their presents, and that if they refused to go they would receive nothing; and I advised them strongly to go, as it would be for their interest and welfare in future.

They are loth to quit their roaming habits and be placed upon reservations; this appears to be the objection with them.

Within the last year this band have decreased from war with the Navajoes, Arapahoes and Comanches, but the former being now subdued by the whites, and placed upon a reservation, will check them in that direction. But with the latter tribes they have an inveterate hostility; and as these latter tribes are now at war and committing many depredations upon our commerce upon the plains, I have advised the Indians under my charge to keep out of that range of country, as they might come in contact with our troops, and be mistaken for the enemy, and attacked by us. I am pleased to say that the greatest enemy to the Indian (*whiskey*) has not been of serious injury to them in the last year. This traffic by bad men has been checked, and a strict vigilance kept up to suppress it, at least amongst this unfortunate people.

And I am pleased to say to the department that this band of Indians are to all appearance entirely loyal and friendly to the United States, and that they have no disposition to break the friendly relations existing between the United States and themselves.

In conclusion, I would remark that we have reason to congratulate ourselves upon the efforts which have been made and are still making to cultivate and sustain friendly relations with the different tribes throughout this Territory; and when we look around and see to what a vast expense the government has been in the Indian service in these western Territories, we are forced to conclude that the policy which has been pursued in this is the best that could have been adopted; believing that when peace can be sustained at less cost or expense than war it is certainly most desirable, especially in a Territory so distant from the parent country, and so inaccessible to troops.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

FRED. MAXWELL,
United States Indian Agent for N. M.

Hon. WILLIAM P. DOLE,
Commissioner Indian Affairs, Washington City, D. C.

No. 76½.

FORT SUMNER, N. M.,
October 22, 1864.

SIR: It affords me pleasure to announce through your office to the department at Washington, after another year's experience, the continued good conduct of the Mescalero Apaches, under my charge, at the Apaches' reservation, at Bosque Rodondo.

Considering the circumstances surrounding these Indians during the year, their

peaceful disposition, their acknowledged honesty and respect for and obedience to all the orders of the military authorities and those of the agent, have been a matter of surprise and admiration.

During the month of December of last year a war party of one hundred and thirty Navajoes passed near the reservation with 1,000 sheep. I followed them with twenty Apaches and Mr. Carrilo, my major domo, twenty six miles, when we overtook the party, and, after a fight of four hours, succeeded in retaking the stolen property, and leaving twelve dead Navajoes on the field of battle, our only loss being one Apache mortally wounded. On the 4th day of January of this year the Navajoes again returned to avenge their loss. Taking advantage of the darkness of the night, they approached within one mile of the post, and drove off sixty horses belonging to the Apaches, together with others belonging to the military department. At five o'clock in the morning, in a cold storm, almost insupportable, I again started with sixty Apaches, accompanied by Lieutenant Newbold and fifteen mounted men. After following the trail nine miles we overtook the enemy, evidently awaiting our arrival, formed in a small valley to give us battle.

We immediately attacked them, and fought from eleven o'clock until sundown, retaking all the stolen stock, except twenty-seven horses; a part of those not recovered had taken a different direction.

There were one hundred and twenty Navajoes in the fight, fifty-two of whom were left dead on the field, and others escaped wounded under cover of the darkness. The Mescaleros are ever prompt to serve the government, and when thus employed are cheerful and obedient as regular soldiers.

In my opinion no tribe of Indians in the Territory have conducted themselves with so much propriety as those now upon the reservation, being peaceful and obedient to all the rules established for their control and government.

During last year all was contentment among the Mescaleros. They had no one to annoy them, and believed themselves sole proprietors of the reservation. They planted their crops, and were not molested; great interest was manifested by the tribe to live a civilized life; but since the arrival of the Navajoes their ardor has been dampened.

The Navajoes are much more numerous, and never cease to threaten them when they recur to their former difficulties. During the summer many difficulties have arisen between the two tribes—the Apaches in defence of their fields and gardens, and the Navajoes in endeavoring to destroy them. The commander of the post made use of every means to prevent these abuses, but without effect. They fought; Navajoes were confined in the guard-house; shots were sometimes fired at them by the guard, but all could not prevent them from stealing from the Apaches; in fact, their fields were, in some cases, completely destroyed; and to make the matter still worse, as the corn commenced maturing, a worm destroyed great quantities, and between Navajo Indians and the insect they left but little to harvest. The Mescaleros, after all their ill fortune in their corn-fields, were, however, more fortunate with their gardens, of which they had one hundred acres under cultivation.

The number of gardens were ninety-four, containing melons, watermelons, pumpkins, chili, and, in some cases, tobacco. From the product of these gardens they sold melons, green beans, and other fruits, to the amount of $4,000.

Of the two hundred acres of corn planted by the Apaches I have already related its fate; they were a total loss, with the exception of about one hundred bushels, which they gathered and placed in my hands at the agency, to be taken care of for them. If the Mescaleros had not been interfered with by the Navajoes, and the insect had not destroyed so much of their corn, I am satisfied that from their own corn and the products of the agency farm they would have been able to produce their bread rations for at least nine months of the present year. In conformity with the instructions of the superintendent I planted fifty acres

of wheat. Under every disadvantage I saved 15,625 pounds of wheat, which I am now issuing to the Indians. My farming operations were conducted, during the whole year, under the greatest disadvantage, as I had no time during the year to get a supply of proper implements. For harvesting my wheat I depended upon the Apaches, who, with butcher knives, harvested the whole crop. After threshing my wheat I sold 15,333 pounds of straw at two cents per pound, ($311 10,) which amount I have placed to the credit of the United States, (see account current, September 30, 1864.) The wheat and corn please find properly accounted for in property accounts of same quarter. I have sold 39,200 pounds of corn fodder to the quartermaster, which will also be properly accounted for in my next quarterly accounts. The Apaches have also sold their fodder, from the proceeds of which, together with the amount realized from the sale of melons, &c., they have clothed themselves quite comfortably, and if their usual annual presents are distributed they will pass the winter more comfortably than they have ever done before. As before stated, the Mescaleros upon the reservation are well disposed, and I feel confident that if they had been left by themselves, and not interrupted by the Navajoes, they would be happy and contented; and I believe, further, that most of the Apache tribe would now be upon the reservation but for their objection to settling with the Navajoes. They cannot agree, and it is impracticable to locate the two tribes together. I have witnessed their difficulties during the year, and am satisfied that my presence and the proximity of the military alone prevented an open rupture long ago. I regard the attempt to permanently locate the Navajoes in this valley as a fatal error. The land, water, wood, &c., are sufficient for the Mescaleros and Jicarilla Apaches, who together will number 3,000 souls. To locate the Navajoes, who number not less than 15,000, together with them must evidently prove a failure for want of firewood, water for irrigation, and lands to plant. But grant that there is land, &c., for all, it does not remove the objection to locate two hostile tribes together. They never can agree. They are savages, and must remain so for many years. And if the military force should be removed in five or ten years, their old animosity would lead to quarrels that would end in driving the weaker party from the reservation.

With the Apaches alone I should not fear the result. After losing our crop by the Navajoes and army worm, I saved enough to issue rations of 1½ pound of grain for nineteen days. I believe the two bands of Apaches named above could be made to support themselves in a few years. Those now here have requested that a school be established for them, but refuse positively to let these children go to the school established for the Navajoes. Two of the principal chiefs have had their children baptized, and in various ways given evidence of their desire to become more civilized.

During the month of March Ojo Blanco, one of the principal chiefs of the Mescaleros, with forty-two of his people, left the reservation on account of their fears of the Navajoes. He remained absent some months in the country of the Mescaleros. I then sent two of his people with a request that he return to the reservation, stating to him that this was the only place where he would be protected, and, if met by our troops, he would be treated as an enemy elsewhere. He was not deaf to my invitation, and returned in the month of August, bringing with him sixty of his people, including men, women, and children.

The number of those now at the reservation is as follows:

Males over 18 years of age	116
Females over 18 years of ages	150
Males under 18 years of age	75
Females under 18 years of age	86
Total	427

The mortality among the children has been very great during the year. Among the adults but few deaths have occurred.

Respectfully submitted.

LORENZO LABADI,
United States Indian Agent.

M. STECK,
Superintendent Indian Affairs, Santa Fé, New Mexico.

No. 77.

SANTA FÉ, *New Mexico, May* 18, 1864.

SIR: I have the honor to report to you that the Mescalero Apaches under my charge remain peaceable and in good health.

During the period of your absence the whole of the Mescaleros have conducted themselves like honest workingmen. At this date the Apaches have planted upwards of 100 acres of ground, consisting of corn, melons, peppers, pumpkins, beans, &c., and they are still preparing about 100 acres more in order to plant corn and beans. They are constantly endeavoring to enlarge their fields this year on a scale double that of last year. Furthermore, I have planted for the use of the agency fifty acres in wheat and about twenty in corn, and am now planting about fifty acres more in corn for the use of the agency. The crops are springing up very well and growing rapidly, and give me much hope of a good harvest.

The land which I had reserved for the Mescaleros was not granted to me as I had it marked out last year. The Navajoes came, and a new division of the land was made by the commander of the post; the boundaries were laid out, and we remain subject to respect them. But afterwards the multitude of the Navajoes and the military power, which desires to take everything in its hands, intruded into the reservation, depriving me of a part of the Apache land. I laid my claim before the commander of the post, went to the land and laid out second boundaries. These have not been respected. The Navajoes are tilling the ground on part of the land laid out for the Apaches. By which causes the Apaches are oppressed and annoyed, and they are not content to live together with the Navajoes. It is my opinion that more trouble will come when the fields ripen.

Ojo Blanco, with forty-two souls of this people, went off from the reservation about the 25th or 26th ultimo, and, according to the observations which I have made upon the feelings of the Apache tribe, there is no doubt to me that their departure was because of the discontent and fear under which they live with the Navajoes.

The two tribes have been enemies for many years, and now they are together, and every moment they recall their past deeds. I fear that a day not to be hoped for will come with new difficulty. The Navajoes are twenty times more numerous than the Apaches, and they nurse revenge in their hearts until an opportunity arrives.

I cannot do less than to place under your consideration the sorrowful situation of my Indians, and to record the good conduct observed by them during the time they have lived on the reservation, in order that you may take measures which may seem justly in favor of them. I have been entreated many times by the Mezcaleros to say to you that they desire more to live with the Comanches, Kioways, &c., than with the Navajoes; a deadly hatred exists between the two tribes. As I informed you before, I made last year an acequia sufficient to water the Apache lands, and this year I made it larger, with Apaches and Navajoes, capable of irrigating 1,000 acres of ground. With all

this, I was obliged by the commander of the post to dig a new acequia, with my Apaches and Navajoes, for the benefit of the Navajoes. The work was done against the will of the Apaches, but so they worked about thirty days on the acequia, and all this time they did not work on their fields.

When I received notice that the Bosque Rodondo had been reserved for the Apaches, I laid it before them, and they remained fully satisfied, but in a short time thousands upon thousands of Navajoes have arrived at the reservation, which has set my Apaches in an extraordinary tremor.

They were not so terrified at the time when all the Indians received a half pound of flour and a half pound of meat as daily ration. They endured their necessity without failing in their work. At that time of famine some Indians died of hunger, and others came very near dying. I laid this before General Carleton and he remedied their necessity.

I am, respectfully, your obedient servant,

LORENZO LABADIE,
United States Indian Agent.

M. STECK, Esq.,
Superintendent Indian Affairs.

No. 78.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
Office Indian Affairs, January 14, 1864.

SIR: My attention has been called by Superintendent Steck, of New Mexico, to the necessity of designating a tract of land in New Mexico, forty miles square, with Bosque Rodondo as the centre, for a reservation for the Apache Indians. In a former letter to this office, a copy of which was transmitted to you with report thereon under date of December 16, 1863, Superintendent Steck speaks of the proposed reservation as well adapted to Indian purposes for a limited number. Mr. Steck estimates the number of the Apaches to be about three thousand, and the quantity of arable land within the boundaries of the proposed reservation at not exceeding six thousand acres. Surveyor General Clark, of New Mexico, in a letter to Mr. Steck, a copy of which was transmitted to you with the report before mentioned, makes the same estimate as to the quantity of arable land within forty miles square, with Bosque Rodondo as a centre.

Owing to the fact that the arable land lies along the water-courses, it seems to be necessary that the area of the reservation should be as large as that proposed by Mr. Steck, in order to suitably accommodate the estimated number of the Apaches, and isolate them as far as possible from the whites. For the reasons given by Mr. Steck in his letter before referred to, as well as for those given in his annual report for 1863, to both of which reference is had.

Should you concur in the propriety of reserving the tract of land mentioned for the use of the Apaches, I would respectfully recommend that the subject be laid before the President with a recommendation that the same may be withheld from pre-emption and settlement, and under his proclamation be set apart for Indian purposes.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. P. DOLE, *Commissioner.*

Hon. J. P. USHER,
Secretary of the Interior.

No. 79.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
Washington, D. C., January 16, 1864.

SIR: On the 15th instant I laid before the President of the United States your communication of the 14th instant, suggesting the necessity of having a reservation, forty miles square, set apart for the Apache Indians in New Mexico, and recommended that such a reservation be made.

The President approved the recommendation, and you are instructed to take such action in the premises as may be necessary to carry the order into effect.

The Commissioner of the General Land Office has been furnished with a copy of your letter of the 14th, and copies of the indorsements thereon, and directed to take appropriate action in the premises.

Very respectfully, &c.,

J. P. USHER, *Secretary.*

WM. P. DOLE, Esq.,
Commissioner Indian Affairs.

No. 80.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *December* 10, 1863.

SIR: Your letter of this date, enclosing a communication from Brigadier General J. H. Carleton, commanding department of New Mexico, to the Adjutant General United States army, relative to the establishment of an Indian reservation at Bosque Rodondo, is before me. My views with regard to the propriety of establishing a reservation at that point on the Pecos river have, in my annual report, been communicated to the department. But I will again state that I regard the location as one of the best that could be made in New Mexico for a limited number of Indians. In the language of General Carleton, the "Bosque Rodondo is far down the Pecos, on the open plain, where these Indians can have no lateral contact with settlers" This, the honorable Commissioner is aware, would be an important consideration in the selection of a permanent home for the Indians. East and west of the Bosque no settlement can be made for the distance of seventy-five miles, being arid plains. North, the nearest settlement is forty-five miles; and south, it is not probable that permanent settlements will ever be made, as the salt plains in that direction render the water of the Pecos river unfit for use.

But while I agree with the general as to the propriety of establishing a reservation at this point, I beg leave to differ with him as to the practicability of removing and settling Navajoes upon it, for the following reasons: First, the arable land in the valley is not sufficient for both tribes; and secondly, it would be difficult to manage two powerful tribes on the same reservation. This reserve, as proposed, is within the country claimed by the Apaches, and to remove the three bands, viz: the Jicarilla, Mescalero, and Membres upon it, and divide the lands so as to give each family a farm large enough to eventually enable them to maintain themselves, will occupy the whole valley. From my own observation, upon a recent visit, I am of opinion that six thousand acres is a fair estimate of the amount of land susceptible of cultivation. This is also the opinion of John A. Clark, surveyor general of New Mexico, as will be seen by the accompanying letter, to which I beg leave to call your attention. The three bands of Apaches will number at least 2,500 souls, and allowing five to a family, and dividing the arable land equally, would give each family of five souls about twelve acres—an amount quite small enough to maintain them.

The Navajoes, it is well known, number about 10,000 souls, and were estimated by Major Kendrick, United States army, who had good opportunities for knowing, at twelve to fifteen thousand. If you take into account, further, that they own thousands of horses, and not less than 500,000 sheep, the impracticability of locating them upon a reservation of forty miles square, with six thousand acres of arable land, or even double that amount, is so apparent that I need offer no arguments to prove it. These Indians occupy a country over two hundred miles in extent north and south, and over four hundred miles east and west; and to catch and remove them and their property over three hundred miles across the country east would be a long and costly operation, to say nothing of the difficulties that must afterwards occur in the settlement of two tribes together upon the same reserve who have always been enemies.

In view of all these facts, I earnestly hope the plan already proposed of establishing a reservation for the Apache tribe at Bosque Rodondo, and one for the Navajoes in their own country, will be favorably considered by the honorable Commissioner, and that permission may be given to establish them at an early day.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

M. STECK,
Superintendent Indian Affairs.

Hon. WILLIAM P. DOLE,
Commissioner Indian Affairs, Washington, D. C.

No. 81.

SURVEYOR GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Santa Fé, New Mexico, October 21, 1863.

SIR: In reply to your inquiry, as to how much arable land would be included in a tract of forty miles square, Fort Sumner, on the Pecos river, being the centre, I have to state that the public surveys in this district have not been extended over the country described, and the only positive information I have in relation to the character of the lands in question I derived from personal observation during a visit to Fort Sumner in the month of March last. I was on and along the Pecos river for a distance of seven or eight miles above and below the fort, and estimated the arable land within that distance at four thousand acres. This is what is called the "Bosque Rodondo." I am informed that the bottoms along the river above and below the Bosque Rodondo, for a distance of thirty miles or more, are very narrow—not averaging over one hundred and fifty yards in width. Assuming the bottoms along the Pecos, above and below the Bosque Rodondo, to average one hundred and fifty yards in width, the arable land included within a tract of forty miles square, with Fort Sumner for its centre, would amount to about six thousand acres. I think it does not exceed this estimate, and may fall considerably short of it.

It is, of course, well known to you that there is no arable land in the square above described, except that which can be irrigated by the waters of the Pecos river. There is good grazing on the mesas, on both sides of the river, but no timber, and very little water for a considerable distance from the Bosque.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN A. CLARK.

Hon. M. STECK,
Superintendent Indian Affairs, Santa Fé, N. M.

No. 82.

FORT SUMNER, NEW MEXICO, *November* 25, 1863.

SIR: After you left this post some dissatisfaction was manifested by the Mescaleros on account of their not being permitted to visit their country. This passed off in a few days, and after some persuasion they have remained quiet and satisfied. During this time I have been preparing lands and acequias, where I intend to plant wheat. At this time it is very cold, but this will pass in a few days and the work will be continued. I will have no difficulty in preparing next year double the quantity planted the present. I have written to Santa Fé that they may send me the large plough you left for me.

The commander of this post, Major Wallen, has loaned me ten yoke of oxen to do the work, and has offered me every assistance that I will need to help the Indians. At the same time I am receiving, from the military department, sufficient rations for the Indians. I have still in my house a deposit of ten thousand pounds of corn belonging to the Mescalero Apaches, and they are using it with much economy. The Indian farmers were greatly pleased when they received pay for their fodder from the quartermaster of this post. The amount they had to receive was four hundred and fifty-eight dollars in cash. It was my intention to have collected the money of all, to purchase for them articles that would have been useful to them, but they were paid by orders on the sutler, and the Indians, seeing themselves with money in their hands, each one bought whatever he fancied, and this has given them new animation to become better farmers in the future.

The 200 sacks of flour contracted for with Moore & Co. were delivered to me here, and I have not used them, agreeable to your order. During the last week some 300 Navajo warriors passed near this fort with a robbery of near 20,000 sheep, 12 Mexican captives, oxen, asses, &c. Captain Cremony, with twenty of his soldiers, followed after them, and I accompanied him with forty of my Apaches, but after a march of sixty miles in one day over a sandy country the captain's horses tired out, and the Navajoes got off with their booty; such was our bad luck in not overtaking them. Many other depredations, murders, and robberies have been committed by the Navajoes upon the citizens of the county of San Miguel; and Rio Abajo, Cadette, and Ojo Blancos salute you, and be assured they are honorable and truthful men.

I am, with much respect, your obedient servant,

LORENZO LABADI,
United States Indian Agent.

M. STECK, Esq.,
Sup't Indian Affairs of New Mexico, Washington, D. C.

No. 83.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, *March* 4, 1864.

SIR: I return herewith a communication from General Carleton, with its accompanying papers, which was referred by the Secretary of War to you on the 4th ultimo, and by you referred to this office on the 9th of same month.

These papers relate to the subject of concentrating the Apaches and Navajoes, and have accordingly been referred to Superintendent Steck for a report thereon, which will also be found herewith, dated 16th ultimo. It seems that General Carleton and others have, for some reason, been led to believe that Superintendent Steck is opposed to the concentration of the Indians of New Mexico, and is using his influence to thwart the designs of the military authorities of New

Mexico for the accomplishment of this object. In this belief I am satisfied, by frequent and free consultations upon the subject with Superintendent Steck, as well as by his report of 16th ultimo above mentioned, that General Carleton and those acting with him are mistaken. On the contrary, Superintendent Steck is an earnest and, I believe, a sincere advocate of the proposition that the concentration of that powerful and hostile tribe is the only method by which a firm and lasting peace can be secured to the people of New Mexico.

There is, however, a point of difference between General Carleton, Governor Connelly and others on the one hand, and Superintendent Steck on the other; for, while the former favor the concentration of *both* these tribes at the Bosque Rodondo upon the Rio Pecos, the latter is of the opinion that an attempt to thus unite the tribes upon a single reservation will be found impracticable, and as to the point named, impossible.

The reasons submitted by Superintendent Steck in support of his views appear to me conclusive; and in this connexion I desire to call your attention to his communication of 10th December last, and a letter written to him by John A. Clark, surveyor general of the Territory, of which copies are also herewith.

It will be seen that while the Apaches alone number some 2,500 souls, there are only about 6,000 acres of arable land upon the Bosque Rodondo reserve, or about twelve acres for each family, estimating families at an average of five persons. General Carleton intimates that this difficulty can be met by extending the reserve further down the river, but this is met by the statement that lower down the water of the Pecos is so impregnated from the adjacent saline plains as to become useless. The Navajoes number from 12,000 to 15,000 souls, so that if united with the Apaches there would probably be less than two acres of arable land for each family. A still further objection is the fact that the Apaches and Navajoes have been at open hostility for many years. To introduce upon land owned by the Apaches their deadly enemies, in overwhelming numbers, and so crowd the lands as to render it next to impossible to obtain the means of subsistence, is virtually to insure the extinction of the Apaches. Still another objection (which, although not so insurmountable as those already stated, is sufficiently formidable) is found in the distance of the Navajo country from the proposed point of concentration, and the enormous expense required to effect their removal. I leave it for those better acquainted with military operations against hostile Indians to estimate the probable cost of removing some 15,000 of the bravest and most warlike, with at least 500,000 sheep and thousands of horses and cattle, from a country 200 by 400 miles in extent, and probably presenting obstacles to military operations equal to any similar extent of country upon the continent.

The foregoing are some of the reasons why, in my opinion, we ought not to attempt the settlement of the Navajoes upon the Rio Pecos. It is suggested by Superintendent Steck that a suitable country for their occupation may be found upon the Colorado Chiquito, and from representations made by him I am of opinion that such is the case. It is clear that the government owes it to the people of New Mexico to at once endeavor to secure them from the constant hostility of the Navajoes, and by a just and honorable arrangement with them secure peace to the Territory, and the prosperity which will inevitably result therefrom. With a view to effect an object so desirable, I respectfully recommend that the superintendents of New Mexico and Arizona, together with some one to be designated by the War Department, be appointed a commissioner to explore the country along the Colorado Chiquito, with a view of selecting a suitable country for the Navajoes, and, if practicable, entering into negotiation with them, having for its object a permanent and lasting peace. My reason for suggesting a military man as one of the proposed commission is because it will for a time be found necessary to establish in the country selected a military post, and I therefore conclude that it is necessary that we should avail ourselves

of the information and judgment of one who has experience and information as to the requisites of such an establishment. Should this suggestion meet with your approbation, and the War Department concur, I would further recommend that measures be taken to obtain from Congress the necessary means to carry it into effect.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. P. DOLE.

Hon. J. P. USHER, *Secretary of the Interior.*

No. 84.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *January* 23, 1864.

SIR: Your letter enclosing copy of communication from Edward R. S. Canby, Assistant Adjutant General United States army, calling the attention of the honorable Secretary of the Interior to the enclosed report of General J. H. Carleton, commanding department of New Mexico, has been received.

The charge of unwillingness to attend to the wants of Navajo captives by the general against the superintendent of Indian affairs is not in accordance with the facts in the case. During the months of September and October I issued blankets and other clothing to about one hundred Navajoes at Santa Fé; and at Fort Sumner, on the 29th of October, clothing and other articles were given by Indian Agent Labadi, under my directions, to all the prisoners at that post. The honorable Commissioner is well aware that after that date the superintendent had no funds from which he was enabled to either feed or clothe Indians. In frequent conversations with the general commanding, about that time, the reasons why I refused to take charge of the Navajo prisoners was freely discussed. I believed then, as I now do, that as prisoners of war they belonged properly to the military department, and should be held by them until hostilities cease with the tribe. I stated also at different times to the general that I had no funds for incidental expenses or provisions, and hence could not take charge of them and provide for their wants without involving myself and my department.

* * * * * * * * * *

Refusing to feed and clothe Navajoes was not from an unwillingness or neglect to do so, but from other causes well known to the department commander.

The condition of the superintendency financially is so well known to your honor that it needs no explanation. You are aware that at that time, and up to the present date, it is without the means to feed and clothe Indians. If, therefore, as the general commanding suggests, the quartermaster's department in New Mexico can be authorized to purchase blankets and issue condemned clothing, as proposed, it will be doing an act of charity, relieve the suffering prisoners, and do much to establish confidence in the kind intentions of the government towards them. The military department in New Mexico has manifested great activity and interest in the settlement of Apaches at Bosque Rodondo. The success of the enterprise has depended greatly upon its hearty co-operation and assistance, and I am happy to state that Major Wallen, United States army, present commander of Fort Sumner, is rendering every assistance in his power. Without this assistance and the liberal supply of provisions issued to them by authority of the honorable Secretary of War, they could not have been kept on the reservation during the present winter.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

M. STECK,

Superintendent Indian Affairs, New Mexico.

Hon. WM. P. DOLE,

Commissioner Indian Affairs, Washington, D. C.

No. 85.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
Office Indian Affairs, April 11, 1864.

SIR: I return you the letter of the Secretary of War, covering communication of Brigadier General Carleton and other enclosures, relative to the pressing necessity of providing for the Navajoes, now prisoners of war at Bosque Rodondo, in the Territory of New Mexico, some hundreds of miles from their homes. I can appreciate fully the necessity for immediately providing for these people, forced from their mountain homes and located upon a tract of country entirely in a state of nature, and that they cannot be expected to contribute anything to their own support for at least several months to come, and very little the first year of their residence there. These facts as set forth in General Carleton's letter cannot well be controverted, and I concur with him in the general reasons set forth in his communication.

I feel constrained to say, however, that the spirit manifested in this communication, so far as it has reference to the past or future action of the Indian bureau, is manifestly unkind and the inferences unfair. I do not believe it to be necessary to create a separate and new department in New Mexico, alone and independent of the superintendency as at present organized; I do not think it necessary to provide for a special superintendent with a salary of three thousand dollars per annum. There is already a sufficient number of officers in New Mexico connected with the Indian service, and should they prove incompetent they can be removed and competent persons appointed in their stead.

I cannot, from any data before me, judge of the amount necessary to be appropriated to provide for these people for the next fiscal year. I believe, however, that with proper economy the sum named in the estimate forwarded to you in my letter of the 4th instant will be sufficient. I will not, therefore, change my recommendations in that respect, although a large sum could no doubt be used very much to the advantage of the Indians. I return the papers with the recommendation that copies of them be laid before Congress for such action as may be thought best by that body.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. P. DOLE, *Commissioner.*

HON. JOHN P. USHER,
Secretary of the Interior.

No. 86.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
Office Indian Affairs, Ju'y 16, 1864.

SIR: I desire to call your attention to the subject of the Navajoes who are now held as prisoners at Fort Sumner or on the Rio Pecos, in New Mexico.

At its recent session an appropriation of $100,000 was made by Congress and placed at your disposal for the purpose of settling, subsisting, and supporting these captive Indians upon a reservation in New Mexico. I am informed that they now number from five to seven thousand, and, as military operations are still being had against them, it is probable this number will considerably increase. You are aware that Superintendent Steck has, at all times, most earnestly protested against the wisdom and propriety of an attempt to permanently establish these Indians upon the Rio Pecos, for the reasons, as alleged by him, that there is an insufficiency of arable land to enable them to obtain a sub-

sistence, and that they are hereditary foes to the Apaches, who already occupy the country watered by that river. Superintendent Steck has, at different times, produced evidence in support of these allegations, which, notwithstanding the counter-allegation made by and through General Carleton, who is in command of the military department embracing that country, should, in my opinion, cause us to thoroughly investigate the subject before proceeding to take such action as will finally commit this department to the policy of establishing the reservation contemplated by the act of Congress above mentioned upon the Rio Pecos. In this connexion I invite your especial attention to reports from this office of 16th of December last, and 14th of January and 4th of March of current year, together with the papers which accompanied said reports. I also enclose for your consideration a copy of a letter from Superintendent Steck, of the 20th ultimo, in which he states that while the appropriation mentioned "would do much towards locating the Navajoes somewhere in their own country," it will not defray the expense of those who are already there (at Fort Sumner) one month; and, as bearing upon this subject, I also refer to his letter of 11th of April last, of which a copy was transmitted to you on the 30th of that month. Unless the information contained in the various papers to which I have referred is most grossly incorrect—and I can conceive of no reason why Superintendent Steck should misrepresent the facts—the $100,000 at the disposal of this department is wholly inadequate to the subsistence of these captives, and an assumption of the task of providing therefor by this department can only result either in extreme suffering and destitution, amounting to almost starvation among the Indians, or the department must incur liabilities amounting to some hundreds of thousands of dollars to provide for their wants, and this wholly without the sanction or authority of law. It is therefore evident that no efficient action can be had with the means at our disposal, and independent of the War Department, by whose officers the Indians are now held; and, as a consequence, that a judicious and economical expenditure of those means can only be made in connexion with and as auxiliary to that department. It is also true that this state of affairs must continue until further legislation is had by Congress, whatever may be the final decision of the question of either returning the prisoners to their own country, or, with the remainder of their people, permanently establishing them upon the Rio Pecos; and for these reasons I have thought it proper to address to you this communication, and respectfully suggest that whatever correspondence and arrangements may be had between this department and the War Department relating to this subject should be shaped in accordance with this state of facts.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. P. DOLE, *Commissioner.*

Hon. JOHN P. USHER,
Secretary of the Interior.

P. S.—Since the above was written, I have received a letter from Superintendent Steck, dated 25th ultimo, of which a copy is enclosed for your consideration.

W. P. DOLE, *Commissioner.*

No. 87.

SANTA FÉ, NEW MEXICO, *June* 20, 1864.

DEAR SIR: I have noticed in the paper the passage by the Senate of a bill appropriating one hundred thousand dollars for the provision and support of the

Navajo captives. If this bill passed the House it would do much towards locating the Navajoes somewhere in their own country; but at Fort Sumner it will not defray the expenses of those who are already there one month, as they are entirely dependent upon the rations issued to them by the military.

I have so often expressed my views with regard to the Navajoes that I shall only report now that, instead of the estimate given by General Carleton that they would number "five thousand souls," I am thoroughly convinced, by careful inquiry, that my estimate of last winter, ten thousand, is rather below than above the actual number; and, as before stated, the wealth and power of the tribe is still in their own country.

As Congress has now undoubtedly adjourned, I will wait until I hear what legislation has been had for the service in New Mexico, and for the Navajoes, before troubling you further.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

M. STECK,
Superintendent Indian Affairs, New Mexico.

Hon. WM. P. DOLE,
Commissioner of Indian Affairs, Washington, D. C.

No. 88.

SANTA FÉ, NEW MEXICO, *June* 25, 1864.

SIR: I have already called the attention of the honorable Commissioner to the expenditure at the Navajo reservation, but could only form an estimate from what I supposed was being expended. I am now, however, enabled to furnish some reliable data upon this subject. During the last week a board of officers has been convened at Santa Fé, by order of the War Department, to inquire into the expenditures and report upon the amount of supplies purchased for captive Indians in New Mexico since the 1st of March, 1864. The evidence before this board, after examining the officers authorized to make purchases, shows that during the four months commencing March 1 and ending June, purchases have been made expressly for captive Indians amounting to about $510,000. Under the order, the board confined themselves strictly to purchases made and delivered for Indians, taking no account of supplies that had been purchased for troops and issued to Indians at different posts during this time, which are known to have been a large amount. No account is taken by the board of the cost of transportation of Indians and supplies to Sumner, which is also known to be a large item. No account is taken of the buildings erected, yet it is known here that one contract was let for $18,000 for the building of two houses. This report does not embrace the payment and expenses of sixty men employed by the quartermaster's department during the four months mentioned, nor the expenses of about twenty teams employed upon the reservation. If the above items had been taken into account, and the board required to report upon the actual expenses of the captive Indians at Fort Sumner, the amount expended for purchase of supplies, transportation, clothing, &c., would not fall short of $700,000 from the 1st March to the 30th June, 1864. The Indians for whom this expenditure is made embrace about 400 Mescaleros Apaches, and about 6,000 Navajoes, being about half of that tribe. From the above estimate for the past four months, for a little over half the Navajo tribe, the Commissioner will be enabled to form a fair estimate of what the expenditure will be for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1865, if the whole tribe is removed to Fort Sumner as proposed, as these Indians are still entirely under the control of the military.

I submit these facts for your information, supposing that the Interior Department has not the means to carry out a policy so expensive, and that for the present the care of those Indians will be left with the War Department.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

M. STECK,
Superintendent Indian Affairs.

Hon. WM. P. DOLE,
Commissioner, Washington, D. C.

No. 89.

SANTA FÉ, NEW MEXICO,
July 24, 1864.

SIR: I have the honor to enclose for your information a letter from the judge of probate for the county of San Miguel upon the subject of the permanent location of the Navajo Indians upon the Pecos river. The statements of the judge are correct with regard to the feelings of the people, and unless a considerable military force is kept upon the reservation, and a large expenditure is made for several years, the difficulties he anticipates will undoubtedly occur.

Although not officially informed of the fact, I see by the papers that an appropriation of one hundred thousand dollars has been made for this tribe. This amount will meet the expenditures upon the reservation at this time about one month. If the whole tribe should be brought there, which all agree now amounts to fifteen thousand souls, allowing forty cents per day each, it will feed the tribe a fraction over two weeks if provisions continue at their present prices. If the appropriation already mentioned should be expended by direction of the honorable Secretary of the Interior, a large amount of it should, in my opinion, be expended for clothing, such as shirts, domestics, and blankets. They can only be fed by leaving them in the hands of their captors, and they be allowed to justify the expenditure upon the plea now so often used, *military necessity*.

I will visit each of the agencies within this superintendency during the next month, with the view of obtaining correct information with regard to the condition of each, to be communicated in my annual report.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

M. STECK,
Superintendent of Indian Affairs.

Hon. WILLIAM P. DOLE,
Commissioner of Indian Affairs, Washington, D. C.

No. 90.

TERRITORY OF NEW MEXICO, COUNTY OF SAN MIGUEL,
Office of the Probate Court, Las Vegas, N. M., June 23, 1864.

SIR: For some time the people of this county have been bitterly complaining against the Navajo Indians, begging me to notify you of their discontent. Almost every citizen in this country is the owner of stock. I believe two-thirds of the stock, such as sheep, belongs to this county and the adjoining county of Mora, so that we have not been able this spring to find sufficient pasturage for our herds. The consequence has been that two-thirds of the brood this year has been lost for the want of suitable herding grounds, and a climate such as the Pecos river affords, and has supplied us with for twenty years. It is said

now that six or eight thousand Indians are located upon the said river, and that it is the intention to locate the whole tribe on that river with their stock of sheep, which will amount at least to two hundred thousand, with other animals. They must have room for this stock to pasture, so that the people of this county and others will be obliged to remove their herds two hundred and fifty miles east; and the farther they go east, the less pasture they will find, especially the kind of pasture needed for the lambing season. The people complain, thinking it injustice to drive them away from their common pastures that have been theirs for many years. Is it just that the Indian shall be preferred to the peaceful white citizen? No, sir, this cannot be so. The Navajo should not be compelled to leave his former home. I would recommend the Colorado Chiquito in Arizona, where plenty of fine land is found, and pasture and wood to last them all their lives, resources that the river Pecos does not afford said Indians. There they will have nobody to disturb or molest them. These Indians have done so much damage; we have lost by them not less than five hundred thousand sheep in three years, yet we fear to lose much more. If they should revolt against the troops, who will suffer but the people of this county? God forbid that these Indians should again be hostile; the property of this county would be lost, and many families fall into the hands of the savage. Not a single day passes that the people do not complain. They are against the location of the Navajoes on the Pecos river; all justly complain, knowing the nature of these Indians. At this time it takes near a regiment of troops to keep them at the Bosque, and if the whole tribe is removed, it will take not less than five regiments and a full battery of artillery to keep them upon the reservation. We are now trying the experiment with those on the reservation, and about one month ago forty Apaches left the reservation and came to this county, and killed eleven persons, and carried off seventy horses and mules. This shows that the military force is not sufficient to keep them quiet. It will be the same with the Navajoes, as they are very fond of sheep. If I have a herd of sheep, and they mix with the herds of a Navajo, we would have trouble to separate them without exposing our lives.

The inhabitants of this county expect you to take the necessary measures to prevent the location of said tribe of Navajoes on the Pecos river or its vicinity, and remove them to the river I have recommended, or to any other river you may think proper for them, and let the white people live peaceably, as they have up to this time been subject to the will of the Indian.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

MIGUEL ROMERO Y BASA,
Probate Judge.

M. Steck,
Superintendent of Indian Affairs, Santa Fé, N. M.

COLORADO SUPERINTENDENCY.

No. 91.

Colorado Superintendency of Indian Affairs,
Denver, C. T., October 15, 1864.

Sir: In compliance with the regulations of the Department of the Interior, I have the honor of making the following report:

As foreshadowed in my communication of the nineteenth of November last, published in your annual report, the past has been a year of difficulties, depredations, and open hostilities with the Indians of the plains.

The information furnished me, through various sources, of an alliance of the Cheyenne and a part of the Arapahoe tribes, with the Camanche, Kiowa, and Apache Indians of the south, and the great family of the Sioux Indians of the

north upon the plains, which I had the honor to transmit to you, proved to have been correct; and the depredations and murders by these tribes commenced early in the spring, as set forth in the statement of Mr. North, then forwarded, and a copy of which, marked A, is herewith transmitted.

The papers referred to, having been by you forwarded to the War Department, through the honorable Secretary of the Interior, I also addressed that department a letter asking for protection, a copy of which, marked B, is herewith transmitted.

It is to be regretted that the exigencies of the war against the great rebellion were such as to not only prevent the strengthening of the military forces requested, but also to require the still further withdrawal of troops in the spring, for it is believed that this encouraged the hopes of conquest that had been inspired among the Indians, and emboldened them. As early as my letter of July 15, 1863, in which the fact is stated that the Sioux Indians were negotiating for a war alliance, and from my numerous references to the fact, you are aware that it was feared that the Sioux Indians, who had been driven unconquered from Minnesota into the country on the northern plains, which is inhabited by the numerous bands of that great family of warlike savages, had visited the other tribes of the plains for the purpose of inducing them to join the war alliance with those bands. The fact has been corroborated the past year through numerous channels.

The disaffection of the Cheyenne and a part of the Arapahoe Indians, which had grown out of their misunderstanding of the treaty of Fort Wise, (1861,) and the fact that their numerous depredations upon emigrant trains, and the overland stage stations, committed at intervals, through a series of years, had received but little if any punishment, prepared them to give ear to the counsel of these emissaries, who encouraged them to hope that, by a concerted hostility of the various tribes, the whites might be driven from the country.

This hope was greatly encouraged by reference to the great war in which the government is engaged, and which it was claimed would require all of our troops, and leave the plains to an easy and successful conquest by the alliance.

Knowing these facts, I felt satisfied that the only reliance for averting the threatened war, and for safety to our settlements and our communications, was in their military defence. I accordingly opened a correspondence with the department commander on the subject. I also addressed the commander of the district of Nebraska, which included the overland stage route and the principal line of travel from the Missouri river to the Rocky mountains. Copies of my letters, marked C, D, and E, are forwarded herewith for your information.

The small number of forces at their command, and the great demand for troops to fight the rebels of the Missouri and Kansas border, however, were unfortunately in the way of a response to my application, and the commencement of those hostilities which have resulted in such extensive murders and robberies, and interrupted communication with the States, found us comparatively defenceless.

I had, on the 15th of March, instructed Agent Colley, of the Upper Arkansas agency, to use all diligence, at any moderate expense, to keep advised of the disposition and plans of the Indians under his care. While there was hope of averting a general outbreak, of course it was to be sought for by every practical and proper means; but the absence of nearly all of the Indians from their usual friendly haunts prevented intercourse, foreboded a general outbreak, and made it impossible to make any negotiations with them for their pacification.

They had undoubtedly, as by previous agreement, taken the *war-path* early in the spring in small parties, and were therefore out of the reach of negotiation more completely than last fall, when they positively refused to meet me in council on the Republican.

An attack made by the Indians upon a detachment of troops under Lieutenant Dunn, sent out to recover stolen stock, and the numerous robberies at different points which had occurred previously, taken in connexion with the murder of the Hunsgate family on Running creek on the 12th of June, and the statement of Lieutenant Robert North, a copy of which, marked F, is herewith transmitted, satisfied me that, while some of the Indians might yet be friendly, there was no hope of a general peace on the plains, until after a severe chastisement of the Indians for these depredations.

On the 14th of June I applied for permission to call the militia of Colorado into the United States service, as the territorial law was defective, and the facilities and means of mounting, arming, and equipping them wanting. I also applied for permission to raise a regiment of United States volunteers for one hundred days, without a favorable response at that time. I had been urging the organization of volunteer militia companies with but partial success for some time, but now renewed my efforts to do so. I telegraphed to Major General Curtis, commanding the department, and to Brigadier General Mitchell, commanding the district of Nebraska, and also wrote to Brigadier General Carleton, commanding department of New Mexico, asking for troops. A copy of my letter to the latter, marked G, is forwarded herewith. While a general Indian war was inevitable, it was dictated by sound policy, justice, and humanity, that those Indians who were friendly, and disposed to remain so, should not fall victims to the impossibility of soldiers discriminating between them and the hostile, upon whom they must, to do any good, inflict the most severe chastisement.

Having procured the assent of the department to collect the friendly Indians of the plains at places of safety, by a telegraphic despatch reading as follows: "Act according to your best judgment with regard to friendly Indians, but do not exceed the appropriations," I issued a proclamation and sent it by special messengers, and through every practicable channel of communication, to all the tribes of the plains.

The following is a copy of the proclamation:

COLORADO SUPERINTENDENCY OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
Denver, June 27, 1864.

To the friendly Indians of the plains:

Agents, interpreters, and traders will inform the friendly Indians of the plains, that some members of their tribes have gone to war with the white people. They steal stock and run it off, hoping to escape detection and punishment. In some instances they have attacked and killed soldiers, and murdered peaceable citizens. For this the Great Father is angry, and will certainly hunt them out, and punish them. But he does not want to injure those who remain friendly to the whites. He desires to protect and take care of them. For this purpose, I direct that all friendly Indians keep away from those who are at war, and go to places of safety.

Friendly Arapahoes and Cheyennes belonging on the Arkansas river will go to Major Colley, United States Indian agent at Fort Lyon, who will give them provisions and show them a place of safety.

Friendly Kiowas and Camanches will go to Fort Larned, where they will be cared for in the same way.

Friendly Sioux will go to their agent at Fort Laramie for directions.

Friendly Arapahoes and Cheyennes of the Upper Platte will go to Camp Collins, on the Cache la Poudre, where they will be assigned a place of safety, and provisions will be given them.

The object of this is to prevent friendly Indians from being killed through mistake. None but those who intend to be friendly with the whites must come to these places. The families of those who have gone to war with the whites must be kept away from among the friendly Indians.

The war on hostile Indians will be continued until they are all effectually subdued.

JOHN EVANS,
Governor of Colorado Territory, and Superintendent Indian Affairs.

A small band of about one hundred and seventy-five souls, known as "Friday's band" of Arapahoes, came into Camp Collins, and have remained there under the care of Agent Whitely, who was detailed for the service; and another of the same tribe, known as "Left Hand's band," remained for a time at Fort Lyon under the care of Agent Colley. With the exception of these two bands, my proclamation, so far as I can learn, met no response from any of the Indians of the plains.

On the 12th of July I received your written instructions in regard to the disposition of the friendly Indians, and addressed a letter to Agent Colley enclosing a copy thereof. Copies of these letters are forwarded herewith, marked H and I.

On the 26th of July Agent Colley reported the condition of affairs on the Arkansas in a letter, a copy of which, marked K, is herewith forwarded, showing no improvement.

Every mail and messenger from the plains brought reports of additional depredations, and on the 8th of August the almost simultaneous attack upon the stations of the overland stage line, trains on the road, and the settlements for a distance of over two hundred miles, accompanied by the most horrible murders and wanton destruction of property, satisfied all doubts as to the disposition of the Indians to make a general war.

The settlements in Colorado being yet comparatively defenceless, I at once issued a proclamation, herewith submitted, marked K No. 2.

I also renewed my application for authority to raise a regiment of one hundred days' men for the Indian war, which was given by telegraph, and as rapidly as it could be mounted and equipped it was put into the field. Several companies of militia also responded to my proclamation with a patriotism deserving all praise, one of which, under Captain Tyler, made a march of over six hundred miles.

Information received from Major Colley, through letters dated August 12 and 26, copies of which, marked L and M, are herewith forwarded, proved that the depredations were extensive, and the hostility on the part of the Indians increasing.

On the 20th of August Mr. Elbridge Gerry, an old and reliable Indian trader residing on the Platte river about sixty-five miles below Denver, rode the distance from his home to Denver in one day, for the purpose of making a statement, a copy of which, marked N, is herewith forwarded.

Upon the receipt of this information, at twelve o'clock midnight, it was immediately communicated to the headquarters of the military district of Colorado, and an order issued placing all militia companies, and recruits of the one hundred days' men, under the control of the commander of the district.

Messengers were promptly despatched by the colonel commanding to all the threatened localities, and by a proper disposition of the forces, and by placing the people on the alert, what would doubtless have been one of the most horrible massacres known in the history of Indian warfare was prevented.

The Indians made their appearance stealthily at most of the points indicated, committed a murder at one point, and various depredations at others, and retired; and it is an unfortunate incident of this affair that Mr. Gerry, who gave the information, being detained on his return, (in taking care of a friendly chief who had accompanied him,) suffered the loss of a large drove of horses, which were run off by the Indians the night of the proposed attack.

On the 4th of September Agent Colley wrote a letter, enclosing copy of

communication from some of the chiefs of the Cheyenne tribe, proposing peace on certain terms. Copies of the letter and proposition, marked O and P, are herewith forwarded.

As I had learned that Major Wynkoop, who was in command of Fort Lyon, had gone on an expedition to the Indian camp, at the "Bunch of Timbers," I directed Agent Colley to await the result. Upon the major's return to Fort Lyon from this expedition, he reported the result of his visit to the Indians, a copy of which, marked R, is forwarded herewith.

As proposed in his report, the major brought the chiefs and headmen to Denver, and I held an interview with them on September 28, in the presence of Colonel Chivington, commanding the district of Colorado; Colonel Shoup, of the 3d Colorado cavalry; Major Wynkoop, and a number of other military officers; John Smith, the interpreter; Agent Whitely, and a number of citizens. They were earnest in their desire for peace, and offered to secure the assent of their bands to lay down their arms, or to join the whites in the war against the other tribes of the plains. They stated that the Kiowas, Camanches, Apaches, and fourteen different bands of the Sioux, including the Yanktonais and other bands from Minnesota, and all of those of the northern plains, were among the strong forces on the war-path; that the Sioux were very hostile and determined against the whites. They stated that the chiefs of their bands had been opposed to the war, but they had been overpowered by the influence of their young men.

After collecting all the information I could from them as to the parties who had committed the murders and depredations during the spring and summer, and hearing their propositions for peace, I admonished them of their failure to meet me in council last autumn, and of their neglect to respond to my proclamation directing the friendly Indians to repair to their agencies; that they had joined the alliance for war, and had committed the most horrible murders, and destroyed immense amounts of property, for which they offered no atonement or reparation, and that I had, by that proclamation, turned them over to the military authorities, with whom they must make their terms of peace; that while their bands were among the hostile Indians with their bows drawn for the conflict, and their hands red with the blood of their slaughtered victims, it was out of my place to make any terms of peace, as it might embarrass the military authorities who were in pursuit of their hostile allies. I advised them to make immediate application to the military authorities for, and to accept, the terms of peace they might be able to obtain, and left them in the hands of Major Wynkoop, who took them back to Fort Lyon.

I have since learned that about four hundred of their tribes have surrendered and are now at Fort Lyon.

The next day after the council I addressed Agent Colley the following letter of instructions:

COLORADO SUPERINTENDENCY INDIAN AFFAIRS,
Denver, September 29, 1864.

SIR: The chiefs brought in by Major Wynkoop have been heard. I have declined to make any treaty with them lest it might embarrass the military operations against the hostile Indians of the plains. The Arapahoe and Cheyenne Indians being now at war with the United States government, must make peace with the military authorities. Of course this arrangement relieves the Indian bureau of their care until peace is declared with them; and as these tribes are yet scattered, and all except Friday's band are at war, it is not probable that it will be done immediately. You will be particular to impress upon these chiefs the fact that my talk with them was for the purpose of ascertaining their views, and not to offer them anything whatever. They must deal

with the military authorities until peace; in which case alone they will be in proper position to treat with the government in relation to the future.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JNO. EVANS,
Governor C. T., and ex-officio Sup't Indian Affairs.

Major S. G. COLLEY,
U. S. Indian Agent, Upper Arkansas.

A telegraphic despatch from Major General Curtis, commanding the department, to Colonel Chivington, received subsequently to the mailing of the above letter, indicates an approval of the policy pursued in dealing with these chiefs. The following is a copy of the despatch:

FORT LEAVENWORTH, *September* 28, 1864.

I shall require the bad Indians delivered up; restoration of equal numbers of stock—also hostages, to secure. I want no peace till the Indians suffer more. "Left-Hand" is said to be a good chief of the Arapahoes; but "Big Mouth" is a rascal. I fear agent of Interior Department will be ready to make presents too soon. It is better to chastise before giving anything but a little tobacco to talk over. No peace must be made without my directions.

S. R. CURTIS, *Major General.*

Colonel J. M. CHIVINGTON.

Whatever may be the result of this negotiation in effecting that most desirable end, the consummation of a permanent and lasting peace with the Indians, the rescue of the prisoners was a great act of humanity; and the information obtained by it can but be of great utility, in admonishing the government of the formidable array of savage hostility with which it has to contend.

I have taken great pains, in my intercourse with the Indians, and those connected with them who understand their plans, to ascertain whether there were any parties connected with the great rebellion acting in concert with them, or urging them on; but, so far, no positive evidence has been elicited from them. And yet it is a remarkable fact, that an emigrant of strong sympathy with the rebellion, who left southern Missouri last spring, should have stated that it was the plan of the rebels, under Price, to invade Missouri this autumn, at the time when our forces should be drawn away to fight the Indians on the plains; a statement which the subsequent facts would seem to indicate had been based upon information of an alliance between the Indians and the rebel army, and which is further strengthened by professions, on the part of the Indians, that they have been offered the assistance and friendship of the south, if they would continue their war.

Such an alliance would gain for the rebellion, at a moderate outlay of means and effort, such palpable advantages that I am disposed to credit the common belief, that the arguments used by the Indians among themselves in favor of hostilities, to the effect that while the whites were fighting among themselves the Indians could easily drive them from their country, were prompted by those who desired to aid the rebellion.

It is exceedingly unfortunate that the exigencies of the service have thus far been such as to prevent the organization of such a force against this powerful alliance of hostile Indians as not only to protect our lines of communication, but promptly to pursue them to their hiding-places and to punish and intimidate them, for this is the only means of procuring safety from their depredations, inaugurating a permanent peace, commanding their regard for authority, and securing their enduring friendship.

The forces now in the field are totally inadequate to accomplish this object. Up to this time the Indians have had the advantage of securing large amounts

of plunder from freight trains; they have stolen immense numbers of horses, mules, and cattle; they have taken a number of women and children prisoners; they have murdered in cold blood a large number of defenceless citizens, and killed and wounded a number of soldiers, without meeting any considerable resistance or receiving any adequate punishment at our hands.

They boast of their advantage and of their prowess, and while a few of them are desirous of making peace, the great body of them are yet hostile, and may be expected to remain so until conquered by force of arms. It is but justice, however, to state that Major General Curtis, commanding the department at the time of the extensive outbreak on the overland stage route, organized an expedition from the few troops at his command and some Nebraska militia, took the field and went in pursuit of the Indians, but the invasion of Missouri by the rebel General Price has called him away at the present time, with all available forces.

The winter, when the Indians are unable to subsist except in the buffalo range, is the most favorable time for their chastisement, and it is to be hoped that a presentation of the urgent necessity of the case to the War Department will secure the immediate organization of such military expeditions against them as to bring them to terms. While it is the policy of the government to treat the Indians kindly, every consideration of good government and every dictate of a genuine humanity call for such a course as I have indicated; for unless it is adopted the war will be protracted indefinitely, life and property on the frontier will be insecure, the overland mail will suffer constant interruption, the immense tide of commerce and emigration by the different routes across the plains will be unsafe, and the prosperity which would otherwise be of great national importance will be checked or destroyed. Hostilities must be punished to prevent their recurrence, and such an alliance as now exists, extending from Texas to the British line, must be broken up by punishment to secure a peace which would be worth the name. Until this is done, treaties with the Indians of the plains will be but truces, under which new and more revolting outrages will be committed. Under such a course of chastisement, the tribes might be treated with separately and successively, until a general and permanent peace is inaugurated. Until then, speculations as to the future care and management of these tribes would be of but little use. A peace before conquest, in this case, would be the most *cruel* kindness and the most *barbarous* humanity.

As soon as these Indians are made to give up their vain hope of "driving the whites out of their country" and to respect the authority of the government, and not until then, which it is earnestly hoped may be by next summer, they may be induced to listen to counsel and make treaties. A commission with ample means might then hold treaties with all of the tribes and secure settlements of many of them. But their nomadic habits, the fact that they are intimately associated and alternately roam over the same wide range of country, would make treaties of but little value unless they were general among them. It is hoped that Congress may make provision, at its approaching session, for holding such treaties.

IMPROVEMENTS.

A report of improvements for the Arapahoes and Cheyenne Indians, which have been in course of construction on the reservation under the charge of Agent Colley during the summer, not having reached the superintendency, it is presumed it has been forwarded by him directly to the department. At the time of my visit to the reservation last spring the work was progressing favorably, but the destructive floods which occurred in the summer, and the Indian hostilities which followed, checked their progress and suspended operations. I learn, however, that notwithstanding the great damage done to the ditch by the

flood, a fair crop of produce was raised on the agency farm, though at last accounts it was in great danger of being destroyed because of the necessary abandonment of the place on account of its exposure to Indian hostilities.

FRIENDLY ARAPAHOES AT CAMP COLLINS.

Agent Whitely was directed to take charge, for the time being, of this little band of Indians, who had separated themselves to the number of about one hundred and seventy-five souls from their chief and his band, before the hostilities commenced, because of their refusal to join the alliance for hostilities, and come in for protection from the government under my proclamation. His reports, copies of which, marked S, T, and W, are forwarded for your information, give a full account of their condition. It has been entirely unsafe to allow them to pursue the chase up to this time; but as the expense of their subsistence is too large to be continued long under the instructions from the department, I have applied through Agent Whitely to the commander at Camp Collins to assign them hunting grounds, where they may be safe, if possible, that they may procure at least a part of their subsistence from the chase. Provisions must be issued to them during the winter in greater or less quantities to prevent starvation, as they will be unable to go to the buffalo range, it being all occupied by the hostile tribes.

I have requested Agent Colley to take the direction of their management, and to send blankets and clothing to them from such as he may have on hand.

It will be observed from Agent Whitely's reports that these Indians are still anxious for a reservation near their present camp.

TABEGUACHE BAND OF UTAH INDIANS.

This band have behaved with unusual good faith towards the whites during the past year. A war par y against the Sioux Indians having been mistaken for hostile Indians on the Upper Platte, were fired upon by a scout. Instead of resenting it the Utahs, though in strong force, retired to their own country for fear of difficulty, and reported the facts in the case.

The failure in the arrival of their goods on account of the Indian hostilities, on the road across the plains, was likely to produce great disappointment and serious dissatisfaction. I directed Agent Whitely to take the goods sent out for his Indians (which had fortunately arrived before the interruption of travel on the plains) to the Conejos agency, for the purpose of a joint distribution to the Indians under his care and the Tabeguache band. I also added to this lot of goods most of those sent to the superintendency for presents to the Indians. In this way a pretty fair distribution was provided for; and in company with Agent Whitely I repaired to Conejos to carry out your instructions to hold a council with them for the purpose of securing their assent to the Senate's amendments to the treaty made with them last year.

The great difficulty in the way of securing their assent was in the change of the boundaries of their reservation, as they claimed that there was no ground within the bounds of the reservation, as defined by the Senate, suitable for the early or late pasturage of their stock, on account of the extremely mountainous character of the country, its early winter, and late spring snows.

I was obliged to assure them that the assent of the government would be given to their pasturing their stock within the country claimed by the Grand River and Uintah bands; to which their chief, being present, also assented. It required much effort to assure them that the government would carry out the stipulations of the treaty in good faith. Although they had been distinctly assured of the necessity of a ratification of the treaty at the time it was made, and freely admitted that they remembered this, they were slow to understand why a change should have been made.

To assure them more fully of the good faith of the government, I had purchased two of the five American stallions provided for in the treaty, which I presented to them as an advance payment.

Without this course and the most judicious distribution of presents from the small supply on hand, it would have been utterly out of the question to have secured their assent. After two days spent in explaining to them the importance of strict obedience to the wishes and requirements of the government, their unanimous assent to the amendments was secured, and an article of agreement to that effect was signed by their chiefs and warriors in the presence of their assembled people.

I may remark in this connexion that among the wild Indians of this superintendency, although at the present time entirely refusing to entertain any proposition for a settlement to change their mode of life for the forms and comforts of civilization, there are none whose general character and intelligence give so much promise of future improvement as this band. They are cheerful, full of conviviality and good humor, and enjoy a joke with great zest. Among their chiefs are some of the most acute and intelligent Indians that are to be met with anywhere.

GRAND RIVER AND UINTAH BANDS OF UTAH INDIANS.

The condition of this band, under the charge of Agent Whitely, will be fully set forth in his annual report, herewith forwarded. That they have ceased their depredations upon the overland stage line during the past year, and are now in a friendly and peaceably disposed condition, is shown by his report. My own observation of their disposition, made at the late distribution of their goods at the Conejos agency, where I met their principal chief, White Eye, with a part of his tribe, corroborates this conclusion.

Up to this time, owing to their wild and roving character and the remoteness of the country they inhabit from any settlement in this Territory, the agent has been unable to live among them. His attentions to them, however, have been all that was practicable, and of essential service in securing their friendship.

The country occupied by these Indians, as described in the agent's report last year, is very extensive and includes many very fertile valleys. It is probable that in some of these a home may be found for both themselves and the Tabequache band, when they shall have been so far brought under the influence of civilization as to assent to a settlement.

The suggestions made in my letter of the 4th of March, 1863, in regard to the formation of a general settlement of the various bands of Utah Indians, may at least partially be carried out in some of these valleys instead of the San Juan, at some future period, should any of them prove to be of sufficient extent and fertile as they are reported to be.

A long and serious indisposition, and the multiplicity of imperative demands upon my attention, growing out of the Indian war, are the reasons for this report being behind the time prescribed by the regulations of the department.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN EVANS,

Governor C. T., and ex-officio Sup't Indian Affairs.

A.

Statement of Robert North.

NOVEMBER 10, 1863.

Having recovered an Arapahoe prisoner (a squaw) from the Utes, I obtained the confidence of the Indians completely. I have lived with them from a boy, and my wife is an Arapahoe.

In honor of my exploit in recovering the prisoner the Indians recently gave me a "big medicine dance," about fifty-five miles below Fort Lyon, on the Arkansas river, at which the leading chiefs and warriors of several of the tribes of the plains met. The Comanches, Apaches, Kioways, the northern band of Arapahoes, and all of the Cheyennes, with the Sioux, have pledged one another to go to war with the whites as soon as they can procure ammunition in the spring. I heard them discuss the matter often, and the few of them who opposed it were forced to be quiet, and were really in danger of their lives. I saw the principal chiefs pledge to each other that they would be friendly and shake hands with the whites until they procured ammunition and guns, so as to be ready when they strike. Plundering to get means has already commenced; and the plan is to commence the war at several points in the sparse settlements early in the spring. They wanted me to join them in the war, saying that they would take a great many white women and children prisoners, and get a heap of property, blankets, &c. But while I am connected with them by marriage, and live with them, I am yet a white man, and wish to avoid bloodshed. There are a great many Mexicans with the Comanche and Apache Indians, all of whom urge on the war, promising to help the Indians themselves, and that a great many more Mexicans would come up from New Mexico for the purpose in the spring.

B.

WASHINGTON, D. C, *December* 14, 1863.

SIR: The papers forwarded, for your information, through the honorable Secretary of the Interior, relating to an alliance between the Sioux, Cheyenne, Kioways, Comanche, Apache, and a portion of the Arapahoe tribes of Indians, are of such a character, that, taken in connexion with the extensive depredations recently committed on the settlers of Colorado Territory by a portion of these Indians, I am forced to apprehend serious difficulties early in the coming spring.

1st. I therefore ask that our military force be not further weakened by the withdrawal of troops from the border.

2d. That the first cavalry of Colorado be armed with carbines, their present arms (sabres and pistols) being but poorly adapted to the wants of Indian warfare.

3d. That authority be given to the commander of the district to call out the militia of Colorado in case of a formidable combination of hostile tribes as foreshadowed in the papers referred to.

4th. That the troops be stationed at proper intervals along the great routes of travel across the plains, along the Platte and Arkansas rivers, through the country occupied in common by the tribes referred to. This arrangement would require an additional camp or post on the Arkansas, about half way between Forts Larned and Lyon, and one at or near Julesburg, on the Platte river. I would also suggest that the camp at Cottonwood springs, on the Platte river, and the garrison at Fort Kearney, be strengthened by troops from the States, the forces in the Territory being scattered already so much as to render further weakening dangerous—they being distributed from Forts Halleck and Laramie on the north to Fort Garland and Camp Conejos on the south.

I would further observe, that the great delay apparent from the date of the papers referred to, which were mailed at Denver at their date and have but just reached you, may serve to show how utterly inadequate preparations for defence would be should they not be provided for until after hostilities had commenced.

An alliance of several thousand warriors, beginning on the sparse settlements at various points along our extended frontier, as the wild savages propose to do,

might sweep off our settlers by thousands, and devastate a large part of our settlements, before relief could be provided for by your orders, to say nothing of the delay of its being sent six hundred miles overland after it leaves the Missouri river.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN EVANS,
Governor Colorado Territory.

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

C.

APRIL 11, 1864.

DEAR SIR: I am in the receipt of yours of the 26th ultimo. In behalf of our people I am greatly obliged for your interest in our protection from Indian hostilities and our general welfare.

The letters forwarded last fall to department headquarters and to Washington, giving notice of an alliance among the various tribes of Indians on the plains for purposes of war on the settlements, I fear were too well founded to justify indifference. Recent events point to a confirmation of the reports then sent in to this office. Colonel Chivington has been informed of a recent robbery of Irwin & Jackman's herd by the Cheyenne Indians to the extent of about one hundred and seventy head of cattle. The colonel has sent a detachment of troops to recover the stolen property. Information from down the Platte river in regard to the conduct of the Indians is such as to throw doubts upon their peaceable disposition.

For fear the papers referred to of last autumn may not have come to your notice, I send herewith copies for your information. I shall, at all times, take pleasure in keeping you informed of such authentic accounts of the situation as I may have obtained.

I am, general, your obliged and obedient servant,

JOHN EVANS,
Governor Colorado Territory.

Major General S. R. CURTIS,
Commanding Department of Kansas.

D.

COLORADO SUPERINTENDENCY INDIAN AFFAIRS,
Denver, April 25, 1864.

DEAR SIR: I had the honor of laying before the Interior and War Departments at Washington, as well as the district and department headquarters of Colorado and the Missouri, last fall, information which I regarded as reliable, showing that several tribes of Indians on the plains, *i. e.*, the Sioux, Cheyenne, a part of the Arapahoes and others, had formed an alliance for the purpose of hostilities against the whites this spring.

I have now to inform you that, in pursuance of the plans then divulged to me through spies, they have commenced by the robbing of settlers and stealing stock in large quantities and attacking soldiers sent out for their recovery.

I am confident that these powerful tribes are allied, and believe they have on the Republican a place of rendezvous from which parties are sent out for plunder. Colonel Chivington is actively engaged in efforts to meet the emergency,

but, unless supported from the east of the plains, will have difficulty in protecting settlements and punishing depredations

I hope you may be able to strengthen the force along the Platte river, from Fort Kearney to this place, so as to send from camp to camp escorts to the travel which could be gathered into large companies for the purpose. Our supplies here are now short, and unless the route is thus protected we shall suffer greatly. It would also protect the defenceless settlements on the route to some extent.

The route of the Arkansas ought also to be protected in the same way if possible.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN EVANS, *Governor C. T.*

Major General CURTIS,
Commanding Department Kansas.

E.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, COLORADO TERRITORY,
Denver, C. T., June 21, 1864.

SIR: The protection of our line of communication with the States, by which our supplies and emigration must come to Colorado, being placed under your command, I desire to call your attention to its importance, and respectfully to suggest to you what has been urged at department headquarters.

The Indians are undoubtedly hostile, and I am sure that their plan of operations is to make depredations upon our sparse settlements and upon the trains coming to the Rocky mountains by running off all the stock they can, and capture all the available property and prisoners they can take with them to their hiding places.

To show their plans, as derived from one who lives among them, and whose information furnished last fall is proved to be correct by the recent depredations committed, I enclose copies of two statements, marked A and B, made to me by Mr. ———. The importance of keeping his name secret to prevent his massacre by these red rebels will occur to you, and, as I have promised it, I hope it may be done.

I have other corroborating evidence of the correctness of these statements. The murder of a family—a man, his wife and two children—their being scalped, and the escape of the Indians with a large lot of stock from the Box Elder creek, about twenty-five miles east of this place, near the road known as the cut-off, leading down the Platte, has created great alarm and uneasiness among our settlers and the people on the route.

I have reliable information to-day from the American ranch, about one hundred and thirty miles from here, on the South Platte, of a party of about sixteen hostile Indians lurking in the bluffs, who chased Mr. Kelley, who came upon them while hunting, up to his house on the 14th instant. Information from other points satisfies me that the line of travel to this place from the Missouri river, between here and Fort Kearney, is in great danger of interruption.

As the floods have destroyed most of our crops for this year, we will be dependent upon this route being so protected that our trains will feel safe for our supplies during the year to come. If this route is not properly protected we shall suffer the horrors of Indian war, and, as a consequence of our supplies being cut off, we shall have a famine also. Provisions are now high and scarce, and we will be in a horrible condition if the route is interrupted so as to check the coming in of supplies. In view of the urgency of the case I would respectfully call your attention (as early as last spring I suggested it to department

headquarters) to the importance of placing a camp of soldiers at convenient points between Cottonwood and the Junction, eighty miles east of Denver, so that detachments of cavalry may be kept passing from camp to camp, to protect the travel which could be gathered together in large parties and accompany such patrol with safety.

I would respectfully suggest that a camp be established at Julesburg, and another about one hundred miles west of that point, on the overland stage line and line of travel on the South Platte, near telegraph offices, and that such detachment of troops as might be deemed necessary be sent at stated times along the line from camp to camp, to and fro, so as to thoroughly protect the route and give security to travel. This arrangement, with a publication of its adoption with the days on which such detachment would march from each point, I am well satisfied will inspire confidence in the safety of both private and public travel on the route, largely promote the public interest, and be the means of preventing the loss of life and property; and I am satisfied that this plan can be successfully carried out without a very large force being required to accomplish it.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN EVANS, *Governor C. T.*

Brigadier General MITCHELL,
Commanding District Nebraska.

F.

STATEMENT.

DENVER, *June* 15, 1864.

Robert North, the same who made statement last autumn, now on file, reports that John Notnee, an Arapahoe Indian, who was here with himself and Major Colley last fall, spent the winter on Box Elder. He was mad because he had to give up the stock that he stole from Mr. Van Wormer last fall. He thinks he was with the party who murdered the family on Mr. Van Wormer's ranch and stole the stock in the neighborhood last Saturday, but thinks most of the party were Cheyennes and Kioways.

He says that the last-named tribes, and doubtless some of the Comanche tribe, are engaged in the war. The Cheyennes moved their families to the salt mines, (salt plains,) on the Cimarron creek. Their plan is to run their plunder off to the Cimarron, where there is good buffalo hunting. They will keep the stock at the salt plains, or those Mexicans who are in alliance with them will run it off into New Mexico. The Monecoshe Sioux have been among the Arapahoes and Cheyennes during the winter, and he saw them. They swore that the whites should not make a road through the Yellowstone or Powder river country. Little Raven, Arapahoe chief, advised them, when several were talking of this war last fall, to wait until they got their guns and ammunition.

He feels confident that the programme he reported last fall is being carried out now. He has heard the Indians of several of these tribes talking the matter over, and they have great confidence that they will drive the white settlers all out of the country and take their land back. They will not listen to argument. They have been cheated by a few traders and will not listen to reason.

That is their claim, and they propose to treat all of the Indians who refuse to join them just as they do the whites. They are now doing their best to get all the Indians combined against the whites.

ROBERT NORTH.

G.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, COLORADO TERRITORY,
Denver, June 16, 1864.

GENERAL: I have the honor to enclose copies of two statements made by Mr. —— on the subject of the Indian war. I have other statements which corroborate those of Mr. ——. Hostilities by these Indians have commenced, as set forth, and the attacks have been made on our troops and the citizens of various points on the Platte and Arkansas, and now really endanger your lines of communication as well as ours. I wish to ask if a force from your department cannot be sent to our border to co-operate with our troops in chastising these Indians, whose alliance is extensive and extends to your department, as you see by Mr. ——'s statement. Our forces have been weakened here by drafts for the campaign in the States, so that we are unprepared for this emergency. The troops have withdrawn from Fort Garland, and you see we may yet have trouble there, by a letter from a reliable source.

Please place all the troops you can spare in shape to co-operate with both from Fort Union and in the San Luis valley, while a whole regiment sent to Fort Union, with orders to respond to a call against the Indians from General Curtis, would be of the greatest service.

The copies of correspondence want to be kept private, for the safety of the parties.

I should have sent this application sooner, but hoped to get all the force necessary from Kansas.

Please let me know what you can do in our aid.

I have the honor to be your obedient servant,

JOHN EVANS,
Governor Colorado Territory.

Brigadier General CARLETON,
Commanding Department New Mexico, Santa Fé.

H.

COLORADO SUPERINTENDENCY INDIAN AFFAIRS,
Denver, July 12, 1864.

SIR: I enclose for your instruction copy of letter received from the Department of the Interior.

While a liberal compliance with the suggestion that the Indians should be collected about the buffalo range may be impracticable on account of the presence of hostile Indians, yet, so far as possible, you will act in compliance therewith, and avoid any great outlay on their account.

I send by Colonel Chivington three thousand dollars on account of Cheyenne and Arapahoe treaty stipulations, with which to provide means to feed those tribes as they come in on my request.

You will be careful to keep a separate account of the money expended for each tribe.

Your obedient servant,

JOHN EVANS,
Governor and Superintendent of Indian Affairs.

Major S. G. COLLEY,
United States Indian Agent, Fort Lyon, Colorado Territory.

I.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
Office Indian Affairs, June 23, 1864.

SIR: Your despatch of the 14th instant, relative to Indian outrages in Colorado, has been received, and a copy thereof has been sent, through the Secretary of the Interior, to the War Department. You will use every endeavor to keep the peace with the Indians, and it is hoped that troops will soon be placed at your disposal for that purpose.

It is not contemplated that the Indians should be collected and fed on the reservations, but they should be concentrated, if anywhere, about the buffalo range.

You will contract no debts in this matter, as Congress will not appropriate funds for their payment.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

CHARLES E. MIX, *Acting Commissioner.*

JOHN EVANS, Esq.,
Governor and Superintendent Indian Affairs, Denver, C. T.

K.

FORT LYON, COLORADO TERRITORY,
July 26, 1864.

SIR: When I last wrote you I was in hopes that our Indian troubles were at an end. Colonel Chivington has just arrived from Larned, and gives a sad account of affairs at that post. They have killed some ten men from a train, and run off all the stock from the post. As near as they can learn, all the tribes were engaged in it. The colonel will give you the particulars. There is no dependence to be put in any of them.

I have done everything in my power to keep peace. I now think a little powder and lead is the best food for them.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

S. G. COLLEY,
United States Indian Agent.

Hon. JOHN EVANS,
Governor and Superintendent Indian Affairs.

K 2.

PROCLAMATION.

Having sent special messengers to the Indians of the plains, directing the friendly to rendezvous at Fort Lyon, Fort Larned, Fort Laramie, and Camp Collins for safety and protection, warning them that all hostile Indians would be pursued and destroyed, and the last of said messengers having now returned, and the evidence being conclusive that most of the Indian tribes of the plains are at war and hostile to the whites, and having to the utmost of my ability endeavored to induce all of the Indians of the plains to come to said places of rendezvous, furnishing them subsistence and protection, which with a few exceptions they have refused to do:

Now, therefore, I, John Evans, governor of Colorado Territory, do issue this my proclamation, authorizing all citizens of Colorado, either individually or in such parties as they may organize, to go in pursuit of all hostile Indians on the plains, scrupulously avoiding those who have responded to my call to rendezvous at the points indicated; also to kill and destroy as enemies of the country

wherever they may be found, all such hostile Indians; and further, as the only reward I am authorized to offer for such services, I hereby empower such citizens, or parties of citizens, to take captive, and hold to their own private use and benefit, all the property of said hostile Indians that they may capture, and to receive for all stolen property recovered from said Indians such reward as may be deemed proper and just therefor.

I further offer to all such parties as will organize under the militia law of the Territory for the purpose, to furnish them arms and ammunition, and to present their accounts for pay, as regular soldiers, for themselves, their horses, their subsistence and transportation, to Congress, under the assurance of the department commander that they will be paid.

The conflict is upon us, and all good citizens are called upon to do their duty in the defence of their homes and families.

L.

FORT LYON, COLORADO TERRITORY,
August 12, 1864.

SIR: The Indians are very troublesome. Yesterday a party of fifteen chased a soldier within three miles of the post. Lieutenant Cramer with fifteen men pursued them. After a chase of fifteen miles the Indians halted and gave fight. We killed two, wounded two, and captured two horses. They then retreated towards Sand creek. Our horses were so much exhausted that our men were unable to pursue further. Last evening an express-man was driven back by four Indians.

There is no doubt but large parties, since the re-enforcement of Larned, have come up the river, and are now in this vicinity. I fear the work at the agency will have to be abandoned if troops cannot be obtained to protect it. I have made application to Major Wynkoop for troops; he will do all he can, but the fact is we have no troops to spare from here. We cannot ascertain what Indians they were, but I fear all the Indian tribes are engaged.

The Arapahoes that I have been feeding have not been in for some time. It looks at present as though we should have to fight them all.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

S. G. COLLEY,
United States Indian Agent, Upper Arkansas.

Hon. JOHN EVANS,
Governor and Superintendent Indian Affairs.

M.

FORT LYON, COLORADO,
August 26, 1864.

DEAR SIR: We are at present without any news from your city for the past two weeks. The coaches from Kansas City and Santa Fé arrive and depart very regularly, and we are at a loss to account for the non-arrival of the Denver mail. Every coach is supplied with an escort of from ten to forty men.

The garrison at this post is too small to allow any number of men to go after the Indians.

Nearly every one has left the agency and fled to some place where they can be protected. Major Wynkoop ordered Lieutenant Hill to remain there with twelve men, but they are insufficient to protect the premises and property here.

The Indians stampeded Hayne's horses and mules at the agency on the 17th, and succeeded in running off twenty-two head belonging to him, and some six more belonging to other parties.

On Sunday last two men named Crawford and Hancock, while on their way from the agency to this post, were massacred and scalped by the Indians about eighteen miles from this post. Major Wynkoop sent out a small party and brought their bodies to this place for burial.

The crops at the agency are looking finely, and promise a fair yield if properly taken care of, but I am unable to get men to remain there unless a larger military force is stationed there. The Arapahoes, which I have been feeding, have not been in for their rations for some thirty days, and I believe have joined the other Indians in the war.

The orders are to kill every Indian found in the country, and I am inclined to assist in carrying the orders into effect.

Signal fires were seen south of the post on Red Clay creek last night. As yet we have not ascertained the meaning of them. Indians are lying along the road between us and Bent's old fort, and it is unsafe to venture out without an escort.

If possible get more troops ordered into our Territory, in order that communication with the States may not be cut off.

Yours, truly,

S. G. COLLEY,
United States Indian Agent, Upper Arkansas.

Hon. JOHN EVANS,
Governor and Superintendent Indian Affairs.

N.

STATEMENT OF MR. LEROY.

DENVER, C. T.,
Saturday night, August 20, 1864.

Mr. Gerry states that two Cheyennes, Long Chin and Man-shot-by-a-bee, both chiefs and old men, came to his house about ten o'clock last night to tell him to take his stock away from the river. Mr. Gerry lives at the mouth of Crow creek, seven miles below Latham, and sixty-seven miles from Denver. They stated that there were between eight hundred and one thousand Indians of the Apache, Comanche, Kioways, Cheyenne, and Arapahoe warriors (no lodges with them) at the Point of Rocks, on Beaver creek, about one hundred and twenty-five miles from Denver; that in two nights they would make a raid on the river; they would separate in parties, one to strike the river about Fort Lupton, another about Latham, and one at the Junction; that one party had already started for the head of Cherry creek, and still another to the mouth of the Fontaine qui Bouille pueblo.

Mr. Gerry judges that they intended to keep their rendezvous at the Point of Rocks, on the Beaver, and take there their stolen stock. They told him that the Kioways had with them, in their villages at the Big Bend of the Arkansas, two white women and four children, whom they had recently taken captive on the Big Sandy, below Fort Kearney. They also gave Mr. Gerry the first information he had of the recent attack on Fort Larned. These two Indians told Mr. Gerry that nearly all the old men were opposed to the war, but the young men could not be controlled; they were determined to sweep the Platte and the country as far as they could; they know that if the white men follow up the war for two or three years they would get rubbed out, but meanwhile they would kill plenty of whites.

O.

FORT LYON, COLORADO TERRITORY,
Sunday, September 4, 1864.

DEAR SIR: Two Cheyenne Indians and one squaw have just arrived at this post. They report that nearly all of the Arapahoes, most of the Cheyennes, and two large bands of Ogallala and Brule Sioux are encamped near the Bunch of Timbers, some eighty to one hundred miles northeast of this place; that they have sent runners to the Comanches, Apaches, Kioways, and Sioux, requesting them to make peace with the whites. They brought a letter purporting to be signed by Black Kettle and other chiefs, a copy of which is here enclosed.

They say that the letter was written by George Bent, a half-breed son of W. W. Bent, late United States Indian agent for this agency. They also state that the Indians have seven prisoners; one says four women and three children; the other states three women and four children.

Major Wynkoop has put these Indians in the guard-house, and requested that they be well treated, in order that he may be able to rescue the white prisoners from the Indians.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

S. G. COLLEY,
United States Indian Agent, Upper Arkansas.

Hon. JOHN EVANS,
Superintendent Indian Affairs.

P.

CHEYENNE VILLAGE, *August* 29, 1864.

SIR: We received a letter from Bent, wishing us to make peace. We held a council in regard to it. All come to the conclusion to make peace with you, providing you make peace with the Kioways, Comanches, Arapahoes, Apaches, and Sioux.

We are going to send a messenger to the Kioways and to the other nations about our going to make peace with you.

We heard that you have some provisions in Denver. We have seven prisoners of yours which we are willing to give up, providing you give up yours.

There are three war parties out yet, and two of Arapahoes. They have been out some time, and expected in soon. When we held this council, there were few Arapahoes and Sioux present. We want true news from you in return—that is, a letter.

BLACK KETTLE, and other Chiefs.

Major COLLEY.

R.

FORT LYON, C. T., *September* 18, 1864.

SIR: I have the honor to report that on the 3d instant three Cheyenne Indians were met a few miles outside of this post by some of my men *en route* for Denver and were brought in.

They came, as they stated, bearing with them a proposition for peace from Black Kettle and other chiefs of the Arapahoe and Cheyenne nations. Their propositions were to this effect: that they, the Cheyennes and Arapahoes, had in their possession seven white prisoners, whom they offered to deliver up in case that we should come to terms of peace with them. They told me that the Arapahoes, Cheyennes, and Sioux were congregated for mutual protection at what is called the Bunch of Timbers, on the headwaters of Smoky Hill, at a distance of one hundred and forty miles northeast of this post, numbering altogether about three thousand warriors, and were anxious and desirous to make peace with the whites.

Feeling extremely anxious, at all odds, to effect the release of these white prisoners, and my command but just having been re-enforced by General Carleton, commanding department of New Mexico, by a detachment of infantry sent from New Mexico to my assistance, I found that I would be enabled to leave sufficient garrison for this post by taking one hundred and thirty men with me, (including one section of the battery,) and concluded to march to this Indian rendezvous for the purpose of procuring the white prisoners aforementioned, and to be governed by circumstances as to what manner I should proceed to accomplish the same object.

Taking with me, under a strict guard, the Indians I had in my possession, I reached my destination, and was confronted by from six to eight hundred Indian warriors drawn up in line of battle and prepared to fight.

Putting on as bold a front as I could under the circumstances, I formed my command in as good order as possible, for the purpose of acting on the offensive or defensive as might be necessary, and advanced towards them, at the same time sending forward one of the Indians I had with me as an emissary to state that I had come for the purpose of holding a consultation with the chiefs of the Arapahoes and Cheyennes to come to an understanding which might result in mutual benefit; that I had not come desiring strife, but was prepared for it, if necessary, and advised them to listen to what I had to say previous to making any more warlike demonstrations.

They consented to meet me in council, and I then proposed to them that, if they desired peace, to give me palpable evidence of their sincerity by delivering into my hands their white prisoners. I told them that I was not authorized to conclude terms of peace with them, but, if they acceded to my proposition, I would take what chiefs they might choose to select to the governor of Colorado Territory; state the circumstances to him, and that I believed it would result in what it was their desire to accomplish—"peace with their white brothers." I had reference particularly to the Arapahoe and Cheyenne tribes.

The council was divided, *undecided*, and could not come to an understanding among themselves. Finding this to be the case, I told them that I would march to a certain locality, distant twelve miles, and await a given time for their action in the matter. I took a strong position in the locality named, and remained three days. In the interval they brought in and turned over four white prisoners, all that was possible for them, at the time being, to turn over, the balance of the seven being (as they stated) with another band far to the northward.

The released captives that I have now with me at this post consist of one female named Laura Roper, aged sixteen, and three children (two boys and one girl) named Isabella Ubanks, Ambrose Usher, and Daniel Marble; the three first mentioned being taken on Blue river, in the neighborhood of what is known as Liberty Farm, and the last captured at some place on the South Platte, with a train of which all the men belonging thereto were murdered.

I have the principal chiefs of the two tribes with me, and propose starting immediately to Denver to put into effect the aforementioned proposition made by me to them.

They agree to deliver up the balance of the prisoners as soon as it is possible to procure them, which can be done better from Denver City than from this point.

I have the honor, governor, to be your obedient servant,

E. W. WYNKOOP,
Maj. 1st Cav. Cal., Com'dg Fort Lyon, C. T.

His Excellency JOHN EVANS,
Governor of Colorado, Denver, C. T.

S.

DENVER, COLORADO TERRITORY, *July* 14, 1864.

SIR: I have the honor to report that I arrived in this city last evening. Not having received any reply to my communications of the 3d, 6th, and 8th of July, owing to the indirection of the mail routes, I feared that you had not received them; and having received further information relative to the expedition of the Utes, which I herewith enclose, I deemed it expedient to come in person.

I have nothing new to communicate relative to the Arapahoes and Sioux Indians in the vicinity of the Cache la Poudre, except that they became very much alarmed at the approach of so many Utes, and most of them moved camp down towards the Platte river. In all my talks with them they appear to evince a disposition to keep peace with the whites, and many of them express a great deal of anxiety for the coming in of young Roman Nose and the medicine man with their respective bands, that a treaty may be effected and they may begin to reap the advantages of a permanent settlement. I am the more convinced of their sincerity in these expressions from the fact that several of the settlers on the Cache la Poudre assure me that they have so declared themselves in their hearing.

In regard to the selection of a reservation, I am as yet unwilling to hazard an opinion. "Friday" insists very strongly on the north bank of the Cache la Poudre, from the mouth of the Box Elder to the Platte, and extending northward to Crow creek. This is liable to three great objections: first, it would necessitate the driving off of some sixteen families of whites who have made valuable improvements; secondly, it embraces some eighteen miles of the route of the Overland Stage Company, and of the great bulk of travel to Montana, Utah, and California; and thirdly, its great distance from timber, and this would be a great desideratum for so large a community. On the other hand, it is urged by the Indians (and the fact that no settlement of white people has been made seems corroborative) that the headwaters of the mountain streams north of the Cache la Poudre, within the bounds of this Territory, are so rocky as to be totally unfit for agricultural purposes. On my return I will make the exploration you instructed, and which I was only prevented from making while absent this time from the fact that a larger share of the troops were absent from Camp Collins, and owing to the excitement both on the part of the plains Indians and the white settlers. I did not deem it advisable to ask an escort of Lieutenant Drake, the commanding officer, whom I may add treated me with the utmost kindness, and offered me all the assistance in his power as soon as I handed him your letter of introduction.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

SIMEON WHITELY,
United States Indian Agent.

His Excellency JOHN EVANS,
Governor and Superintendent Indian Affairs.

T.

DENVER, *August* 30, 1864.

SIR: I have the honor to report that, in pursuance of your verbal instructions to proceed to Camp Collins with all practicable haste to look after the interests and condition of the friendly Indians encamped there, I have performed that duty. Owing to the disabled condition of my own horse, and general impressment of livery and other horses into the military service, I was delayed, but succeeded in reaching Camp Collins on the 23d, two days after your order. I found there, in addition to Friday's band of nine lodges, nineteen other lodges of Arapahoes, under White Wolf, who had arrived from the Arkansas river. Although not actually starving, they were miserably provided with food. Of course the commanding officer of the post, Captain Evans, could not permit the men to go hunting except in small parties, which he confined to a small range, from which most of the game was very soon driven away; and the limited amount of commissary stores precluded his making any considerable issues to them. Mr. Sherwood, who, under your direction, had made some distribution of provisions to them, I found confined to his bed, having been badly torn and mangled in an encounter with a grizzly bear in the mountains.

The ten sacks of flour which I purchased in Denver did not arrive until the 27th, but, for a temporary relief, I purchased some beef at 12¾ cents per pound; as the Indians butchered it themselves nothing was wasted.

The amount of food required by these people, of whom, by actual count, there are 170 of all ages, will be about ten or twelve sacks of flour, and from eight hundred to one thousand pounds of beef per week. If other articles are substituted, the quantities of these items may be proportionately reduced. They asked for coffee and sugar, but I told them that many white people could not afford to use these articles on account of the high price caused by the Indian war. I could not furnish them. Perhaps, however, it might be well to issue to them one ration a week of coffee and sugar. I can purchase beef readily at the price named above, but flour, which last year sold in this market for six dollars per 100 lbs., cannot now be purchased for less than $20, to which must be added at least 2½ or three cents per lb. for transportation. It cannot be purchased at the store at La Porte for less than $25 or $28 per sack. Colonel Chivington informs me that he has no authority to issue at that post, as it is out of his district; and Captain Evans assures me he only issued the few sacks of flour he did, out of his small stock on hand, in the confidence he felt that it would be repaid by the Indian department in kind.

The failure of Mr. North to find the Arapahoes under "Roman Nose," induced "Friday" to send four of his young men to induce him to come with his people, as he is very anxious for a treaty which shall provide for their permanent settlement on the Cache la Poudre. Should they come, they will necessarily have to be fed likewise.

From my talk with White Wolf and others of his men, I am fully satisfied of their present intention to keep peace, from motives of prudence more than of friendship. On one occasion Captain Evans accompanied me to their camp, and afterwards expressed himself equally satisfied on this point, as well as of their disposition to respect his authority and requirements regarding keeping within prescribed limits.

I am happy to inform you that Captain Evans summarily closed the only grog-shop in the vicinity, having found some Indians and soldiers there engaged in a drunken brawl.

I learn nothing of "Left Hand," "Little Raven," or "Storm," except that they were at Fort Larned, happy in receiving full army rations daily, although warned to leave by the Apaches, Comanches, Kioways and Cheyennes, who declared their

intention to take all the forts on the Arkansas when joined by the Texan soldiers. White Wolf says that no Arapahoes will join in the war against the whites. If, as reported, "Left Hand" has crossed the Platte river, intending to join "Friday," he would have reached there some time since. No Indians have been seen on the route he would have taken. On my return, having sent back my hired horse to Denver, I took the coach to Latham, and, by a visit to Mr. Gerry, fully satisfied myself on this point. I also furnished Mr. Gerry with a passport for "Spotted Horse," and on Sunday morning they would start for the camp of the hostile allied Indians, in the hope of "talking them into giving back their stolen stock." Whether successful in this or not, Mr. Gerry will report to you such information as he may obtain.

When at Camp Collins I heard from several sources of the crossing of the stage road of the war party of the Utahs; all was confirmatory of the declarations made to me in the middle park by their chiefs. They gave abundant evidence of their intention to respect the lives and property of white men, and went in the direction intimated to me during my visit to their camp. Would it not be well for me to go by stage to Fort Halleck, where I should be sure to see "Rocky Thomas" and others whom they will visit on their return, and leave word of the arrival of the goods for the Uintahs, and any other message you may have for them?

I ought not to conclude this report without alluding to the state of the country I traversed. Panic and consternation were universal. I met scores of families en route for Denver, but a large majority of the farmers had left their ranches, and were living at improvised fortifications near the base of the mountains. I was frequently warned of the danger of proceeding further, especially alone, and, in turn, used my utmost endeavor to convince the people that the peril, though real, was neither so immediate nor so great as the exaggerated stories in circulation had led them to believe. I heard of three instances of women becoming insane during the preceding two days from fright, and in many other ways the results of the panic were most sad. As soon, however, as the first fright was over, a determination to wreak vengeance on all Indians took place, and I feared for a time that an attack would be made upon the friendly Indians, to whom the government had pledged protection. Indeed, a party of one hundred armed men started out for the express purpose of cleaning out "Friday" and his friends, but, fortunately, hearing of some hostile Indians being at Fort Lupton, they went in that direction.

The grasshoppers suddenly filled the air, and covered everything green in Boulder county, in the early part of the week. Except the wheat crop, which is being harvested, nothing will be gathered for winter food; and unless the Platte river is kept free from hostile Indians, the future of the people of this Territory is most gloomy.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

SIMEON WHITELY,
U. S. Indian Agent.

His Excellency JOHN EVANS,
Governor and Superintendent Indian Affairs.

W.

DENVER, *September* 13, 1864.

SIR: I have the honor to report my return from the friendly Indian camp on the Cache la Poudre.

A few hours before my arrival there, on the 3d instant, a party of twenty-five Arapahoes had gone upon a hunting excursion up the south branch of the Cache la Poudre, having received a permit from Captain Love, (in the absence of Captain Evans,) commandant of Camp Collins.

On the night of the 4th instant I took the coach for the north, and satisfied myself that they had taken the route for which permission was given. I went as far as the Big Laramie station, about half way across the Laramie plains. From Mr. "Rocky" Thomas I became satisfied that the war party of Utes which passed his place on the 6th of August had returned south, *via* the North Platte; that I should not be able to deliver your message to them were I to proceed further; and also that no danger existed of a collision between them and the Arapahoes in our friendly camp. I remained long enough at Mr. Thomas's house to be able to assure you that he is of the most intelligent among the old Indian traders and mountaineers; and his services, should they ever be needed, would be very valuable. On the 8th, Friday reported to me that on the previous night two men with their squaws and a little girl suddenly left camp, owing to a quarrel, and had gone to the north. Being suspicious that all might not be as represented, I sent Mr. North after them, but he gave up the chase as useless, as they had gone in great haste and had too much the start of him. Mr. North on his return satisfied himself that the cause of the secession of this lodge was exactly stated to me by Friday, and that there was no ulterior object in view.

Up to the time of my leaving no tidings had been received from the party who went to urge Roman Nose and his band to come in. Mr. North started out on the morning of the 10th (as he said) under instructions from yourself to bring them in.

My arrangements for subsisting these people are of the most temporary character, the purchase made being limited in amount to the demand of the present. But it is necessary to prepare for winter. I see no prospect of flour being lower in price than now. All the wheat raised in this Territory is being bought up by speculators. Nearly all the flour in Denver now belongs to one John Martin. It is quoted at the Missouri at $6 per 100 pounds. Freights are now about 14 cents per pound to this place. It is said that after snow falls no freighting can be done on the Platte river route, as, owing to the Indian war, no hay has been put up on the road. Whether I had better contract for a supply of flour for the winter immediately is for you to determine. Even should there be no increase of Indians to feed, the amount of flour required would not fall short of 350 or 400 sacks of 100 pounds, which, at $20 75, (the cost of the last fifty sacks purchased,) would be over $8,000, for the single item of flour, for less than 200 Indians, from now until the 1st of April, 1865. I think it would be well to advertise for a supply of beef, coffee, sugar, rice, &c., but I have no doubt better figures could be obtained on flour by going into the open market.

The public safety requiring that these shall be kept within prescribed limits, prevents them from procuring the means to clothe themselves; cold weather is rapidly approaching, and it is of immediate importance that some provision be made to protect them from the cold. If this camp is kept up, the moral effect will be lost if they are not well fed and well clothed, and the expenditure, heavy as it is, will be of no avail.

I have made some inquiry in this market and find it bare of blankets; everything, good and poor, having been taken for the use of the 3d regiment of Colorado cavalry.

I most respectfully submit these facts and await your instructions.

Your obedient servant,

SIMEON WHITELY,

U. S. Indian Agent in charge of friendly camp of Arapahoes.

His Excellency JOHN EVANS,

Governor and Superintendent Indian Affairs, Colorado Territory.

No. 92.

OFFICE SUPERINTENDENCY INDIAN AFFAIRS,
Denver, June 15, 1864.

DEAR SIR: I have applied for reports of the engagement with the Indians, at district headquarters, Denver, several times, for the purpose of sending you official copies, but the reports are sent forward to department headquarters, and thus far I have failed to get anything but verbal statements. The troops having been moved away just after the present hostilities commenced, as General Curtis says, to fight rebels on the Arkansas river, and the district commander having gone with them, so that I shall not probably soon get the reports applied for, I will furnish a statement of my information. As reported in my letter of April 15, the Indians commenced by stealing stock, having succeeded in running off 175 head of cattle from Irwin & Jackman's (government contractors) herd. A detachment of troops, under Lieutenant Ayre, were sent in pursuit, but failed to recover any excepting about 20 head. No fighting occurred except that one of the soldiers, who got separated from the command, was attacked by two Indians and was wounded. The troops ran out of subsistence, and returned. Another expedition, under the same command, was sent out immediately, and by orders was directed to go, by the head of the Republican and Smoky Hill forks, to Fort Larned. A short distance from the latter place they met the Cheyenne Indians, who charged on the soldiers, who were obliged to defend themselves; the Indians, about four hundred strong, against about one hundred troops, with two mounted howitzers. The charge was desperate, several Indians coming up to the cannon's mouth, and falling almost in reach of the men who fired the cannon. The troops fought bravely, killing about twenty-five or thirty of the Indians, including in the number two chiefs—Black Kettle, who signed the treaty of Fort Wise, being one of them.

Another party of Cheyenne Indians, about April 11, stole a lot of stock on the South Platte and Kiowa creek, and a party of about twenty soldiers, under Lieutenant Dunn, went in pursuit of them from Camp Sanborn, near Fremont Orchard. The soldiers overtook the Indians, about fifty strong, and while demanding the return of the stolen horses, the Indians, by a signal given, attacked them simultaneously, killing and wounding several. The troops returned the fire and killed a number, but being armed only with revolvers and sabres, after a chase of the Indians for about fifteen miles, returned for fresh horses and guns. They again pursued and recovered some of the stock, but the Indians made their escape. About this time another depredation was committed by the Indians near the junction of the South Platte and, under the guidance of a captured Cheyenne and an old Indian trader by the name of Ashcraft, Major Downing, with a small detachment of soldiers, surprised the Indian camp, about one hundred strong and well fortified, at Cedar cañon, north of the South Platte. He killed about twenty-five, captured over one hundred horses, and destroyed their village. One soldier was killed. All our troops except one squadron, under orders from department headquarters, were now sent to the Arkansas, east of Fort Lyon. The last company left Denver for the Arkansas river on the 11th instant, and camped fifteen miles up Cherry creek, under orders to join the regiment east of Fort Lyon. On that night three messengers came in from the settlements ten or twenty miles east of this place, on Box Elder creek, and reported an extensive stampede of stock, including some fifty or sixty head of mules, and the murder of one entire family, a man named Hungate, his wife, and two children, and the burning of their house. The scalped and horribly mangled bodies were brought into the city yesterday. When the messengers arrived, I immediately applied to the acting adjutant of the district for orders for the troops who were camped near the scene of the hostilities, on Cherry creek, to

go in pursuit. Under his orders he did not feel authorized to arrest their progress for Fort Lyon, but he gave an order for a detachment to scout in the neighborhood of the murder, and pursue the course for Fort Lyon. Orders were also sent to Camp Sanborn, eighty miles down the Platte river, to send a detachment in pursuit of the Indians. I telegraphed General Curtis, commanding the department, on Sunday, to allow the company *en route* for Fort Lyon to return; but the line was down, so that I got no answer until yesterday, which was in compliance with my request. They have been ordered to return and go in pursuit, but I fear that the Indians have got too far away to be caught. They were in large force, as proved by their tracks, though but few were seen.

I have commenced the organization of the militia for home defence, but they will be of little service, as our settlements are too much scattered to be easily defended. I have applied to the War Department for authority to call them out for United States service, as we are unprepared to equip and subsist them on territorial account. I have also asked authority to raise a regiment of one hundred days' men for the Indian war. Yesterday I telegraphed for authority to rendezvous the friendly Indians at different points and subsist them, so that we may avoid placing them all in the ranks of the enemy. By these camps we may gradually gather them all from the hostile ranks as they become tired of the war, and thus, by chastising the hostile ones, close up the war. I have had several conferences with some of the Arapahoes and Cheyennes who are friendly, who inform me that there are many of their tribes that would be glad to be friendly and keep out of the fight, if they had any place of safety to go to where they could get the means of subsistence. Their hunting grounds being in the hostile region of country, they cannot live in peace unless subsistence is furnished. I believe this is the only way to bring about a peace, and keep peace with those who do not want to fight. This is all the consummation of the plans I reported to you last autumn as having been agreed upon by the tribes mentioned therein. The accompanying copies of Jack Jones and Robert North's statement, under oath, will add to the information given you heretofore.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JONN. EVANS,

Governor C. T., and ex-officio Superintendent Indian Affairs.

Hon. W. P. DOLE,

Commissioner Indian Affairs, Washington, D. C.

No. 93.

CONEJOS AGENCY,

Colorado Territory, July 19, 1864.

SIR: In compliance with the regulations of the department, I have the honor herewith to submit my annual report for the current year.

The Indians under my charge have, during the past year, enjoyed the blessings of health and peace since their treaty in October last, made by Superintendents Evans and Steck. The Tabeguaches have manifested the strongest feelings of friendship towards the white man, although the conduct of neighboring tribes has been anything but exemplary to them; for whilst the rascally Cheyennes, Arapahoes, and Sioux Indians are daily violating their treaty stipulations with the United States by their aggressive conduct and thieving habits on the eastern side of the mountains, and the warlike Navajoes on the southwest, the Ute Indians remain at home, quiet and inoffensive; and I would here urge upon you the necessity of moving and locating the Copotes, Mohuaches,

and Wemannches, now belonging to the superintendency of New Mexico, and attaching or giving them to the Tabeguache and Uncompahgre tribes of the Indians in the Territory, and be made to occupy that portion of country lying immediately south of the Elk mountains; bounded on the east by Sawatch mountains; on the west by the Sierra San Miguel, and extending south to the Uncompah mountains, this forming an area of over one hundred miles in extent, and interspersed with several mountain streams, whose valleys are of sufficient extent and fertility to give them all a permanent home, either on the tributaries of the Uncompahgre or Gunnison rivers. The Uncompahgre Utes, also under my charge, occupy the Uncompahgre park, and are an industrious and laboring people, but require a little encouragement from the general government in furnishing them with the necessary farming utensils, &c., to make them a happy people.

Their crop of wheat, corn, beans, &c., this season, will, from present indications, yield a fair harvest, although very imperfectly cultivated with rude and clumsy instruments of their own design and manufacture. By concentrating the above named tribes in the country described, and establishing a small military post in their immediate vicinity to protect them from the inroads of hostile and thieving bands of Indians, it would prove in the end a large saving to our government, as one agent could supervise them all, and they would also occupy a country isolated from the busy world, that is seldom if ever visited by the white man. The fact of its great isolation is an additional recommendation to its Indian adaptability. The sooner, therefore, an efficient course of this kind is adopted the better it will be for the Indians and the general government.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

LAFAYETTE HEAD,
Indian Agent.

Hon. W. P. DOLE,
Commissoner Indian Affairs, Washington, D. C.

No. 94.

THE MIDDLE PARK INDIAN AGENCY,
Colorado Territory, Denver, October 23, 1864.

SIR: I take the earliest opportunity since the resumption of mail communication between this Territory and the national capital to make the report which you requested to be mailed in season to reach your office on the first instant.

I have great pleasure in reporting that while this Territory has been in constant alarm during the past summer for the lives of its people and for its communication with the States, so sadly interfered with by the Indians of the plains as to threaten its depopulation at a time when its prospects otherwise were more glowing than ever before, the Indians under my charge have maintained the most friendly relations with the people of the white settlements they have visited, as well as with the vast emigration which has passed along the northern boundary of their country. Indeed, so far as I have been able to ascertain, they have kept entirely away from the road between Camp Collins and Fort Bridger, except on the occasion of a war party which crossed in June and July in pursuit of Indians of the plains, who had stolen from them a number of ponies. On this occasion, finding some provisions at a hay-maker's camp, near the road, in the absence of any one to forbid, they helped themselves. This is the only complaint I have heard made against them the past season. As an off-set to this, I am informed by persons connected with the Overland Stage Company that on seeing some emigrants leaving their train the war party halted and sent one of

their party in pursuit of the frightened people, who told them in good English, "If you do not go back to your train my people will pursue and kill you; you shall not run off to the fort (Halleck) and say we drove you away. We are going to fight the Arapahoes, but are friends to the whites." This exhibits an improved state of feeling from that which existed in the spring of 1863, when, until severely chastised by the military, they made frequent depredations upon the stations of the Overland Stage Company, fired upon the coaches, seriously threatening the mail communication by that important route. The young chief, of whom I spoke in my last annual report, was unable to return to his people by the route he came until near midsummer, on account of the snow barrier on the main mountain range, and the unparalleled amount of water filling the rivers on the Pacific slope, converting them into mighty torrents. For the same reason I held no communication with the main body until July. Of the pleasant and satisfactory interview then had, I had the honor to make a detailed report to his excellency John Evans, superintendent of Indian affairs for this Territory, a copy of which, he informed me, was forwarded to your office, and to which I respectfully beg leave to refer.

According to an understanding then had, forty-two lodges of the band went to Conejos with the Tabeguaches, to be present at the distribution of their annuities, but before the time appointed all but fourteen lodges returned to their winter resort in the valley of the Uintah river, being warned by the snow which fell in the month of September that the ranges would soon be impassable again. To those remaining I distributed a portion of the goods sent for them, under the immediate direction of the superintendent. From their expression it is evident that the kindly disposition of the government towards them is appreciated.

There have been no attempts the past season to settle their country on the part of the white people, and, until this is done, I do not anticipate anything likely to mar the very friendly feeling and very high respect they at present exhibit towards the government.

In addition to my duties as agent to the Grand River and Uintah band of Utes, I was, last June, placed in charge of a band of Arapahoes at Camp Collins. Of the condition of these people I have made frequent and minute reports to Governor Evans, copies of which also have been forwarded to your office. During the past three months I have necessarily travelled over fifteen hundred miles, much of the distance over the wildest of our mountains, my interpreter and pack train driver my only escort; at one time travelling for five days through continuous rains and snows, with no shelter except some wide-spreading fir trees.

To the satisfactory relations of all the Indians under my charge nothing can add greater pleasure to myself than the approval, by the department, of my official conduct.

I have the honor to be, your obedient servant,

SIMEON WHITELY.

Hon. Wm. P. Dole,
Commissioner Indian Affairs, Washington, D. C.

No. 94½.

Upper Arkansas Agency,
Fort Lyon, October 20, 1864.

Sir: In making my annual report I can say but little favorable of the Indians of my agency.

In the early part of the summer depredations were said to have been committed on the Platte river by parties of the Cheyenne Indians, which brought

on a collision between them and the troops. I immediately went to the Pawnee Fork, where large numbers of the Cheyennes, Arapahoes, Comanches, Apaches, and Kiowas, were encamped, and held a council with them. All of them (and especially the Arapahoes and Cheyennes) professed the greatest friendship for the whites, and claimed that the Indians who had committed depredations on the Platte did not belong to them, and they were not responsible for their acts; that so long as the whites did not molest them they would remain peaceable. But it is impossible to remain at peace with a part of the Indians who roam over the same country and be at war with the others. While the war chief of the Kiowas was in the commanding officer's quarters at Fort Larned, professing the greatest friendship, the young men were running off nearly all the horses, mules, and cattle at the post.

The commanding officer had been repeatedly warned by friendly Indians that such would be the case, but he paid no attention to it.

The Arapahoes would always have remained friendly had it not been for the acts of the commanding officers at Fort Larned at that time. Their chiefs were fired upon while coming to the port with a flag of truce, to offer their services to assist the troops to recover the stock that had been run off the previous day by the Kiowas, Comanches, and Cheyennes. They then made a raid up the river and drove off a large number of stock belonging to the settlers, and among it the horses and mules belonging to Mr. Haynes, the contractor at the Arapahoe and Cheyenne agency.

The whole country became alarmed and left their ranches and crops and fled, some to this post, others to Denver and the mountains, for protection. I made application to the commanding officer at this post for troops to protect the buildings and crops at the agency, but was unable to get a sufficient number of men for that purpose, as there were scarcely sufficient men in the post to protect it.

Therefore the contractor and employés at the agency were compelled to abandon nearly everything, and come to this post. What the Indians did not destroy the soldiers and teams passing that way took.

There was about two hundred and fifty acres of corn planted, which promised a good yield. The buildings were not completed, but most of the materials necessary were on the ground, a large portion of which has been destroyed. The Arapahoes endeavored to come to this post for the purpose of seeing me, and at last succeeded.

Nearly all the Arapahoes are now encamped near this place, and desire to remain friendly, and make reparation for the damages committed by them.

Some of the Cheyennes are also here, and the balance are now coming in.

They desire to remain friendly and pay for their depredations as far as they can. The Kiowas and Comanches have not committed any depredations for a long time, and it is supposed that they are now south of the Arkansas river, near the border of Texas.

The Caddoes removed down the river, and have not been implicated in any of the outrages committed by the other Indians. They are very destitute, and I would again earnestly call the attention of the government to them that they may receive some assistance.

With the seeds brought by them from Texas they have planted a small piece of ground and raised a good crop, but not sufficient for their maintenance during the winter.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

S. G. COLLEY,

U. S. Indian Agent, Upper Arkansas Agency.

Hon. WM. P. DOLE,

Commissioner Indian Affairs, Washington, D. C.

No. 95.

FORT LYON, COLORADO,
September 2, 1864.

SIR: During the early part of the present summer the Indians committed some depredations on the Platte route, and on the receipt of the news I immediately went to Fort Larned and saw all the Indians who were in the neighborhood of that post. The chiefs informed me that they did not wish to war with the whites, and if the whites did not make war upon them they would remain peaceable. Soon after this an expedition under Lieutenant Eayre was fitted out in Denver, and sent against the Cheyennes, who were supposed to be on the heads of the Smoky Hill and Republican rivers. Eayre came upon a Cheyenne Indian village, which he destroyed, most of the Indians with their families having fled as he approached. He returned to Denver, and was soon sent out again, and met by a party of Cheyenne Indians, with which he had a skirmish, and was obliged to make his way to Fort Larned as fast as possible, as the Indians were too numerous for him.

Several skirmishes also took place between the Indians and troops on the Platte route, early in the summer.

The Indians, exasperated by the treatment they had received from the soldiers and whites who were stationed in and passing through their country, commenced their depredations again simultaneously on the Platte and Arkansas routes, and up to the present time have murdered many people, and run off and killed several thousand head of horses, mules, and cattle. Communication with the Missouri river is now almost entirely cut off. All coaches are supplied with a large escort, and the trains crossing the plains collect and travel together for protection.

All the tribes of the plains are represented in these war parties, and I fear that this will be a second Minnesota outbreak.

It is the belief of many persons, and among them many military officers who are stationed in this country, that this war might have been averted had the Indians been properly treated by the whites.

As matters are situated now, I fear that we will not have peace with the Indians until they have received a sound threshing. Where the troops are coming from to do this is more than I can tell.

Governor Evans has applied for and received permission to raise a regiment of one hundred days' men to go against the Indians, and I am informed that men are volunteering rapidly.

In all the skirmishes between the troops and the Indians, when their numbers were nearly equal, the Indians have shown themselves able to cope with the whites, man for man.

They are mounted on better horses, know the country perfectly, and it will require a force of several thousand men to bring them into subjection.

Claims for damages for depredations committed by the Indians are coming in to my office rapidly.

The Caddoes have thus far kept out of all these difficulties; they have moved down the Arkansas to a point between the Crow and Turkey creeks, have planted the seeds they brought with them from Texas, and have raised a crop which will assist in subsisting them during the next winter. I would again earnestly call the attention of the department to these Indians, and request that some provision be made for their support, as I fear that the other tribes will make war upon them, if they do not assist them in their depredations.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

S. G. COLLEY,
Upper Arkansas Agency.

Hon. W. P. DOLE, *Commissioner Indian Affairs.*

No. 96.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *January* 28, 1864.

SIR: In 1861 a treaty was made with the Upper Arkansas band of Arapahoe Indians, by which they relinquished all their right and title to a large tract of valuable land for certain considerations, among which was one that they should be protected in the *peaceful* possession of their homes—on a reservation upon the Arkansas river. Three years have elapsed, and they are still wanderers from their lands; the buffalo, on which their forefathers depended for subsistence, are passing rapidly away by the encroachment of the whites upon their hunting grounds, and already the red man finds hunger and starvation staring him and his in the face; for this and many other reasons this band of Indians are anxious to commence the cultivation of their lands, but this they cannot do, as a military reservation has been made by the War Department within a few months, and so located as to deprive them of the very lands they wish to occupy, therefore they ask that the troops stationed at Fort Lyon, C. T., may be removed from their reservation to some other point where they will be of more service in preserving the peace, and preventing any outbreak between them and the whites. The chiefs are, as I am informed, all very anxious to remain on friendly terms with their white brothers, and for themselves they have no fear, but it is for their young men and squaws they speak. If they are allowed to visit military posts without restraint it is impossible to prevent the young men from getting *whiskey*, and their women of getting greatly demoralized; to prevent these misfortunes they make this request. The troops should be posted on the government lands just above the Cheyenne and Arapahoe reservation, between the whites and the Indians. This will prevent the Indians from going into the settlements and the whites from encroaching on the Indian lands. Should the post of Fort Lyon be evacuated, the Arapahoes would at once, I am confident, occupy their lands and commence the cultivation of the soil; but if it is not, they will still remain away from their homes, and some of them may find their way north to join the hostile Sioux. The buildings at Fort Lyon, occupied by the troops, are very poor and will require great outlays to repair them; the post is also a great distance from the settlements, and it costs very much to supply the troops; whereas if the troops could be stationed asabove indicated, between the whites and Indians, supplies could be obtained very reasonable, and the troops would be much better supplied with all kinds of vegetables, and it would at once remove a cause of great complaint from the Indians.

The position of the troops would also be much better to protect the settlements not only from these Indians, but also to protect them from the Utes of the mountains, or the Sioux from the Smoky Hill Fork, or the Platte.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. P. BENNET,
Delegate, Colorado.

Hon. WM. P. DOLE,
Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

No. 97.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
Office Indian Affairs, February 2, 1864.

SIR: I have the honor to enclose herewith a copy of a letter from Hon. H. P Bennet, delegate in Congress from Colorado Territory, in relation to the United States military post—Fort Lyon—on the Arapahoe and Cheyenne Indian reservation in that Territory, and recommending its removal therefrom.

While I concur with Mr. Bennet as to the demoralizing influence upon Indians, induced by the location of a military post in near proximity to them, not only as regards the Indians in question, but also Indians generally, and that the military post at Fort Lyon should, if possible, be removed as indicated by Mr. Bennet, yet, in the absence of full information as to the value of the public buildings at that point, and the inconvenience to the government that might arise from the change, I am unwilling at this time to positively recommend the proposed removal.

I recommend, however, should you concur therein, that the subject be laid before the War Department for its consideration, with the request that the change suggested by Mr. Bennet be made at as early a day as may be practical and consistent with the interests of the government and the military service in that Territory.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. P. DOLE, *Commissioner.*

Hon. J. P. USHER, *Secretary.*

No. 98.

COLORADO SUPERINTENDENCY INDIAN AFFAIRS,
Denver, August 6, 1864.

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 14th ultimo, referring to my letter of June 25th and to the accounts and services of Major S. Whitely, United States Indian agent.

Upon the return of Major Whitely from special service, in accordance with instructions, a copy of which was forwarded to you, marked "F," under date of June 30, 1864, he submitted a report, a copy of which is herewith enclosed, and by my orders, dated July 15, started for the Middle Park. I shall, at the earliest opportunity, forward to him a copy of your letter.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN EVANS,
Governor and Superintendent Indian Affairs.

Hon. WM. P. DOLE,
Commissioner Indian Affairs.

No. 99.

DENVER, C. T., *July* 14, 1864.

SIR: I have the honor to report that I arrived in this city last evening, not having received any reply to my communications of the 3d, 6th, and 8th of July. Owing to the indirection of the mail routes, I feared you had not received them, and having received further information relative to the expedition of the Utes, (which I herewith enclose,) I deemed it expedient to come in person.

I have nothing new to communicate relative to the Arapahoe and Sioux Indians in the vicinity of the Cache la Poudre, except that they became very much alarmed at the approach of so many Utes, and most of them moved camp down toward the Platte river.

In all my talks with them they appear to evince a disposition to keep the peace with the whites, and many of them express a great deal of anxiety for the coming in of young Roman Nose and the Medicine-man with their respective bands, that a treaty may be effected, and they may begin to reap the advantages of a permanent settlement. I am the more convinced of their sincerity in

these expressions from the fact that several of the settlers on the Cache la Poudre assure me that they have so declared themselves in their hearing.

In regard to the selection of a reservation, I am as yet unwilling to hazard an opinion. "Friday" insists very strongly on the north bank of the Cache la Poudre from the mouth of the Box Elder to the Platte northward to Crow creek. This is liable to three great objections: first, it would necessitate the drawing off of some sixteen families of whites, who have made valuable improvements; second, it embraces some eighteen miles of the route of the Overland Stage Company, and of the great bulk of travel to Montana, Utah, and California; and, third, its great distance from timber; and this would be a great *desideratum* for so large a community. On the other hand, it is urged by the Indians (and the fact that no settlement of white people has been made seems corroborative) that the headwaters of the mountain streams north of the Cache la Poudre within the bounds of this Territory are so rocky as to be totally unfit for agricultural purposes. On my return I will make the explorations you instructed, and which I was only prevented from making while absent this time, from the fact that a larger share of the troops were absent from Camp Collins, and owing to the excitement, both on the part of the plains Indians and the white settlers, I did not deem it advisable to ask an escort of Lieutenant Drake, the commanding officer, who, I may add, treated me with the utmost kindness all the time, and offered me all the assistance in his power as soon as I handed him your letter of introduction.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

SIMEON WHITELY,
United States Indian Agent.

His Excellency JOHN EVANS,
Governor and Sup't of Indian Affairs, Colorado Territory.

No. 100.

DENVER, C. T., *July* 14, 1864.

SIR: On Sunday last, while at La Porte, I received from Mr. James Worden, of Central City, a mountain trapper, the following facts relative to the presence of the Ute Indians on the stage road at Virginia Dale and Willow Springs. In the latter part of May last, while trapping, he came to the camp of about one thousand Utes in the North Park. They treated him and his companions in the most cordial manner. They told him they were the friends of all white men, and showed him all the kindness possible. They represented themselves as belonging to the southern borders of Colorado and northern New Mexico. They showed him the treaty made with the Tabeguaches last fall, and several silver medals. One of them boasted that he was a better man than Worden, for he had spoken with the Great Father at Washington.

Mr. Worden is not certain, but thinks that there were some of the Salt Lake (or Grand river and Uintah) bands with them; but as they made no inquiries of him relative to the young man "Jake," the messenger sent to me last fall, and who was detained by the snows on the mountains, I deem the matter rather doubtful. Mr. Worden returned to the Middle Park, at Grand Sulphur springs, where he had a large quantity of furs, but being unable to cross the stream, he returned home *via* the North Park, making a two weeks' instead of a two days' journey home to Central City. On rejoining the Indians in the North Park he learned that a party of Indians from the plains had been over and stolen ten Ute ponies; and while he tarried with them a party who had been in pursuit of the lost stock returned with three scalps. Another party of one hundred and thirty were still out, but were expected in camp in a day or two, when the whole

party intended to return to their own countries. As the Utes have entirely disappeared from the line of the stage company, according to the testimony of the drivers, I deem it very probable that they were already on the move. In view of this fact, I have deemed it my duty to report to you in person as well as by this letter, as you might deem it necessary to direct me to attempt to meet them if for no other purpose than to return "Jake" to his people.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

SIMEON WHITELY,
United States Indian Agent.

His Excellency JOHN EVANS,
Governor and Superintendent of Indian Affairs, Colorado Territory.

No. 101.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
Office of Indian Affairs, January 15, 1864.

SIR: Your communication of the 20th ultimo, asking permission to treat with the Cheyennes and Arapahoes for their settlement on other lands in lieu of those on the Arkansas, is received.

In reply, I have to say, that if it is found impracticable to unite the Cheyennes and Arapahoes on their reserve on the Arkansas, you are authorized to treat with them for their settlement on other lands, if by so doing there is a reasonable prospect that they can be satisfied, threatened hostilities averted, and peace and quiet established.

Hoping you may be successful in accomplishing this very desirable object, I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. P. DOLE, *Commissioner.*

His Excellency JOHN EVANS,
Governor and Superintendent of Indian Affairs, Denver, C. T.

No. 102.

FORT LYON, COLORADO TERRITORY,
April 1, 1864.

SIR: Herewith I transmit estimate of goods and provisions for the Caddo Indians. They are very destitute of both clothing and provisions, and by their uniform good behavior and loyalty to the government of the United States are entitled to consideration. J. W. Wright has turned over to me the property he held for the Caddoes. He has erected three stone houses, containing three rooms each. I have to keep a man in possession to protect the property and buildings. If the Caddoes are not to be settled on the land selected for them, I would recommend that the property be transferred to the Cheyenne and Arapahoes; that all depends, however, on what disposition is made with the Caddoes. They are very anxious to have a home somewhere, where they can farm. My estimates are only as to prices on approximation.

Your obedient servant,

S. G. COLLEY,
United States Indian Agent, Upper Arkansas.

Hon. W. P. DOLE,
Commissioner of Indian Affairs, Washington, D. C.

No. 103.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, COLORADO TERRITORY,
Denver, April 25, 1864.

SIR: I have the honor herewith to enclose copies of letters received from S. G. Colley, Indian agent, Upper Arkansas agency, dated, respectively, April 17 and 19. Also copies of letters from H. M. Fosdick, engineer, dated April 16 and 23, respectively.

They are sent to advise you both of the progress of the work on improvements and of the condition of Indian affairs, so far as hostilities are concerned.

I am more than ever satisfied that the plan for hostilities, to which I called the attention of the department last fall, was divulged from correct information.

I will obtain from military district headquarters, as fast as possible, information of their operations against the Indians, and report to you.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN EVANS,
Governor Colorado Territory and ex-officio Sup't Ind'n Affairs.

Hon. W. P. DOLE,
Commissioner Indian Affairs, Washington, D. C.

No. 104.

POINT OF ROCKS, COLORADO TERRITORY,
Engineer's Office, April 16, 1864.

SIR: I have the honor to communicate to you that the water was let into the ditch at this place to-day. It has reached nearly to this point, (the houses.) I think next week will carry it through the big cut at the houses, and then it will be available for farming. The ploughing has been progressing favorably since you were here, and some will be planted next week.

The work advances rapidly, and all will be ready in time for putting in a good crop. I am preparing matters for a fuller report to you, but am not yet prepared to forward it. An estimate has been made to-day. The amount of work up to date is, as estimated, thirteen thousand dollars, ($13,000.)

An amount of labor equal to $1,500 to $2,000 will open the ditch through to the Butler's section, (the lower one,) and the land can be farmed as fast as requisite.

I see no cause as yet for any apprehension as to the successfu lresult; and I am, in haste, your obedient servant,

H. M. FOSDICK, *Engineer.*

Hon. JOHN EVANS,
Governor and Superintendent Indian Affairs.

No. 105.

ENGINEER'S OFFICE, POINT OF ROCKS,
April 23, 1864.

SIR: I have the honor to report on this work as follows:

As stated in my first return, the water was let into the ditch on Sunday, the 17th instant, and is running as far as this point, (the buildings.) The amount of excavation required to allow the water to pass through the entire length, to

which your examination was directed while here, is about three thousand cubic yards, and is confined to the short and heavy cutting at the buildings aforesaid. At the present rate of movement it will require some three or four days to open this cut.

Ploughing.—Between fifty and sixty acres of land have been broken, and corn planting began yesterday. It is the intention of the contractor to proceed in this branch of service in a few days at the rate of fifteen acres planting per day; and I have no reason to doubt this will be effected. I have located the line below the point at which the grading terminates, when you were here, far enough to allow the waste water to discharge beyond the cultivated lands, also to enable us to farm the requisite amount of land. The work upon this portion, which will be comparatively light, will be prosecuted at the same time with the planting and ploughing, one keeping pace with the other, so as to give us water as fast as needed. No decision has as yet been arrived at in reference to the buildings, and unless definite instructions issue from your department, I presume it will be best to follow the original design, which I deem deficient in arrangements.

Extra earth work.—The cost of moving the sand and ground at the upper portion of the ditch, to construct that portion with the flat slope suggested instead of the steep one of forty-five degrees, as formerly adopted, will amount to about eight hundred dollars. Of this amount about six hundred dollars are really chargeable to the original misconception, leaving only two hundred dollars as the difference in cost between the slope of forty-five degrees and the slope as adopted by us, in case this latter slope had been introduced at the outset.

To conclude, I have no hesitation in saying that the advancement of the works here is as favorable for an extensive farming operation as could have been looked for, even under far more favorable auspices than have been obtained since the commencement; and that we are far ahead, both in facility for progress and in actual accomplishment, of any operation in this region that has for its accomplishment the raising of crops. If no time is lost from bad weather, the close of this month, which will be quite early enough for general planting, will put the work in such condition that one hundred acres can be irrigated and planted, and that land can be wet and planted at the rate of ten to twenty acres per day, and the main ditch still be carried onward to keep pace with this.

I have the honor to be, sir, your obedient servant,

HENRY M. FOSDICK, *Engineer.*

Hon. JOHN EVANS,
Superintendent Indian Affairs, &c., &c., Denver City.

No. 106.

ENGINEER'S OFFICE, POINT OF ROCKS,
May 29, 1864.

SIR: Since my last report I have delayed any communication till I had seen Major Colley, and arranged the plans for buildings, &c., that I might be able to report in full. But the agent has not yet arrived, being engaged in his duty at Fort Larned with the Indians.

About one hundred and fifty (150) acres of corn have been planted, and the water has been conveyed far enough to be available upon nearly all of it. Seasonable rains thus far have deferred the operation of irrigating.

The partition wall at the head gate is about completed, and will answer its purpose. We suffer in common with all others in the Territory for labor; it is impossible to procure the requisite need. The estimate for June 1st will show an amount in value of seventeen thousand (17,000) dollars total.

Masons are at work dressing stone for buildings, and as soon as Major Colley arrives the plan will be furnished them. The late freshet here injured the head gate walls to an amount not exceeding one hundred (100) dollars, as cost of repairs. I take the license here to state that this work was constructed before I took charge, and was built conforming to the original design, both as regards style and location.

I have the honor to be, sir, your obedient servant,

H. M. FOSDICK, *Engineer.*

Hon. JOHN EVANS
Superintendent Indian Affairs, &c., &c.

No. 107.

COLORADO SUPERINTENDENCY OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
Denver, August 9, 1864.

SIR: I herewith enclose copy of report of Robert North, special messenger, also copy of letter received from Major Colley.

The appearances now indicate a general Indian war, as reported to your office last winter. Almost daily I am in the receipt of information that confirms the statements communicated to you last winter. The troops then at our service, and which were, through you and the Secretary of the Interior's aid, armed with carbines for our defence, (1st cavalry of Colorado,) have about half been withdrawn from Colorado for the defence of Kansas, which has greatly increased the disposition of the Indians to go to war. To leave us defenceless while in the midst of hostilities, while our militia law is so defective as to be inoperative, seems to be a disregard of our safety. I have protested in the strongest possible manner with the department commander, but without avail. The Indians have nearly all joined in hostilities already, for they gain a great deal of plunder and make their escape with it. I find that while we are far removed from our supplies, which must be brought to us through the hostile Indian country, while our settlements are so sparse that it is utterly impossible to guard them, and while we have patriotically furnished troops for the war, we are left almost defenceless at a time when the most powerful combination of Indian tribes for hostile purposes ever known on the continent is in open hostilities against us. The route from here to the river runs through the hostile country, and is infested and depredations are of daily occurrence, driving our trains away from the road and leaving us with a scarcity of iubsistence. For us to defend ourselves on our route to the States is impossible. To quiet these hostilities and save the travel and settlements across the plains from murder and destruction, we must have more troops. I made application, by telegraph, to the Secretary of War to raise one hundred days' men when the hostilities commenced, but got no reply. Will you please lay this matter before the War Department, and urge upon them that we are far more defenceless than Kansas, and at the same time infested with guerillas who are committing extensive depredations, and that we protest against being left thus defenceless against guerillas and Indians, six hundred miles away from assistance or protection, that our troops may defend the settlements in Kansas from the same parties. Please ask the War Department that our first regiment may be ordered back to our protection, and that our lines of communication with the States may be better defended.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN EVANS,
Governor and ex-officio Superintendent of Indian Affairs.

Hon. WILLIAM P. DOLE,
Commissioner of Indian Affairs, Washington.

No. 108.

Report of Robert North.

I left Denver June 19, as special messenger, under instructions dated June 17, for the purpose of finding the northern bands of Arapahoes, communicate with them, and bring them to the Cache la Poudre. On the 17th I crossed Big Thompson, and on the 23d found a band of Arapahoes, consisting of eight lodges, under the chief Friday, camped on the Cache la Poudre, and informed them of my errand. They promised to remain there until my return and to keep all hostile Indians from their camp. On the 28th arrived at Fort Laramie, where I found a band of Brulah Sioux, numbering about thirty lodges, composed of hangers-on at the fort. One of them had been killed by the Utes the day before while hunting, about fifteen miles from the fort. They informed me that the Minekoche Sioux on the north side of the river were hostile to the whites, and would kill me if I ventured among them. I crossed the Laramie river that night and camped on the Platte river about four miles below the fort. I found there a Brulah Sioux Indian, who informed me that the Arapahoes and some Minekoche Sioux and fifteen lodges of Ogallala Sioux went to fight the Snakes about two weeks before, starting from the Powder river about two hundred miles west of Fort Laramie, and charged me particularly to be careful not to meet the Minekoche Sioux, as they were hostile.

On the 29th I went to Major Loree's, thirty-five miles below, on the north bank of the Platte. Major Loree advised me to return, as all the Indians north of that place were hostile. On the 31st I travelled up the north bank of the Platte, and reached Box Elder springs, fifty miles above Fort Laramie; found camped there about 400 wagons belonging to emigrants; they complained of having lost stock, and had five men killed a few days before below Loree's.

July 1.—Travelled up the north bank of the river about forty miles to a point opposite to the old La Bronte camp and camped; found there about two hundred and fifty emigrant wagons. The emigrants told me that the day before the Indians surprised them at their noon camp, and ran off forty head of horses and mules; at that time about thirty Indians were in sight, who, before night, succeeded in stealing eleven horses more.

July 2.—Travelled forty miles and camped opposite to Deer creek; found there about fifty wagons of emigrants, with whom I camped; about dark the Indians attempted to steal our horses, and failing in this, commenced firing upon us at a distance of about one hundred yards, but did us no damage.

July 3.—Crossed the river at a trading post kept by one Bisnette, a St. Louis Frenchman; found there forty-one soldiers of Ohio volunteer cavalry. Brisnette informed me that the whole Arapahoe tribe and fifteen lodges of Ogallala Sioux with them had been in to trade with him six weeks, and had returned to the Powder River country, where the buffaloes were plenty, They appeared friendly, and said they would not join the Minekoche Indians; he had heard from them within six days, and they had not joined the Minekoches. I endeavored to get one or more of the soldiers to go with me, but the officer in charge did not feel authorized to furnish me an escort. I pushed on and reached John Richards's, about seven miles below the bridge, which I proposed to cross, and take the Arapahoe trail.

July 4.—At the bridge I found seventeen Ohio volunteer cavalry; asked for an escort but failed to get it. I telegraphed to Colonel Collins, at Fort Laramie, for an escort, but failed to get any reply, and pushed on, knowing that the Arapahoes were travelling north; and being unwilling to lose any time, I endeavored to hire a half-breed at this place to accompany me, but the Indians were hostile, and no one dared to venture out in so small a party. I accordingly started on the trail of the Arapahoes and made twelve miles.

July 5.—Made seventy miles and reached the foot of Powder River mountain, having seen no Indians.

July 6.—Lost the trail after having made about seventy miles.

July 7.—Struck northeast for the junction of Big and Little Powder rivers, at which place Reynolds's road crossed, hoping to again strike the Arapahoe trail. Reached the south bank of Big Powder river at noon, saw fresh Indian signs, and soon discovered five Indians, distant about two hundred and fifty yards, roasting and eating meat. I watched them until they finished eating and smoking; heard some of their talk and recognized them as Sioux. They mounted and crossed Powder river, and moved rapidly off in an easterly direction. I then crossed Powder river, and kept on north for about ten miles, searching for the trail, but could not discover it; returned to Powder river, recrossed to the south bank, and travelled up the south bank about ten miles and camped—my horse almost worn out with the long ride.

July 8.—Struck west over a low range of mountains, and found the trail again; followed it for six miles, and lost it at a muddy creek in the buffalo trails and wallows; still kept north, but failed to find it again; struck Powder river; crossed and camped on a trail leading from the Yellow Stone.

July 9.—I returned, my horse being about exhausted, and concluded to give up the pursuit; recrossed Powder river, and camped a few miles south of it.

July 10.—Met an Indian called "Porcupine," with whom I was acquainted, travelling north to join the Arapahoes, and sent word by him to the Indians, telling them of my errand.

July 11.—Reached Platte bridge and remained until the morning of the 14th for the purpose of recruiting my horse.

July 14.—Reached Deer creek, where I was arrested by the soldiers, on suspicion of being concerned in the robberies of stock from the emigrants. On the 15th the officer in command of the party of soldiers arrived from Fort Laramie, and upon my representations released me.

July 15.—Left Deer creek for Fort Halleck, and reached Big Thompson on the 20th, and on the 24th arrived at Denver.

ROBERT $\overset{\text{his}}{+}$ NORTH.
mark.

The above report was dictated to me by Robert North, and by me taken down in writing, and upon its being read to him he acknowledged the same to be correct, and signed his name as above in my presence.

D. A. CHEVER.

DENVER, COLORADO TERRITORY, *August* 4, 1864.

FORT LYON, C. T., *July* 26, 1864.

SIR: When I last wrote you I was in hopes that our Indian troubles were at an end. Colonel Chivington has just arrived from Larned, and gives an account of affairs at that post. They have killed some ten men from a train, and run off all the stock from the post. As near as they can learn, all the tribes were engaged in it.

The colonel will give you the particulars. There is no dependence to be placed in any of them. I have done everything in my power to keep peace. I now think a little powder and lead is the best food for them.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

S. G. COLLEY,
United States Indian Agent.

Hon. JOHN EVANS,
Governor and Superintendent of Indian Affairs.

No. 109.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *August* 31, 1864.

SIR: As superintendent of the Overland Mail Line, conveying the United States mail between Atchison, Kansas, and Placerville, California, I beg leave respectfully to submit a brief statement of facts, showing that unparalleled depredations and atrocities have recently been committed by the Indians of the plains upon the settlers and emigrants along the line of the overland mail route.

On the 10th of this month simultaneous attacks were made upon the stations of the mail line above mentioned, between the Little Blue river and Junction Station, eighty miles east of Denver, by bands of Cheyennes, Sioux, Kiowas, and Arapahoes. The first assault was made at Ewbank Station, one hundred miles east of Fort Kearney. A family, ten in number, living at this station, was massacred and scalped, and one of the females, beside having suffered the latter inhuman barbarity, was pinned to the earth by a stake thrust through her person, in a most revolting manner. At Liberty Farm one man was killed, two at Pawnee Station, two near Oak Grove, and also a young lady; at Plum Creek, thirty-five miles west of Fort Kearney, nine persons were murdered, their train, consisting of ten wagons, burnt, and two women and two children captured; ten miles east of Fort Cottonwood four men were killed, ten to fifteen wagons captured, and the goods destroyed, the cattle and horses being driven off by the Indians.

At various points on the road, from Fort Kearney to the vicinity of Denver City, trains conveying merchandise were attacked by Indians and destroyed, while many persons, employed in conducting them, were barbarously murdered by these infuriated savages. It may be safely stated, furthermore, that they have stolen upwards of three thousand head of cattle and horses, and destroyed property to the value of one million dollars; they have also burnt all the stations except one upon the overland mail route, on that portion of the line from Thirty-two-mile creek to the Big Sandy river, a distance of 120 miles. In consequence of this terrible devastation, the company have been compelled, in order to preserve the lives of their numerous employés, as well as their movable property, to abandon their stations for a distance of 400 miles, and to withdraw therefrom, to as great an extent as possible, their stock, coaches, and utensils, leaving their provisions, grain, and forage a prey to the marauders.

The old Indian traders, who are familiar with the nature and habits of the Indians, and the settlers (or ranchmen, as they are commonly termed,) have abandoned their habitations, leaving their property to be destroyed, and fled for refuge to the nearest forts. In this way every ranch, save one, from Julesburg, 205 miles west of Fort Kearney, to Big Sandy, a distance of 370 miles, has been deserted, and the property abandoned to the Indians.

In consequence of these troubles, not only has the mail route to California been interrupted, but the great tide of emigration, which during this season has been steadily flowing from the east to the west, has been arrested in its course and forced back. From a memorandum kept at Fort Laramie, it appears that 6,161 wagons, with over 25,000 animals, passed by that route westward from the middle of March till the 9th of July. The emigrants numbered over 19,000 persons. There has been also a large emigration of settlers, miners, &c., on the route through Cheyenne Pass. The aggregate amount of this emigration cannot have been less than 50,000 souls.

The few friendly Indians who have straggled into the forts, having met and conversed with marauding bands of hostile Indians, state that the latter make no complaint whatever of wrong or injury inflicted by the whites, nor do they, as is often the case with savages, allege as a motive or excuse for their animosity that treaties made with them have not been faithfully executed, and annuities

duly paid by the agents of the government. They arrogantly declare that the land belongs exclusively to them; they intend to regain and to hold it, if they have to destroy every white man, woman, and child to accomplish their purpose.

It would seem that the recent enormous emigration across the plains has alarmed many of the tribes, and infused into their rude minds the belief that the whites were about to take possession of what they deem their country. No other plausible motive for their conduct can be assigned. It has been ascertained that it is the intention of these Indians to destroy by fire all the grass upon the overland and other accessible routes over the plains, as soon as it becomes dry enough for that purpose, which will require but thirty or forty days at the furthest.

Unless grass or hay can be obtained on the route to subsist stock, it would be utterly impossible to convey supplies to the people of Colorado, who are entirely dependent for subsistence on what they procure from the country bordering on the Missouri river. When I left Colorado on the 11th instant, it was estimated that there was not more than six weeks' supply of food in the Territory. It is apparent, therefore, that if communication be not soon reopened, there will be great suffering among the people of that Territory.

Should the grass be destroyed by the Indians, as is threatened, the supply of forage required for the overland mail route would be entirely cut off for a year to come, and direct and prompt communication with California, Nevada, and the Pacific States would for that length of time be suspended. I beg to request that you will, in the interest of humanity and of civilization, give this subject your early and earnest consideration, in order that prompt and effective measures may be taken to remedy the evils above detailed.

I have the honor to be, sir, very respectfully, yours,

GEORGE K. OTIS,
General Superintendent Overland Mail Line.

Hon. WM. P. DOLE,
Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

No. 110.

COLORADO SUPERINTENDENCY INDIAN AFFAIRS,
Denver, September 29, 1864.

SIR: Governor Evans directed me to-day, on the eve of departure for the Park of San Luis, to obtain the concurrence of the Utah Indians in the Senate amendment to the treaty of Arnejos, to inform the department that at a council held yesterday at camp Wild, near Denver, with some of the headmen of the Arapahoes and Cheyenne Indians brought in by Major Wyncoop, of the 1st cavalry of Colorado, he informed them, in answer to their statement that they desired peace, that he had no treaty to make with them, but that they must make terms with the military authority, and that the chiefs promised to use their greatest exertions to induce their warriors to cease hostilities against the whites, and expressed confidence in their ability to accomplish this result.

I have the honor to be, respectfully, your most obedient servant,

D. A. CHEVER,
Clerk to Superintendent.

Hon. W. P. DOLE,
Commissioner Indian Affairs, Washington, D. C.

No. 111.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
Office Indian Affairs, October 15, 1864.

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 29th ultimo, stating that at a council held with certain Arapahoes and Cheyenne Indians, you informed them, in answer to their expressed desire for peace, that you had no treaty to make with them, that they must make terms with the military authority. In reply, I have to say that while I approve of your course as a matter of necessity, while these Indians and the military authorities are at war, and the civil authority is in abeyance, yet, as superintendent of Indian affairs, it is your duty to hold yourself in readiness to encourage and receive the first intimations of a desire on the part of the Indians for a permanent peace, and to co-operate with the military in securing a treaty of peace and amity.

I cannot help believing that very much of the difficulty on the plains might have been avoided, if a spirit of conciliation had been exercised by the military and others.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. P. DOLE, *Commissioner.*

His Excellency JOHN EVANS,
Governor, &c., Denver, Colorado Territory.

No. 112.

GOVERNOR: In obedience to instructions I transmit to you this report, enclosing account for 4th quarter, 1863.

Having returned with you from the treaty ground on the Republican, I proceeded, by your directions, to Fort Lyon, where I arrived October 16, and reported to Major Colley. He told me that the Indians of his agency would be glad to see me, as some of them had suffered terribly with the small-pox, and were anxious to be vaccinated. I found this to be true, especially among the Arapahoes, many of whom are badly pitted. When I had finished the work necessary to be done in the vicinity of Fort Lyon, Major Colley expressed a wish that I would vaccinate the remainder of the Indians of his agency, including the Kiowas, Comanches and Apaches, who were mostly in western Kansas, near Fort Larned. As they were out of the Territory of Colorado, I thought proper to ask your permission; as soon as I received your answer instructing me to go to Larned and report to and be governed by Major Colley's directions, I left Fort Lyon. On my way down the Arkansas river I vaccinated a number of bands of Indians who were *en route* to Pawnee Fork, Walnut Creek and other localities, where the buffaloes were said to be numerous. Twenty-five or thirty lodges were encamped at the old Santa Fé crossing; and had been there some time, unable to move on account of sickness. These were very poor. There were no buffaloes near them, and they seemed to be subsisting chiefly on emigrant's cattle that had died of disease in passing through the country. I have no doubt but their destitution and this unwholesome food caused the erysipelas, that was prevailing among them. They also had the whooping-cough and diarrhœa. I continued my labors among them in the vicinity of Larned, until I had used up my stock of vaccine virus; I tried to get some from the post physician, but he had none. At his suggestion I went to St. Louis for a supply, and having obtained thirty crusts, I have, after many

delays from sickness, snow-drifts, and want of transportation, returned to finish my work in the country around Fort Larned. During the last quarter I vaccinated about eleven hundred.

I have no interpreter, and consequently could not always tell to what tribes or bands the Indians belonged. All that I have seen are peaceable and very friendly.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. T. KETCHAM,
Special Agent.

No. 113.

FORT LARNED, *April* 4, 1864.

SIR: Enclosed please find accounts for first quarter, 1864. It has been an unfavorable winter here for vaccinating. The winds have been high and the weather generally cold, part of the time intensely so. A great number of Indian ponies have perished with cold and hunger. The Cheyennes have, perhaps, sustained a greater loss in horses than any other tribe here. The Indians have all been very successful in killing buffaloes, have had plenty of meat, and have been able to purchase with their robes, flour, sugar, coffee, dry-goods and trinkets from the white and Mexican traders; but they do not realize one-fourth their value. They are now worth eight or nine dollars by the bale at wholesale. The traders pay seventy-five cents in brass wire or other trinkets for a robe; two dollars in groceries and less in dry-goods. It is estimated that the six tribes here, Arapahoes, Cheyennes, Caddoes, Apaches, Kiowas, and Comanches, will furnish, this season, at least fifteen thousand robes, which, at eight dollars, would amount to one hundred and twenty thousand dollars. Here I will venture a suggestion: as the government is doubtless more desirous to better the condition of the Indians than to enrich the traders, would it not conduce to their interest to furnish them such goods as they need, at cost and transportation, and receive in payment therefor their robes and skins at full value, by honest capable agents employed for that purpose, at a salary to be paid by the Indians out of the proceeds of their furs? If such a thing could be effected, it would certainly be a great saving to the Indians. They are not generally very shrewd traders, and have but little prudence and discretion in the management of their affairs. They will give the robe off their backs for a bottle of whiskey, on the coldest winter day. Spotted Wolf says those of his band alone have traded two hundred robes this season for whiskey. I saw Little Raven, the head chief of the Arapahoes, several times drunk, and was credibly informed that he and Left Hand could obtain whiskey by the bottle-full any time from the sutler's store at Fort Lyon. It would be a blessing to the Indians, to the garrison, and to the travelling public, if all intoxicating liquor could be excluded from this country. Until it is done there can be no security to emigrants and freighters passing over the roads leading through the Indian country, and no permanent improvement in the condition of the Indian. Dissipation, licentiousness, and venereal diseases prevail in and around all the military posts that I have visited to an astonishing extent. Exclude spirituous liquor from the posts and from this country, and prohibit sutlers from trading directly or indirectly with the Indians, and there will be no inducement for them to bring in their women for prostitution. But I am inadvertently assuming the prerogative of the United States Indian agents, whose duty I suppose it is to take cognizance of these things.

All the Indians have treated me with kindness and hospitality since I came among them, and appear to appreciate the kindness of their Great Father in

sending an agent to vaccinate them free of charge. I believe I have vaccinated nearly all of the six tribes of Arkansas Indians except the Comanches, the most of whom have been beyond my reach on account of cold weather and want of transportation.

They have been south of the Arkansas river all winter, from seventy-five to one hundred and fifty miles from this post.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. T. KETCHAM,
Special Agent.

JOHN EVANS,
Governor C. T., and ex officio Sup't Indian Affairs.

No. 114.

FORT LARNED, *April* 10, 1864.

DEAR SIR: I have been two weeks among the Kiowas, about forty miles up the Arkansas river. I was four days in Satana, or White Bear's village, who is, I believe, their principal chief. He is a fine-looking Indian, very energetic, and as sharp as a brier. He and all his people treated me with much friendship. I ate my meals regularly three times a day with him in his lodge He puts on a good deal of style; spreads a carpet for his guests to sit on, and has painted fire-boards, twenty inches wide and three feet long, ornamented with bright brass tacks driven all around the edges, which they use for tables; he has a brass French horn, which he blew vigorously when the meals were ready. I slept with Yellow Buffalo, who was one of the chiefs that visited Washington with Major Colley. They have quite a number of cows and calves, and a good many oxen and some mules and American horses, that they say they stole from Texas. A body of Kiowas and Comanches, and some Cheyennes, intend to make another raid into Texas in about five or six weeks. I apprehend that their successful expedition there will embolden them to make aggressions on trains passing up the Santa Fé road this spring and summer. They like liberality, and will suffer those to pass through their country, and even through their villages, with impunity, who are generous enough to give them a little provisions, while they will steal the stock of the stingy man who refuses to give them anything. I think I have about finished vaccinating all the Arkansas river tribes, except some Comanches seventy-five or one hundred miles away south of the river, whom, on account of the cold weather and for want of transportation, I have not been able to visit.

Major Colley will be here in four or five days, and I expect to return with him to Lyon, on my way to Major Head's agency to vaccinate his Utes. The major told me he thought I had better go there when I finished here.

I have found it very difficult to save virus from the Indians, and am likely to run out again. Will you be kind enough to order two dozen crusts of vaccine virus to be sent to Fort Lyon?

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. T. KETCHAM.

Hon. W. P. DOLE.

DAKOTA SUPERINTENDENCY.

No. 115.

DAKOTA TERRITORY, EXECUTIVE OFFICE,
Yankton, September 20, 1864.

SIR: In compliance with the usage of the Indian department, and in obedience to your letter of the 23d May last on the subject, I have the honor to present my first annual report, showing the present condition of Indian affairs in this superintendency, so far as I have advices on the subject.

It is as well known to the Indian department as to the undersigned that a war exists, and has for the past two years, between certain Indian tribes in this Territory and the government, originating in the State of Minnesota, and very soon thereafter extending into this Territory, to which latter place it has been mainly confined until a very recent date, in which it has seemed to acquire fresh vigor and force, and now prevails to an alarming and destructive extent in our neighboring Territory, Nebraska, and even appears to be extending itself into the State of Kansas.

The causes which have led the Indians into acts of open war at this important crisis in our country's history, after so many years of peaceful intercourse with the whites, I do not propose to discuss, feeling, as I do, that I am not sufficiently familiar with the subject to do it justice. I hope, however, to be excused in the expression of the opinion that it is in a great measure, if not wholly, attributable to the influence of disloyal persons, or rebels, who are so generously permitted by the government to have intercourse with them, and the practice which prevails to an alarming extent, doubtless much beyond the belief or even conception of the department, of allowing such persons to carry whiskey into the Indian country, where it is sold to the Indians or exchanged for peltries, in such quantities as at times to make a whole camp drunk and unmanageable. I cannot but regard these two matters as an evil over which the department have full and complete control; and that attention needs only to be called to the subject, and sufficient proof furnished to establish the fact beyond a reasonable doubt, to cause these disloyal parties to be at once stripped of their privileges for frequent and flagrant violations of their important trusts, and prohibited from entering the Indian country under any pretext whatever. Indians become desperate and bloodthirsty and ready to dare any danger when made drunk, or commit any conceivable outrage at the instigation of designing men when in such a state. The progress of the Indian war and its effects upon the people of this Territory in retarding or preventing immigration, the policy to be pursued to secure a permanent and lasting peace, and the necessity of extending aid in the way of subsistence to the treaty Indians, constitute the principal topics of interest in this superintendency at the present time.

PROGRESS OF THE INDIAN WAR.

Since the breaking out of the Indian war in Minnesota, two years ago last August, but little progress has, in my opinion, been made towards its extinguishment. I believe this fact to be owing to the extent of country over which these hostile Indians roam, rather than a want of appreciation on the part of officers placed in charge of the various expeditions; of the magnitude and extent of the disaffection, and the seeming necessity of vigorous measures on their part to thoroughly subdue them, in order to accomplish the desired end. Of the two campaigns made against the Indians last summer, one under General Sibley of Minnesota, and one under General Sully, up this river, starting from Sioux City, Iowa, I am fully convined that little, if anything, was accomplished

towards the subjugation of the Indians. These two expeditions were immensely expensive to the government, and ought, in my opinion, to have brought about more decided results. I am not prepared to say why they were failures; I leave this subject where it properly belongs, to the War Department, to make the inquiry; of the fact, however, I have not the least doubt.

ITS EFFECTS UPON THE PEOPLE OF THIS TERRITORY.

The effect of the continuance of this war upon the prosperity of this Territory has been most damaging and deleterious. It has retarded its settlement and development to an extent unprecedented in the history of the early settlement of any of our northwest Territories. It has confined our settlers to narrow limits bordering on the Missouri river, and those of necessity have had to confine their operations, for mutual safety and protection, to little towns at intervals of twenty or thirty miles, in order to retain the country at all, it not being safe at any time for the past two years to reside at a distance from the towns, by reason of the prevalence of roving bands of hostile Indians, who seem ever present and ready to steal the horses and stock of the settlers, and kill the owners in cases where resistance is made. Our settlements can but be looked upon as a picket-guard to hold this country until such times as peace can be restored between the government and these Indians. This, in my opinion, can only be brought about by permitting such persons to visit the Indian country, and have intercourse with them, as will scrupulously regard their oaths, the laws of Congress, and the regulations of the Indian department, in their dealings with them. This, I believe, necessarily is the first step to be taken towards bringing about a permanent and lasting peace. Men who knowingly and wilfully violate the laws of Congress and the regulations of the department in their dealings with Indians should be prevented from visiting the Indian country. If men will not regard the obligations resting upon them in this respect, in my opinion they will not be found scrupulously honest or exact in their dealings with the Indians, and will not hesitate to pamper their appetites, especially when in doing so they are enabled to make better profits out of them. That the laws of Congress are totally disregarded by large numbers of persons in the Indian country as soon as they get above the settlements, I am perfectly convinced is true; indeed, I have the information from such a variety of sources, as leaves me no ground to doubt. Then, again, the Indian country is overrun with men from the border States (Missouri, Kentucky, Tennessee, and Kansas) who are either rank secessionists or in sympathy with traitors, and they take delight in stirring up sedition among the Indians and inciting them to open acts of hostility against the government, in the hope that their friends in the south may be partially relieved in the diversion of troops thus created for their benefit.

That there are many true and loyal men in the States named above I do not doubt; indeed, abundance of proof is at hand to establish this fact beyond a doubt; but that any considerable portion of the persons found in the Indian country from these States are loyal to the government I very much doubt; indeed, proof is not wanting that a large majority are at least in sympathy with the rebels, and many of them are outspoken secessionists, and in some cases *bushwhackers*, who dare not be seen at this time in Missouri, or the other States named, where our troops hold the country.

Owing to the severe drought which has prevailed in this Territory for the past two seasons, which has utterly neutralized the expenditures on account of agriculture made at the different agencies in this superintendency, all the efforts and labor of agents and the Indians have been from this cause a total loss; worse than a loss, in fact, because of the discouraging effect, from this cause, upon such Indians as have acquired habits of industry.

Every possible effort has been made by the superintendent and agents to

keep the Indians out on their fall hunt as long as possible, in order that they may come home in the best possible state of preparation for sustaining themselves through the coming winter; and, notwithstanding all these efforts, I see no other way than that the government must necessarily be called upon for considerable sums of money before next spring to prevent many of them from starving.

If provision is not made for these treaty Indians, sufficient to satisfy their *absolute necessities*, I can but anticipate that long before next spring we may count upon having these tribes also to contend with, though they have heretofore not only remained loyal and friendly, but have (so far as the Yankton Sioux are concerned) aided vastly in protecting our exposed frontier settlers from the incursions of roving bands of hostile Indians.

General Sully, last June, when on his way up this river, in command of the present expedition, (now in the Indian country,) saw fit to organize fifty of the Yankton Sioux into a company of scouts or police, who were placed under the command of Dr. W. A. Burleigh, their agent, and directed to scour the country back of our settlements, and make war upon all parties of Indians with whom they might come in contact. These scouts have faithfully executed the trusts committed to them, and I fully believe that it is to this cause alone that we may attribute our immunity from molestation the present season. The only cost to the government has been the issue of fifty suits of condemned artillery uniforms, arms, and rations in part, to the scouts themselves. I fully believe this Indian patrol to be more effective than twice the number of white soldiers for the kind of service they have been called upon to perform. They have, during the season, met and killed several hostile Indians, and the result is that our settlers, since this arrangement was consummated, have met with no losses from roving bands of hostile Indians.

I believe this force might be properly increased, not only amongst the Yankton Sioux, but also the Poncas, particularly this winter, and corresponding benefits derived from such increase.

I would, therefore, recommend that the force be increased in the Yankton tribe to one hundred scouts, and that a force of the same kind, of fifty of the best Poncas, be organized, armed, uniformed, and provisioned, for the protection of that agency and the adjoining country. They mount themselves at their own expense. Much credit is due to Agent W. A. Burleigh, of the Yankton Sioux agency, for the efficiency that has been manifested by the Yankton scouts. In expressing this opinion, I but echo the sentiments of our citizens generally.

I beg leave to suggest that, in my opinion, the best and cheapest way to obtain the necessary provisions for these Indians would be to make the purchases at some point in Iowa, where grain is cheapest, and send parties of the Indians, in charge of white men, with their ponies to pack it to their agencies.

In this way at least one-half of the cost of the raw material will be saved to them, and they may better be employed at this business than left on the reservations to do nothing.

The Yanktons and Poncas transported in this manner several hundred bushels of corn from the Pawnee reservation last spring. Wheat can now be purchased in Iowa, within less than one hundred miles of Sioux City, at ninety cents per bushel, and corn bears about the same price in the same locality; but corn will, I think, be lower after the new crop is harvested.

Owing to the prevalence of the Indian war in the upper country, and the proximity of the hostile Sioux to tribes that are inclined to be friendly to the government, I beg leave, most respectfully to recommend that steps be early taken on the part of the government to settle the friendly tribes on reservations, deeming this course but a matter of justice to the peaceably-disposed Indians, and believing, as I do, that this course will soonest settle our existing diffi-

culties, and vastly reduce the enormous expenses of the government in this quarter. I deem it but my imperative duty, in closing, to again urge upon the department the necessity, as a means of bringing about a permanent and lasting peace with all these tribes, of placing the trade and business of these Indians in the hands of *thoroughly loyal and law-abiding citizens*, as a means of convincing them (the Indians) of the fidelity and good faith of the government towards them.

Trusting that means may be speedily devised to bring about a satisfactory settlement of our present difficulties with the Indians, and the enormous expense of further expeditions against them be avoided,

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

NEWTON EDMUNDS,

Gov. and ex-officio Superintendent of Indian Affairs.

Hon. WILLIAM P. DOLE,

Commissioner of Indian Affairs, Washington, D. C.

No. 116.

DAKOTA TERRITORY,

Executive Office, Yankton, September 23, 1864.

SIR: Please find herewith enclosed annual report of Major M. Wilkinson on the condition of the Indians under his charge, together with the speech of White Shield, the head chief of the Arickarees, referred to by him at the close of his report. I also take the liberty of transmitting herewith three affidavits on the subject of violations of the intercourse law, taken by Major Wilkinson while in the Indian country, and transmitted with the accompanying report. While the affidavits herewith transmitted indicate that the intercourse laws are not always regarded by parties in the Indian country, they do not constitute a tithe of the information that has come to me from various sources within the past few months on the subject. They simply corroborate the numerous statements that have been made to me in reference to this matter.

From information which has reached me, I am convinced that the intercourse laws are as frequently violated by persons who are connected with the army in the Indian country (in most cases doubtless confined to sutlers) as by any other persons. Officers of the army in command at the various military posts, I suppose, do not regard it as incumbent upon them to see that the laws of Congress are enforced in this respect, though they are here, I suppose, for that purpose.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

NEWTON EDMUNDS,

Governor and ex-officio Superintendent Indian Affairs.

Hon. WILLIAM P. DOLE,

Commissioner of Indian Affairs, Washington, D. C.

No. 117.

YANKTON, DAKOTA TERRITORY,

August 31, 1864.

SIR: I have the honor to submit this my first annual report as agent for the Upper Missouri Indians.

On the 6th of June I arrived at Fort Berthold per steamer Fanny Ogden, on which were the goods for the Assinaboines and Crows for Fort Union. I

found the Arickarees, Gros Ventres, and Mandans in a fortified village, adjoining the American Fur Company's fort. They made many professions of joy at seeing me, and hearing from their Great Father. They said they were good Indians, and would act just as their Great Father wished. I told them I would go to Fort Union, make distributions there, and return as soon as possible, as their goods had not yet arrived. I could do nothing more then. I had them in council most of the night. At daylight the boat left the landing. We arrived at Fort Union on the 10th of the same month. I found the Assinaboines waiting for their goods. Some of them were not present, and after sending messengers to them, and finding they were not coming, I made distribution to such as were there. There is a small portion of the tribe who have not been at the post for years; they are haughty, claiming immense tracts of land; saying they owned it, and white men must not walk through it. They have fear of soldiers, being told that troops would take their horses, robes, and squaws from them, in case they chose to. I told them this was not the case. They left for their hunting grounds above the British line, so soon as they received their goods, leaving no Indians at the fort. The Crows were at or about the mouth of the Muscle Shell river, having been driven by the Sioux from their country on the Yellowstone river, with the loss of most of their horses, and about one-third of their own number. Having no means of reaching them, I left the goods at Fort Union, in charge of Mr. Lavender, the acting commissary of military stores at that post. I learn from Agent Reed that after I left the fort, parties of Crows were coming down, and by his instructions they were receiving their presents *pro rata*. The goods will most likely be distributed before winter.

I came down to Fort Rice and saw General Sully, who informed me that he could take no goods up the Yellowstone river for me. I was anxious to get the goods on to their lands at a military post, send for the Indians, and make the distribution there, so that they might remain and receive protection.

The steamer Welcome brought the remainder of the goods for my agency to Fort Union, except potatoes, which were landed at Fort Berthold by my order, distributed and planted before my return. I was at Fort Union until the return of the Welcome from above, when I reshipped the goods for the Indians at Fort Berthold, and came down to that place, finding it impracticable to ask those Indians to leave their families and crops unprotected, and travel through the Sioux country so far to get their goods. I arrived at Fort Berthold on the 28th of June, and made distributions on the 2d of July. The Indians all complain of the absence of guns and ammunition. They said the amount of goods was small, and insisted on having guns for next year. They are kept in constant fear by the presence of parties of Sioux. True, they are on smoking terms with all of them except the Minnesota tribes; at the same time do not trust themselves nor horses far from the fort, and it is only when in their village that they have any intercourse with the Sioux.

All the tribes within my agency, with whom I had any talk, are anxious to make new treaties with the United States government. I find no one among them who was present at the Fort Laramie treaty; all have been killed by the Sioux. The Assinaboines, Arickarees, and Gros Ventres own lands south of the Missouri river, and are willing to cede their right to the same and go on reservations.

This is clearly, in my opinion, the only safe policy to pursue with them. It costs far less to partially support them in that condition than to carry on war with them. And surely they will not maintain their loyalty to the United States should the travel increase through their country, as it necessarily must. I desire to urge the matter of new treaties with them on your attention.

The Arickarees claim, and I think with justice, too, that they were unfairly dealt with at the treaty of Fort Laramie. By the provisions of that treaty the right of the Sioux to the lands as far north as Grand river is recognized. The

Arickarees claim it as far down as Big Cheyenne river. The ruins of their villages are to be seen as far down as the mouth of the Cannon Ball river. Fort Rice is built near one of these ruins.

In my opinion an agency should be located near the mouth of the Yellowstone river, and on the north side of the Missouri, with a building suitable for an agent to live in. Give him the means of enforcing the intercourse laws and his authority in the country. The Indians at Fort Berthold would remove to that place. The Assinaboines say they would come in and raise crops. I think the Crows would do the same. All are anxious to have schools established.

The Indians at Fort Berthold have some 600 acres of corn looking well—they have had plenty of rain—and will have plenty for winter if it should escape the ravages of the Sioux.

You will find herewith a speech of the "White Shield," head chief of the Arickarees, respecting the views of the Indians of that village.

M. WILKINSON,
U. S. Indian Agent.

Governor NEWTON EDMUNDS,
Gov., and ex-officio Sup't Indian Affairs, Yankton, D. T.

FORT BERTHOLD, D. T., *July* 2, 1864.

Speech of "White Shield," head chief of the Arickarees.

I speak for my brothers, the Arickarees, Gros Ventres, and Mandans. We all live in peace in the same village, as you see us. We have a long time been the friends of the white man, and we will still be. Our grandfathers, the Black Bear of the Arickarees, and the Four Bears of the Gros Ventres, were at the treaty with our white brothers on the Platte a long time ago. They told us to be the friends of our white brothers, and not go to war with our neighbors, the Dakota Sioux, Chippewas, Crees, Assinaboines, Crows, nor Blackfeet. We listened to their words as long as they were heard in council. They have both been killed by the Dakotas; we have none left among us who heard the talk at the treaty on the Platte. We want a new treaty with our Great Father; we want him to tell us where we must live. We own the country from Heart river to the Black hills, from there to the Yellowstone river, and north to Mouse river. We are afraid of the Dakotas; they will kill us, our squaws and children, and steal our horses. We must stay in our village for fear of them. Our Great Father has promised us soldiers to help us keep the Dakotas out of our country. No help has come yet; we must wait. Has our Great Father forgotten his children? We want to live in our country or have pay for it, as our Great Father is used to do with his other red children. We, the Arickarees, have been driven from our country on the other side of the Missouri river by the Dakotas. We came to our brothers, the Gros Ventres and Mandans; they received us as brothers, and we all live together in their village. We thank our brothers very much. We want our Father to bring us guns to hunt with, and we want dresses, coats, pants, shirts, and hats for our soldiers, and a different dress for our chiefs; we want a school for our children. Our hearts are good. We do not speak with two tongues. We like to see our white brothers come among us very much. We hear bad talk, but have no ears. When we hear good talk we have ears.

his
WHITE ⋈ SHIELD.
mark.

To his GREAT FATHER *in Washington, D. C.*

No. 118

PONCA AGENCY, D. T., *August* 20, 1864.

SIR: Having resigned the office of Indian agent and been relieved of its duties, to take effect to-morrow, I have the honor to make the following report for the year, since my last annual report.

The department is already advised, by numerous letters, of the suffering condition of the Poncas during last winter, consequent upon the entire failure of the crops in 1863. The department, in charity, made an allowance to them in November, 1863, of one thousand dollars, with which provisions were purchased and delivered to them in December.

On the 3d and 4th of December a very unfortunate occurrence took place near Niobrara, Nebraska Territory, the particulars of which, according to the best evidence I have been able to obtain, and which, I believe, are true, are as follows: A party of Poncas, numbering four men, six women, three boys, and two girls, in all fifteen, were on their return from the Omaha reservation to this agency, and camped on the evening of December 3 about three miles below Niobrara, near the farm of Mr. Huddleston, with whom they were acquainted. In the early part of the evening they were visited by two soldiers, who were on their way to Niobrara, whom they informed that they were Poncas and on their way home; one of these soldiers was Lieutenant Comstock, of the 7th Iowa volunteer cavalry, and they passed on apparently satisfied.

Near midnight a party of soldiers from a detachment of company B, 7th Iowa cavalry, stationed at Niobrara, came to the camp. The Indians, who had retired for the night, came out of their lodges and shook hands with the soldiers, who then fastened their horses and went into the lodges. These sold ers at once commenced taking liberties with the squaws, and very soon behaved in an outrageous manner; offering money with one hand and presenting a revolver with the other, they demanded their possessions. The Indians, becoming alarmed, pulled up the lodge covering and escaped to a copse of willows. The soldiers fired their revolvers at them as they ran, and then commenced destroying their lodges and effects. They cut to pieces a drilling lodge covering, burned the saddles and saddle blankets, fired balls from their revolvers through the camp kettles, pans, &c., cut open sacks of corn, beans, and dried pumpkin, and strewed the contents over the ground, and left, carrying away with them a skin lodge covering, beaver skins, buffalo robes, blanket, three guns, traps, and many small articles. The Indians had hidden their ponies in the willows; with these, before daylight, and after the soldiers had gone, they returned to the camp, gathered together the corn which had not been destroyed, and such other articles as they could find, and packing their ponies as best they could, started barefooted on the morning of the 4th to pursue their journey to this agency. After getting a few miles this side of Niobrara they stopped to rest, and built a fire to warm themselves and parch corn to eat. A portion of the women and children went to search for wild beans, leaving the men, three of the women and a child at the camp. Here the soldiers came upon them again, and when the Indians saw them approaching they ran off. The soldiers fired at them as they ran, wounding one woman by a ball through her thigh, and another, with a child on her back, by two balls through the child's thighs, one of which passed through the side of the mother. These persons were fired upon as they were crossing the Niobrara river on the ice and through the water. The woman with the child on her back was struck while in the act of getting from the water on the ice. The soldiers then took possession of the six ponies, and the articles at the camp and started back. The squaws and children, who had gone to search for wild beans, were about half a mile below. A little dog belonging to them barked and exposed their hiding-place in the willows to the soldiers, who immediately turned upon them. The

unoffending and defenceless three women and a little girl huddled together. The soldiers dismounted and, making up to, deliberately shot them down with their revolvers, by balls through their heads and breasts. Being in the habit of calling things by their proper names, I call this murder. One of the boys, a youth, who was a short distance away, ran for the river, and was pursued by the soldiers. He got into the river through an opening in the ice, and as he raised his head, was several times fired at. After the soldiers left he succeeded in getting out and made his way to this agency. One of the women, the mother of this boy, had three balls enter her forehead and cheek, and her throat cut, and her head half severed by a sabre or knife. Another, the youngest woman of the party, had her cloth skirt taken off and carried away, and her other garments torn off, leaving her body lying naked. The wounded were brought up in the course of the day and all have recovered.

This matter was presented in full to the department, by my letter dated December 27, in which I detailed the losses of the Indians, and presented their claim for six hundred dollars for each life lost, ($2,400,) two hundred dollars for each wounded, ($600,) and one thousand dollars for the loss of their property, and their suffering in consequence of such loss. On the 14th of January last I made a further report of information relative to the matter obtained at Niobrara. In February I was advised by letter from you that General McKean, commanding the district of Nebraska, had detailed Major Armstrong to make a preliminary examination in the case, and had informed you that all the property taken from the Indians which could be found should be returned, and that a thorough investigation of the whole subject would be made.

On the 11th April last I addressed a letter to you in relation to this matter, from which I make the following extracts:

"More than three months have now elapsed since my report to you, and nearly three since the preliminary examination made by Major Armstrong.

"From the view of the case which you derived from a short conversation with Major Armstrong when on his way up to Niobrara, 'that this case would not be found to vary much from the general rule, to wit, there are two sides to it,' I conclude that he must have made very different representations from those contained in my reports. The information he had was, no doubt, received through military channels. My impression is that his mind was made up before he reached Niobrara, or started for that place. and from all I can learn of the preliminary examination, I am strongly inclined to agree with the almost unanimous opinion of the citizens of Niobrara, that even if it was not intended to be, it was indeed a farce. If the thorough investigation of the whole subject promised by General McKean has been made, is it not time that it should be known? Or if the preliminary examination by Major Armstrong presented the other side of the case in so strong a light as to render, in the opinion of General McKean, further proceedings unnecessary, should not this be known?

"The Poncas say, and I am confident, that they were in nowise in the wrong. If it is alleged against them that they were in the vicinity of the white settlements, it can very easily be shown that several other parties had passed to and fro over the same ground without objection by the soldiers or others; even if in this they were wrong, it was not a sufficient cause, after driving them from their lodges, taking from them their arms and despoiling them of their property, for following them up, and in their defenceless condition killing their women and children the next day. The soldiers well knew that they were Poncas, and that they were well on their way to their home on this reservation, and were within twelve miles of it when they killed them. Admitting that the soldiers would have been justified in killing the men, the killing and wounding of these women and children was, under the circumstances, atrocious and cowardly. The Indians argue that the return of their property (a portion of which has been received) is an acknowledgment on the part of the military authorities

that the soldiers were in the wrong; and if they, the soldiers, were so much, and they, the Indians, so little in the wrong that this property should be returned, how great an outrage was the killing and wounding of their innocent women and children!

"The Poncas having made a treaty with the government and observed all the stipulations of that covenant, have rights and are entitled to justice from the government and all authorities under it. When, knowing he is entitled to them, they are not conceded and granted to an Indian, he resorts to revenge to obtain satisfaction. I have informed the Poncas of my action in this matter, but have promised them nothing. I know too well the character of the Indians ever to make them promises which I am not *certain* will be fulfilled. They are told by half-breeds and others that the return of a portion of their property is probably the only satisfaction that will be awarded to them. I assure them that the Indian department will give due consideration and take proper action in the matter. When I counsel them to be patient and await the action of the government, they point me to the fact, which I cannot gainsay, that in the matter of their claim for horses stolen from them by the Sioux in November, 1860, about which I have been preaching patience to them for three years, as yet I cannot even give them an assurance that they will be indemnified.

"When it is considered that these Indians cannot be made to understand the causes which have so long held them in abeyance in the matter of this claim, I think it will be conceded that they have shown the possession of the virtue of patience, and exercise it in a very remarkable degree.

"With all due respect, I am constrained to say that our government does not deal with sufficient promptness with the Indians. The fault is not with the honorable Commissioner of Indian Affairs, nor his office, but in our laws, by which his powers are contracted within too narrow limits."

I received no acknowledgment of the receipt of my reports nor replies to my letters until the receipt of your letter of the 6th ultimo, with copies of the letters dated the 14th and 15th of June, from the Hon. E. M. Stanton, Secretary of War, to the Hon. J. P. Usher, Secretary of the Interior, in reply to a letter and communication from the latter to the former, dated March 14. By these letters it appears that the matter had been referred to Major General Curtis, commanding department of Kansas, and that an examination of the report made by him has led to the suspicion that the soldiers were at fault, and that the papers had therefore been so referred to him, with instructions to bring the offending parties to trial before the proper military tribunal without delay.

In January last, the money annuity payment, amounting to seven dollars and seventy cents each, was made to the tribe. They were in debt for provisions about two dollars seventy cents each, leaving an average of about five dollars each. This was very soon expended, and I was compelled to assist them, which I did in the ensuing four months to the middle of May, to the amount of about fourteen hundred dollars, for the payment of which the department has provided. During this period my position was anything but pleasant or desirable. The Indians would have killed and eaten all the stock, but by the utmost limit of my authority, exercised at considerable personal risk, I prevented their doing so.

Superadded to this starving condition was the unsatisfied state of mind they were in, consequent upon the killing of their women and children as referred to. At one hour a famishing, begging, and half naked crowd would surround my office on a freezing cold morning and implore me to go to their lodges and see their old people and children, who from starvation or want of clothing were unable to come out. To these I doled out provisions in quantities barely sufficient to keep them alive. At another time, men wearing nothing but a stroud and robe or blanket, with a belt and knife in it, and carrying their tomahawks or other weapons, would come, and with loud, and, from starvation, hollow-

sounding voices, accompanied by exciting and threatening gestures, demand the cattle or other food. These I met face to face and drove them back, never once yielding to any *demand*. To have yielded in the slightest degree would have been to give up all my authority and influence over them.

It is a very easy matter for persons in authority in the department to give instructions to and control the actions of one who is not only desirous of doing his duty, but who, by his oath and heavy bonds, is compelled to obey; but, sir, it is not so easy nor near so safe for that one, by the mere force of his presence and voice, to control the actions of several hundred half naked, freezing, and starving Indians.

I have labored hard for three years to improve the condition of these Indians, having in view the great object of teaching them the use of tools and to labor, which when accomplished will reclaim them from their savage state, but, unfortunately for the success of my efforts, they have for more than three-fourths of the time been in a state of famishment, and this has not been from any fault of mine. In the summer of 1861 they made no crop; there was no land prepared for cultivation when I took charge of the agency on the 1st of June of that year. Through the winter of 1861–'62 the Poncas subsisted upon the charity of the government. In the summer of 1862 a partial crop of corn was obtained. From the 20th of June to the 7th of August that year we had no rain, and it was only by a providential fall on that date that any crop at all was obtained. From this date, viz: August 7, 1862, to the present, now more than two years, we have not had a heavy rain, and but very little snow during the winter, and that blown into drifts.

The records of the hospital department at Fort Randall, twenty-eight miles distant, show that only three-tenths of an inch of rain fell there from May, 1863, to June of the present year; consequently in the summer of 1863, from 290 acres well prepared, planted, and worked, no crops at all were obtained.

About the 1st of May last, the Poncas, half starved, covered only with dirty rags, and very many of them sick, travelled to the Pawnee reservation, one hundred and fifty miles distant, to procure seed corn, and returning, planted and faithfully worked upwards of two hundred acres. We had light rain on the 7th of April, and again light but very cold rain on the 5th, 6th, and 7th of May, with ice half an inch thick on the night of the last date. Since then, until the 20th instant, we have not had rain enough to lay the dust. Crops of all kinds have entirely failed. My statistical report of farming will show the number of acres of each planted.

When all these circumstances are considered, I do not think it will be expected that I could have required more labor from these Indians than they have performed.

The theory of civilizing the Indian by teaching him the use of tools and to labor, and redeeming him from a savage state and christianizing him, is a problem which has never yet, that I am aware of, been solved. I know we read in the books of the plans of this, that, and the other man, and of the rapid progress in civilization each tribe, under his peculiar plan, is making; but, sir, in truth, the advancement by any of them is very slow.

About the middle of June the Poncas left on their long summer hunt and have not yet returned. They went away dissatisfied and impatient, and when on their return they find they have not an ear of corn in all their fields, and see another winter of starvation and suffering before them, they will be much more so, unless the agent or acting agent is prepared to give them positive and satisfactory assurances in the matter of their just claims. If the chiefs of the tribe could be placed face to face with the officers of the department at Washington, they would speak their minds freely. If here, in their extremity, they should be driven to deeds of violence, a cry will go forth throughout the land of

another treacherous and ungrateful tribe of savages, fostered by the government, turning their knives upon their benefactors.

The department will take such action as in its wisdom it may deem necessary. I am thankful to be relieved of all agency and responsibility in the matter.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. B. HOFFMAN,
United States Indian Agent.

His Excellency N. EDMUNDS,
Governor and ex-officio Sup't Indian Affairs, Yankton, D. T.

No. 119.

PONCA AGENCY, D. T.,
September 12, 1864.

SIR: In compliance with your instructions I have to report the farming operations at this agency for the present year, as follows: The ploughing was commenced on the 2d of April, and completed on the 31st May, in all about 320 acres, of which about 240 acres was allotted to the Indians and planted by them in corn, pumpkins, and squashes between the 20th April and 10th of May. The remaining 80 acres were cultivated by the agency, of which 10 acres were already in fall wheat; the remaining 70 acres ploughed were sown and planted as follows: 18 acres in spring wheat, two in rutabagas, eight in sorghum, three in potatoes, 16 in beans, beets, carrots, pumpkins, squashes, &c., the remaining 23 acres in corn. The land was well worked, and all the seed carefully sown or planted, and I regret that I cannot report a good yield. During the previous winter we had but very little snow, and the land was quite dry during the ploughing, the dust on several windy days almost preventing the progress of the work. During the month of April we had a few slight showers, and one on the 7th of May. From that date we had none until the 15th August, on which date we had about six nours' rain, wetting the ground about five inches in depth. The consequence is, with the exception of about five bushels of fall wheat, our crops are an entire failure. This will, as you are well aware, prove a most serious loss to the Indians, and will, I fear, so far discourage them as to drive many from the cultivation of the soil to their old habits of roving and hunting, and prowling around the settlements for a livelihood.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. A. LEWIS,
Farmer Ponca Reserve.

His Excellency N. EDMUNDS,
Governor and Sup't of Indian Affairs.

No. 120.

SIR: In making this report of our expedition up the Missouri river, I may repeat some things said in former letters, and may fail to say as much as should be said on some other subjects, yet will try and note the most prominent items.

I would have written this immediately on my arrival at home but for ill health.

We started from St. Louis on the steamer Yellow Stone at a very good season of the year, being the 16th of April. It was thought by many before starting that the machinery of the boat would be inadequate, especially to stem the rapid water of the Upper Missouri, which proved to be the case; besides this we had

just about one hundred tons too much freight on board for any ordinary stage of water; the result was we were delayed a long time on the way, being forced to lie by some three weeks at one time near Yankton, Dakota Territory, waiting for a rise of the water. I think I wrote you of our trip till we got up as far as Fort Sully. I will simply say that the Indians up that far are peaceable, and are evidently trying to do as well as they can. The corn planted at the Yankton agency by Dr. Burleigh, as well as that at the Crow creek, will probably suffer badly by the drought, and whether any will mature to speak of is very uncertain. Dr. Burleigh did not speak at all encouragingly of his, and yet it looked far better than what we saw above. I doubt whether corn can be depended on any season in the neighborhood of Crow creek. Above Fort Sully they have had more rain, and up at Fort Union still more, so that the grass is quite abundant, a very fortunate circumstance for General Sully's expedition. We reached Crow island, about 150 miles short of Fort Benton, on the 20th of June, when finding, after several efforts, that we could get no further, arrangements were made to send up the passengers that had to go ahead, as well as the freight for Benton and above. Having grounded our boat, after ten days' effort, we got off, and as soon as possible started on our downward trip. As to the Indians, their condition, how they are affected toward each other, as also toward the government, having made considerable observation, as also heard a good many reports, I may be somewhat explicit.

The Indians at the Yankton agency get along probably as well as could be expected; some assert that they occasionally feed and harbor hostile Indians, yet they have all the affection for the government and whites that could be expected under the circumstances, as there have evidently been gross wrongs perpetrated on them, and especially on the Poncas, by soldiers straggling about, which might have caused serious disturbance. These things should certainly long ere this have been inquired into and properly corrected. There are too many soldiers who care but little for themselves and less for the Indians, so their own various lusts are gratified. As to the Winnebagoes, all I could learn since writing you about their condition while on my way up only served to confirm the reports of the sadness of their state. Whether the evidence can be gotten hold of, so as to prove the matter clearly or not, yet the general impression and the common remark by all not interested in the matter is that they have been most grossly abused, especially by those in charge of their affairs. What will become of those subject to the present management seems evident to all familiar with their condition, and a common remark is that it would be a mercy for the government to kill them all at once and have it done with.

If you wish further evidence on this subject, I think it can be gotten hold of without much difficulty.

As to the Indians at Fort Berthold, they still maintain friendly relations to the government, and seem to consider that their interest and safety are dependent on government favor and protection. Efforts have been made by the Sioux to estrange them, and get them identified with themselves in the present quarrel, but without success. The Sioux continually lurk around, and, when they have opportunity, stampede their horses and kill some of their men. Then again they will come in, make a peace with them, and with whites in general, as they did with Father De Smet while we were there, do up their trading, buy what they want, even to ammunition, (and whiskey, I doubt not,) and then are off again to steal and kill as before.

The friendly Indians, especially at Berthold, ought to have agency buildings and arrangements for the comfort of the agent, and then he might with propriety be required to stop at his agency altogether. The new agent, I doubt not, is trying to do all he can for the good of the Indians there, yet there are insuperable difficulties thrown in his way, and will be, no doubt, till he is able to be independent of traders and all their influence.

The Assinaboines about Fort Union claim to be friendly, and probably have committed no depredations since the robbing of the boats two years since, yet their connexion with the Sioux is too intimate to depend very much on their friendship, especially if they could be made to believe that their interest lay in another direction. There is a company of soldiers there now, and should be for some time to come; while they remain everything will be right with the Assinaboines.

We came across about fifty lodges of Crows at and near Milk River fort, who were waiting in hopes to receive their annuities at that place; but in this they had to be disappointed, and, as they dare not go up into their own country on the Yellow Stone, arrangements were made for them to receive them at such time and place as would suit their convenience. There are a part of them generally up near the Blackfeet and a part of them on Milk river and its tributaries. They have been for years fighting the Sioux, mostly in self-defence; for the past few years the Sioux encroach on their lands and annoy them almost constantly. Nothing would please them better than to co-operate with Sully in giving the Sioux the threshing they so richly deserve. This last remark would apply to a large extent also to the Indians now at Berthold. We saw several of the Blackfeet Indians, and learn from various sources that they are still kindly affected toward the government, as also whites in general. That feeling, I doubt not, with anything like proper treatment and care may be perpetuated. Agent Upson I think is certainly doing all he can to correct evils and keep things in proper shape. At present the American Fur Company has (who went up with me) a man by the name of Baker in charge of their post at Benton, who is evidently suitable to live in the Indian country, one who as to character and conduct can stay there without in every way degrading the Indians.

Those directly down from Benton informed us that a town had been laid off at Benton, and the prospect is that in a few months there will be some hundreds of inhabitants settled there. The Indian business should, in that case, be transferred to some other place, or the Indians will be exposed to all the corrupting influence exerted generally on them by a frontier town.

I am informed that the Gros Ventres and Piegans have settled their difficulties, though those familiar with the matter fear there may yet be difficulties, as things do not seem fully settled as they should be. As to the farm, I learn that this year again, as it has evidently been every year before, it has proved a failure; but on that subject you will receive a full account, if you have not already, from Agent Upson. I was exceedingly sorry I could not get up to aid a little in selecting a new site for a farm, especially as the agent was very anxious to have me.

I was very glad to meet Agent Upson at Fort Union and enjoy his company up as far as we went. I am glad he is disposed to do what he can for the Blackfeet, yet, so far as any real protection against ill-disposed whites is concerned, it cannot be afforded till military or civil power is felt sufficiently to execute healthful restrictions.

As to the goods I left at Fort Benton for the Gros Ventres some two years since, and which I informed you that I had learned last summer that Mr. Dawson, in charge of Fort Benton, had sent down to a post of his near Milk river and distributed. This I stated to, or in presence of, Mr. Choteau in your office, and he denied the whole matter, saying that the farmer on Sun river had hauled them out there. It turns out now that my information was correct Major Upson says the papers are all duly signed and sent forward to your office, and the presumption is that the whole affair is correct.

I am exceedingly sorry to be obliged to say that the goods left at Fort Union last summer are there still. I learned from the La Barges last spring that they were there loading government supplies to be carried by them to Fort Union, they expecting to be up as soon as we were. After unloading they would in-

mediately take the Indian goods from thence to Fort Benton. They probably would have been up about the time we were, but were delayed by having snagged their boat.

After leaving Cow island, on our return, about a day, we met Captain La Barge, with the Effie Dean, on his way up. I had the boats stopped and went on the boat and learned from them as follows: They had stopped for a day or more at Union, and supposed, of course, they could get the goods that were still there, as they had no loading to speak of, and were fully prepared to take the goods up. They made a demand for the goods, but the agent in charge would not give them up without payment of $2,000 for storage. After some little delay that amount was finally tendered, and then he would not give them up without a return of the receipt of Hotchkiss, embracing all the goods left. They proffered to receipt for all the goods they should take, but that would not do; they would not give up Hotchkiss's receipt, as the Gros Ventres had received several thousand dollars' worth, and many packages besides had been distributed. Mr. Rolette, the man referred to above, stated that his instructions from Mr. Choteau were in accordance with his action as above. I proposed to have Mr. Choteau come on the boat and talk the matter over with them, which they wished me to do. Mr. C. did accordingly. What the result of the conversation was I am unable to say, though Mr. C. at the time, in conversation with me, seemed much dissatisfied with Rolette's course. What to do to relieve the matter I could not possibly see, and so referred La Barge to Major Upson to see if anything could be done. I could see no way, as there were no suitable boats to make a trip with any certainty, except the one we were then making. The only partial remedy would be to let the Blackfeet receive all the goods at Fort Benton sent up this year, and the Gros Ventres come down again and receive the goods at Union. Of course, the whole matter, so far as a settlement with contractors is concerned and those in charge of Fort Union, will have to come before you for final adjudication. I was glad that Major Upson had been down and made a full investigation of the affairs, so far as the condition of the goods is concerned, and I understand has informed you fully on the subject.

As to the affairs of the farm, especially so far as I stood connected with them, if you have received the papers already forwarded, as well as those Major Upson says he has on hand and will forward immediately, the matter can be adjusted satisfactorily. That I most ardently hope may soon be effected.

I do not know that I can give a more intelligent account of the trip and business connected with it than the above; but if you have any inquiries on any part of the subject that came under my observation, I shall be happy to give any information in my power, or make any suggestions desirable. I could have been more full on the expedition going out to fight the Indians, but supposed it hardly within my province to give an account of their matters or my opinions of their operations, and so omit them.

On the subject of military protection for Forts Berthold and Benton especially, I am more fully convinced (if possible) of its absolute necessity. I have had no doubt, since my acquaintance on the Missouri, that a few ounces of prevention would have saved pounds of cure. My own clear convictions now are, that had from 250 to 400 men been sent into that country—*i. e.*, above Fort Randall—two years ago, at an expense of a few thousand dollars, the almost unnumbered millions expended in that expedition could have been saved to the government, and the Indians been in a better condition than they are to-day. There is another evil I cannot pass without calling the attention of the department to it, for I am sure unless attended to soon the result will be of a fearful magnitude. There is hardly a boat going up the Missouri into the Indian country but a large portion of the cargo is made up of whiskey, and this leaks out astonishingly in going through the country. We counted over one hundred barrels unloaded from one boat, the Benton, and the boat we were on had, I doubt not, full as much; and so

far as the bar is concerned, whatever other parts of a boat fail of supplies, this part never fails. I was credibly informed that the receipt from the bar on our boat some time before we got up amounted to $1,000, and I doubt not full as much, if not more, was sold afterward, and nearly all of it in the Indian country; I doubt if there is a trading post but has generally a pretty full supply on hand. If they have not, then they are grossly belied, both by the people about and the countenances and conduct of most of the employés.

I ought, in justice, to say, notwithstanding the motley lot of passengers generally crowded together on a trip up the Missouri, and casualties that sometimes occur, as well as disease that more or less prevails, and this year, in addition to other afflictions, we had several cases of small-pox on board, yet the officers evidently tried to make everything as comfortable as possible, and to me especially I felt they were exceedingly kind and considerate; and though we had a tedious trip as to time, yet it was as pleasant as could be by any means anticipated, for all of which I feel grateful to all concerned, and especially to a kind Providence that watched so kindly over all our interests.

Respectfully yours,

HENRY H. REED, *Special Agent.*

Hon. WILLIAM P. DOLE,
Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

No. 121.

UPPER MISSOURI, SIOUX AGENCY,
October 1, 1864.

SIR: I am required to make an annual report of matters and things pertaining to my agency, which in my case is easily done.

I am now confined to the seven tribes of Missouri Sioux, numbering in the aggregate thirteen thousand souls. Ten of the thirteen are hostile, and at the present time at war with the government; some of this number engaged in committing depredations on the overland commerce and mails for the last three months by way of the Platte river route. They are the most cruel and blood-thirsty savages that now infest the plains, and some disposition should be made of them, as well as all other hostile Indians, as the time has come when this government should enforce order and guarantee safety to life and property over every foot of her territory. A few years ago those vast plains, extending from the Missouri river to within a few miles of the Pacific coast, were regarded as a desert waste, and all concluded that the Indians and buffalo might occupy it for a century, at least, unmolested; but the discovery of vast fields of gold, being unequalled by those of any other country on the globe, and the consequent rush of emigration over and into every part of this territory—the organization first of Territorial then of State government, at such a rapid rate as to astonish and confound the country—the time is not far distant when every available spot within those territories will be occupied by the hardy pioneer, if he can be protected against the fiendish savages that now roam over the plains at will.

It would seem, then, from the changes that have come over the country that was at one time occupied by Indians alone, but at present by vast communities of our people as well, that a new policy should be adopted with reference to those roving tribes of Indians, at least, if not with all.

Those unfortunate savages, whom we have cheated, robbed, and driven from every desirable locality, disregarding their petitions and prayers—that we, by our superior strength, have forced back upon the border and sterile portions of

the country, have claims upon our government, who alone can or will stand between them and complete annihilation. We again insist that in our judgment no policy can be pursued that will meet every contingency of the case with as few objections, as the congregation and location of all the roving tribes of Indians east of the Rocky mountains upon contiguous tracts of land, to be selected in some fertile region, well adapted to the growth of Indian corn. The government should employ a sufficient military force to this end; accomplish it at once by treaty with such as will treat, and by force with those who refuse; gather them from the four winds, force them to occupy tracts of land with metes and bounds, place a military force over them to enforce discipline, and compel them to cultivate the soil, (for it must come to this, now, very soon,) and in a few years they can be made a self-sustaining people, and in time erect and maintain their own government, which may be a State, admitted into the Union, with the red man as her representative in the halls of Congress.

My agency embraces no farms or buildings of any description made by the government, neither do the Indians cultivate anything whatever. They roam over the country, subsisting on the buffaloes, antelopes, elk, deer, &c., which abound in this country. Fish of a good quality are taken by them in large quantities from the Missouri river and her tributaries. Fruits, such as the bull or buffalo berry, strawberry, service berry, cherry, plum, particularly the former, are very abundant, and used by the Indians in preserving their meats.

They have large numbers of good American horses and mules, taken, of course, from freighters and emigrants on the plains. They are also well provided with ponies, hardy and fleet. They live in skin lodges. In this consists their wealth. They use no saddles nor bridles; they have no vehicles save the poles dragged after the pony, on which are placed the skin lodges and a few cooking utensils. They have no skill in navigation, using nothing but a rude boat formed of a buffalo-skin, stretched over a frame round as a tub. With these they cross streams too deep to wade, and then abandon them.

They are a powerful race of men, averaging by the thousand full six feet in height. They are the most expert horsemen and daring warriors. The hostile portion of them insist that the white man has no right in their country; that they have never recognized the treaty made at Laramie by some of their people; that they have taken up arms, assisted and encouraged by their friends, the Sioux of Minnesota, and will fight to the bitter end.

The friendly portion (some three thousand in number) are well disposed; they wish to observe their treaty made at Laramie as understood by them, and for two years have withstood all inducements held out by their people to join them in this war against the government, and in consequence of this decline or refusal they have been expelled from their respective bands, and are now wandering over the country alone, having no intercourse with the enemies of the government.

This party (some three thousand in number) was at Fort Sully the most of last winter and spring, and was in a very destitute condition when the boats arrived at that post with their annuity goods in June last. After a delay of some three weeks for the arrival of General Sully at that post, and procuring his permission, as per your letter of instructions, the goods composing the first shipment were delivered, the Indians received them very gratefully, and within two days were all off to their hunting-grounds assigned them by General Sully, at a secure distance from their hostile relations.

The goods received, marked on invoices "gold premium," were accompanied by invoices of Crow and Assinaboin goods, by mistake of Superintendent Albin; consequently a doubt was raised as to who the goods belonged to, and before an explanation, and consequently an exchange of papers, could be had, the Indians had left for the plains, and, of course, the goods could not be delivered. They were, therefore, stored at Fort Sully with Lieutenant J. F. Lapell, A. C. S.

I would recommend that the annuity goods be furnished to these friendly Indians to compensate them, as far as may be, for the injuries they received at the hands of their own people for their persistent fidelity to the government as an act of justice on our part, as also we should not be in advance of the savages in the violation of our treaty stipulations. Then, as a stroke of policy, let us reward our friends while we persecute our enemies.

I have the honor to be, your most obedient servant,

SAMUEL N. LATTA,

U. S. Indian Agent, Fort Sully, Dakota Territory.

Hon. WILLIAM P. DOLE,

Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

No. 122.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,

Office Indian Affairs, March 21, 1864.

SIR: This department has made arrangements with P. Chouteau, jr., & Co., of your city, to transport the annual supplies for the Indians bordering upon the Missouri river, and it is expected that the boat with them will leave St. Louis between the first and tenth of April next.

Referring to our conversation at the last interview, I have now to state that I am desirous of availing of your experience upon the subject of our relations with Indians generally, and your knowledge of their character and habits, as also your influence over the particular bands of the Sioux who have given us so much trouble in Dakota, and solicit you to accompany the expedition, with a hope that they may be induced to lay down their arms and establish peaceful relations with the government. It is believed that you can safely visit them in their camps and convey to them any message that the government may wish to send them, either from the Interior or War Department. You will be accompanied by the agents of these people. It is also expected that an expedition under orders from the War Department will either accompany you or be in the country during your stay, so that you may be able, with Agent Latta, to confer and co-operate with the commander of said expedition as to the best course to be pursued to put a stop to the depredations of the Indians and secure a permanent peace with them. With a view of securing that desirable object, you are at liberty to assure the unfriendly Indians of the great desire of the government to be at peace with them, and to be their friends instead of their enemies, on the condition of their return to peace and good will with our people. You can, on the other hand, assure them that a terrible retribution will overtake them if they persist in their present course.

You, more than any one I know, will be able to convince them of the power of their Great Father to punish them for their misconduct, and that their utter extermination will be the result if they continue in hostility to the white people.

I have very great confidence in your prudence and capacity for this mission, and therefore forbear to give you specific instructions for your guidance; in fact, it would be nearly impossible to judge, at this distance both of time and space, of what things it may be proper to do and say, to secure the desired result. I will again, however, repeat, that I want the utmost harmony of action between this department and the War Department, so far as it is possible, and also between yourself and the regular agent.

This department will reimburse you for the expenses incurred while engaged upon this business, and allow you a reasonable compensation, to be hereafter determined. Messrs. P. Chouteau, jr., & Co., will be authorized to furnish you

from time to time, such sums as you may require on account of your expenses. I shall be pleased to hear from you as frequently as your time and opportunity may afford.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. P. DOLE, *Commissioner.*

Rev. P. J. De Smet, *St. Louis, Missouri.*

No. 123.

Department of the Interior,
Office Indian Affairs, March 22, 1864.

Sir: I enclose herewith a copy of a letter addressed by this office to the Rev. P. J. De Smet, who has been selected for the object therein indicated, and who will proceed on the boat with you up the Missouri. You will co-operate with him in the premises, as also with General Sully, who has also been furnished with a copy of said letter.

You will not deliver any of the annuity goods to the Indians until after conferring with General Sully and ascertaining his views as to the policy of so doing.

Very respectfully,

W. P. DOLE, *Commissioner.*

S. N. Latta, Esq.,
United States Agent, Leavenworth, Kansas.

No. 124.

Department of the Interior,
Office Indian Affairs, March 22, 1864.

Sir: For your information I enclose herewith a copy of a letter addressed by this office to the Rev. P. J. De Smet, who has been selected for the objects therein indicated, and I have no doubt but that you will take pleasure in co-operating with him in the premises.

Mr. Samuel N. Latta is the United States agent for the Indians mentioned in said letter, and will be instructed not to deliver annuity goods to any of them until after conferring with you and ascertaining your views as to the policy of so doing.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. P. DOLE, *Commissioner.*

Brigadier General Alfred Sully, U. S. A.,
Davenport, Iowa.

No. 125.

Fort Berthold, *June* 24, 1864.

Sir: I have been anxiously awaiting an opportunity of sending you a few lines. A steamer from the upper river is now in sight of the fort, and I hasten to comply with your request of the 2d of April last, "to keep you informed of the progress I make in my visits to the Sioux Indians." Owing to the low stage of water, the progress of the steamer Yellow Stone has been

rather slow. Loading and re-loading the boat, to pass over the numerous bars which obstructed the river in various places, seemed to be the order of the day, during several weeks; even the captain found himself in the necessity of building a Mackinaw boat, of seventy-five tons burden, to lighten the steamer. The Yellow Stone left St. Louis on the 16th of April; M. Zephyr Rencontre, my Sioux interpreter, joined me at Bonhomme on the 24th of May. We reached Fort Sully on the morning of the 31st. I here met two friendly camps of Sioux Indians, belonging to the Yanctonnais and the Two Kettle bands. They received me with great kindness, and invited me to their respective camps. They had come to the fort to receive their annual presents from the government, and to all appearances remain still neutral and friendly towards the whites. I understood from them that Indian runners (I supposed them to be spies) almost nightly visited their camp, going and coming constantly.

As the boat remained at the landing of the fort for the greatest portion of the day, it afforded me a good opportunity to hold a long conversation with the principal chiefs and braves of the two bands. They appeared to be very anxious to hear the coming news from below, and needed some kind advice. I assured them that the great desire of the government, in their regard, was to be at peace with them all, and to be their friends instead of their enemies, but on the condition of their return to peace and good will with the whites; that all well-disposed bands would meet with protection from all the officers in command of the army; that a terrible retribution, nothing short of utter extermination, must overtake the hostile bands, if they persist in their present reckless course of hostility against the whites.

I begged them to send all my words to the hostile bands in the interior, to assure them of my great willingness to serve them, in bringing about a reconciliation, peace, and good will between them and the whites; to induce, if possible, the principal chiefs of the various bands to come and meet me at Fort Berthold, where I would be anxious and happy to enter into council with them. They appeared attentive and respectful to all I said, and promised to comply, as far as they were able, with my request. Meanwhile they expressed a doubt as to the possibility of inducing them to come to Berthold, laboring under constant apprehension of beimg betrayed and decoyed—that my own going into the interior, to meet them, would be beset with great danger from the hostile and roving bands, who, according to them, are determined to go to all extremes against the whites.

On the 3d of June we were hailed by sixteen lodges of Yanctonnais, headed by two chiefs—"The Man who Runs the Bear," and "The Death of the Bull." They came from the interior of the plains—they had assisted at the councils held by the hostile bands. We learned from them that the tribes present at the councils were the Yanctonnais, the Santees, the Unkpapas, the Blackfeet Sioux, the Minikanjoes, and a portion of the Sans Arcs. The Brulees, the Ogallalas, and portions of the Sans Arcs and Yanctonnais did not assist. These councils had been held to find out on whom the hostile bands could rely. Several attempts have been made to induce the Riccarees, the Idatzas, miscalled Gros Ventres, and Mandans, to join the Sioux coalition against the whites; only five or six of their youngsters have joined the enemy.

These councils have been chiefly brought about by the Santees. "The Man who Runs the Bear" and "The Two Bears," Yanctonnais chiefs, left the council, as they declared, fully determined in not joining the war bands. The Minikanjoes, and portions of the Sans Arcs and Yanctonnais, are disposed to remain friendly and faithful to the whites. The worst among the hostile bands are the Blackfeet, the Ogallalas, the Unkpapas, and Santees. The same advice and the same requests have been given and made to the two chiefs of the sixteen lodges as were offered to the chiefs at Fort Sully.

On the 9th instant the boat reached Fort Berthold. No signs of hostile In-

dians along the river had been seen until our arrival at the fort. Here Sioux war parties have been constantly hovering around; they have stolen a great number of horses from whites and Indians, killed one Gros Ventre and wounded a Riccaree. On my arrival I set to work immediately, assisted Mr. Gerard, in charge of the trading post, to send a Sioux express to the fighting bands, and to the, as yet, neutral tribes. The express is said to be a reliable Indian, who has a Riccaree wife, and resides among them. He has been fully instructed to represent my requests to the various bands he may meet with in the interior, and to acquaint them with my feelings in their regard, and my willingness to come in their midst to give them a full knowledge of their situation and the calamities to which their obstinacy may expose them. If he can succeed, he has been requested to return to Fort Berthold, accompanied by some of the principal chiefs and warriors of the various bands he may meet. I am now anxiously expecting the return of the express, and the success he has met with. On it my future movements must altogether depend. I shall, by every occasion which might present itself, keep you informed of the progress I make, should anything worthy of notice occur. All the whites in the Indian country, I have met with, express the opinion that the hostile bands of Sioux will not allow me to enter their camps, and are fully determined to go to all extremes against the whites. The difficulties are assuredly great. I place my entire confidence in the assistance of the Lord, and hope against hope.

On my arrival at Fort Berthold I found the three united bands of Indians, the Riccarees, the Mandans, and Idatzas, or Gros Ventres, in the best of dispositions towards the whites. I assisted, at their particular request, at several of their councils, in which they dwelt particularly on their constant and strong attachment towards the whites, their fidelity to the government, and their steady adherence to all the treaty stipulations held on the Platte in 1853. I here make use of some of their own expressions: "They were told at the Laramie treaty to bury the war club. They have buried it, and have never since waged war. They have been promised protection against their enemies at the treaty, but no protection has ever been given. They have suffered much from the Sioux. Many of their people have been killed by them. The Reas were robbed by them, since the treaty, of over fifteen hundred horses; the Gros Ventres have been robbed of over a thousand horses. Their fields of corn, their last support for their women and little ones, have been repeatedly destroyed by the Sioux, and reduced them to starvation. The Sioux keep driving them from their hunting-grounds; they have taken forcible possession of all their lands from the Cheyenne to the Yellow Stone river. They have been compelled to unite in one single village the remnants of their once powerful tribes. They are now, as it were, penned in and surrounded by their reckless foe—overpowered by numbers. They hardly dare leave their village in quest of food. They now look forward towards utter extermination, unless their Great Father takes pity on them, and takes them under his powerful protection."

The head chiefs of the three bands have entreated me to make their situation known to their Great Father. I have thought it not out of the way to comply with this their humble request. They are truly worthy of interest and charity, and are the last remnants of friends to the whites on the Upper Missouri river.

With sentiments of the highest consideration of respect and esteem, I have the honor to be, sir, your humble and obedient servant,

P. J. DE SMET, *S. J.*

No. 126.

ON BOARD OF THE YELLOW STONE,
July 15, 1864.

HONORABLE SIR: I hope you will have received my letter of the 24th ultimo, in which I have given you all the details worthy of notice up to that date. I mentioned in my report the sending of a Sioux express into the interior of the country in search of the various bands of the Dakotas on the Upper Missouri, between the Missouri river and the Black Hills. After an absence of some ten or twelve days he returned to Fort Berthold, bringing the news that he had discovered several large trails of Sioux bands, all leading across the Black Hills, to gain the upper waters of the Yellow Stone and its tributaries, and evidently fleeing the approach of the army. I made several endeavors to obtain guides and form a party to go in search of them myself, but could not succeed. The few whites at Berthold were all in the greatest dread of the hostile Sioux, and looked upon the undertaking as altogether dangerous, if not rash, in which none could escape with his life. The half-breeds of the northwest, from the British line, being on their summer hunt, came almost daily to Berthold to trade. I obtained from them the following information: They stated that the Santee bands and some other Sioux, to the number of between four and five hundred lodges, were all in the greatest dread at the approach of the troops—that they were scattering in various bands and moving northwardly, keeping as much as possible out of the way, and out of sight of the troops, and near the British line. The leaders of the half-breeds expressed the opinion that the Santees could be brought to terms of peace and submission with the government; that they were in great destitution, and in great want of ammunition. Powder and lead, I fear—and I speak here without positive proof—may be, and will be, plentifully supplied by the half-breeds of the northwest. The temptation is surely great, as I was assured that the Indians exchanged willingly a horse for one hundred balls and powder.

I might have obtained half-breeds to accompany me in search of the Santees, but they were too extravagant in their prices, asking no less than twenty-five pounds sterling (in gold) for a trip of some fifteen or twenty days. Besides, I was in daily expectation of meeting General Sully, and was desirous of knowing his views in regard to the upper hostile Indians, in order that I might act in accordance with his advice.

On the 29th of June a band of thirty-five Sioux arrived at Berthold, headed by chiefs or braves, "The Medicine Bear" and "The Calumet Man." Their camp, as they reported, was on a branch of Heart river, consisting of over four hundred and seventy lodges, principally Yanctonnais and a mixture of various other bands. They had come ostensibly to make restitution of some stolen horses to the Riccarees, the Mandans, and Gros Ventres.

The whites at the fort were under the apprehension that they had come to debauch the three friendly tribes, and make them enter into a coalition with them in the war against the whites. I differed from this opinion. I called on the Sioux deputation, made known to them the object of the government in their regard, and exhorted them strongly, for their own sakes and families, to keep at peace with the whites and aloof from all the hostile bands of their nation, who sooner or later will be overtaken and condignly punished. I exhorted them, at the same time, to renew and make a lasting peace with the friends of the whites, the Riccarees, the Gros Ventres, and the Mandans, (all the chiefs of the three nations were present.) My words were listened to, to all appearance, with great attention and respect. The council lasted for full three hours. The speeches and answers of the Sioux chieftains bore marks of sincerity and of great willingness to observe the irformer friendship and peace with the whites and with the three nations then present.

I expressed the desire to the Sioux deputation to announce my object and my presence at Berthold to the principal chiefs of their great camp, and sent them a present of tobacco, as an invitation to come and smoke the pipe of peace with me. My request was faithfully complied with. On the 8th instant a band of between two and three hundred Sioux were seen approaching fort Berthold, from the opposite side of the river. They were headed by several great chiefs; the two principal were the Black-eyes and the Red Dog, and they made a formidable appearance. The steamer Yellow Stone had then just returned from her trip to Benton. Mr. Charles Chouteau had the great kindness to accompany me with his two yawls to meet the Sioux. The chiefs met us with tokens of kindness and of confidence. After the smoking of the calumet, at our request, they readily stepped into the yawls and accompanied us to the steamer. A council was held immediately, in which Mr. Chouteau addressed them in a long and most appropriate discourse, "to keep at peace with the whites." I spoke next, and enlarged somewhat on the subject, making known to them the intentions of the government, as expressed in your letters to me.

The Black-eyes and Red Dog rose in turn, and in their speeches expressed their great desire of keeping at peace with the whites, and of preventing their young men from breaking it. It is to be hoped that they will keep their word and promises.

I left Berthold on the steamer, after the breaking up of the council, and on the next day (9th instant) we unexpectedly arrived at the camp of General Sully, above the mouth of Cannon Ball river. The general was very busy at the time. I had, however, an opportunity to give him an account of my various meetings with the Sioux Indians. The general, as I understood from Mr. Chouteau, expressed his opinion and determination not to grant terms of peace, but to fight, should he be able to meet them, such bands and tribes as had rendered themselves most conspicuous in their hostilities, cruelties and barbarities against the whites in Minnesota, and the whites on the Missouri river, such as the Santees of Minnesota, the Unkpapas, the Blackfeet Sioux, and some others. After the knowledge of the general's plan and determination, which appears to meet with a general approbation by all whites in the upper country, and is considered as a matter of necessity, I have thought it my duty to return to the States, and in so doing hope it will meet with your approbation.

The Riccarees, Gros Ventres, and Mandans have verbally charged me to manifest to the Indian department their desire of selling their lands to the government, for future Indian reserves. Should this prove of any interest to you, if desired, I shall proceed to Washington to give a full explanation on the subject. The tract is very considerable, and in my humble opinion may well serve for future Indian reserves, when they shall be needed.

With sentiments of the highest consideration and esteem, I remain, honorable sir, your humble and obedient servant,

P. J. DE SMET, *S. J.*

Hon. W. P. Dole,
Commissioner Indian Affairs, Washington, D. C.

No. 127.

St. Louis University,
August 23, 1864.

Honorable Sir: I arrived safe in St. Louis a few days ago, where I received your letter of the 13th ultimo, in answer to mine of the 24th of June. I hope my letter of the 15th ultimo, and mailed in Leavenworth city, will have reached you; I stated in it my motives for leaving the upper country. I was under the full conviction that my presence in the plains and my visits to the hostile Sioux

in case, even should I have been able to reach them under existing circumstances, could have been of very little or rather of no avail, to bring about the desired submission and peace among the Sioux, as expressed in your letters to me. I think, however, I may here add, in full confidence, that my visit to the upper tribes will have been useful, not only to a great number of the Sioux I met, but particularly to the three united nations, the Gros Ventres, the Riccarees and Mandans, (about three thousand in number,) in cautioning them against the insidious counsels of their enemies, and in persuading them to continue their allegiance and friendship to the government.

In my previous letter I alluded to a council I held with two Yanctonnais chieftains, the Medicine Bear and the Calumet Man and thirty-three of their warriors, and to another meeting (8th of July) held with a band of between two and three hundred Sioux, headed by the chiefs Black-eyes and Red Dog. The promises of the chiefs, who spoke on these occasions, as expressed in my letter of the 15th, were, to all appearances. encouraging. What followed shortly after my departure from Fort Berthold is a proof of the little reliance to be placed on their words and promises, or of the sudden changes which the occasion may operate on their untutored minds. Mr. Girard, in charge of Fort Berthold, and a reliable gentleman, writes to me as follows; his letter reached me last evening, and is dated from Berthold, July 20:

"I avail myself of a good occasion to write to you a few lines in regard to the Sioux. Three half-breeds, (from the northwest British possessions,) in company with the Crow's Breast, the head chief of the Gros Ventres, went out to the Sioux camps on Heart river. There are three bands close together, and they are on their way to Fort Berthold. They number about a thousand lodges, principally Yanctonnais, Santees, &c. They held a council with the Crow's Breast and tried to persuade him to induce his people and the two other united tribes (Riccarees and Mandans) to join them against the whites. He refused openly and boldly to join in the hostile coalition against the whites, upon which they showed him their utmost contempt. They told him they would go to Berthold, and trade ammunition, on terms such as they themselves would dictate, implying that they would take it by force, should it be refused to them in trade. They brought a young white girl, who had been made a prisoner in Minnesota, and placed her at the side of Crow's Breast, in contempt of the whites, and to humble and mortify the feelings of the chief. How things will turn out at Berthold, with regard to the Sioux, is hard to say; indeed, I see and hear every one is preparing to fight—we all anticipate great trouble. I shall try and prevent the Sioux crossing the Missouri; I shall write to you the result by the first opportunity.

"The three British half-breeds went out to invite the Sioux to their camp to trade with them, and they would supply them with all their wants. Assuredly something should be done to prevent these half-breeds from coming out on the lands of our government on hunting excursions. They destroy the game, and at the same time excite the hostile bands of Sioux against the whites. The Riccarees, Gros Ventres, and Mandans are very much dissatisfied that the half-breeds hunt on their lands; they have expressed their dissatisfaction heretofore to the agents of government, and will again lodge their complaints before General Sully and call for redress.

"The half-breeds lately bought seven horses from the Sioux. I have no doubt in my mind some were paid for in powder and lead. One of the Sioux accompanied the half-breeds to their camp. He is sent as a runner to the Santees, who are camped near them on the waters of White river. It is rumored they intend crossing the Missouri to join the Yanctonnais, Unkpapas &c.

"F. F. GIRARD."

I have thought it worth while to acquaint you with the above extracts of Mr. Girard's letter, as they may prove of some interest to you. I will probably proceed to Washington after a few days, and may, perhaps, be able to give some further accounts of the upper country.

With sentiments of the highest respect and esteem, I have the honor to be, honorable sir, your humble and obedient servant,

P. J. DE SMET, *S. J.*

Hon. W. P. DOLE,
Commissioner of Indian Affairs, Washington City, D. C.

No. 128.

WASHINGTON CITY, *September* 23, 1864.

HONORABLE SIR: Agreeable to your request, I herewith give you some details relating to the three united bands of Indians, the Riccarees, the Minatarees or Gros Ventres, and the Mandans. They reside near Fort Berthold, in one single village, numbering between two and three thousand souls.

Their chiefs assisted at the Laramie treaty in 1853. They agreed to all its stipulations, and have faithfully adhered to them. The treaty promised them protection against the Sioux, their bitter foe and enemy; they complain "they never received either protection or assistance, whilst many of their people have fallen victims in the numerous incursions of their enemies, hundreds of their horses have been stolen by them, and their crops frequently destroyed."

They are great friends to the whites, and continue faithfully their allegiance to the government. They are willing and disposed to relinquish to the government all the lands they are entitled to, from the Little Cheyenne river up to the Yellowstone river, and on both sides of the Missouri, on the north side to the British possessions, and on the left or south, extending to the dividing ridge of the Black Hills, which country they have held possession of to a late period, and to which they still extend their claim. They ask a just remuneration for these lands—will content themselves with a reserve—and feel happy to see the country opened for settlements by other friendly Indian tribes, thus forming a coalition against their formidable and common foe the dreaded Sioux.

The three nations above mentioned express a particular desire that the Winnebagoes might be placed on a reserve near them. They appear to be distantly related to the Mandans, there being a similarity in their respective languages.

Last fall they sent out a deputation to the Pawnee Indians, inviting the whole tribe to come and settle in their country. The Pawnees are considered near relations to the Riccaree tribe.

The Riccarees, the Minatarees, and Mandans cultivate extensively, and appear to be very industrious. Whilst I was amongst them (last June and July) they had over a thousand acres in corn, pumpkins, beans, &c.; the crop appeared to be very promising; they have but few and rough tools. If their annuities could consist principally in ploughs and other agricultural instruments, in oxen and cows, it would be of the greatest service to these tribes, and their example would make a favorable impression on the other nations who may become their neighbors some future day.

It will be necessary, and the Indians desire it greatly, to establish a military post near their village or Fort Berthold; this would give them protection against the numerous marauding bands of Sioux who are constantly lurking around them, and from whom they have suffered severely for these several years past.

The Riccarees, Mandans, and Minatarees claim likewise protection against the incursions of the northwestern half-breeds, subjects of Great Britain. Year after year, in the spring and fall, they extend their buffalo hunts from the forty-ninth degree as far as the Missouri river, and thus deprive the lawful owners of the soil of what they have chiefly to rely upon, to wit, buffalo meat.

These half-breeds form large and great camps, consisting from four hundred to a thousand wagons and carts. They are on the most friendly terms with the Sioux, who respect their flag, (British,) wherever they meet them. It is supposed, on reliable authority, that they trade guns and ammunition to these enemies of the country. In my letter of the 23d ultimo I gave an extract of a communication I had received on this subject.

With sentiments of the highest consideration of esteem and respect, I have the honor to be, honorable sir, your very obedient servant,

P. J. DE SMET, *S. J.*

Hon. W. P. DOLE,
Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

P. S.—I forgot to insert in my letter that the three tribes at Fort Berthold expressed to me their great desire of having a Catholic missionary establishment, or manual labor school, in their midst, for the education of their children, all having been baptized by ministers of that denomination.

P. J. DE SMET, *S. J.*

No 129.

YANCTON AGENCY, *October* 21, 1864.

SIR: I have the honor to submit herewith my annual report as agent of the Yancton Sioux. I regret the necessity which has occasioned its delay.

I am, sir, respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. A. BURLEIGH,
United States Indian Agent.

Hon. WM. P. DOLE,
Commissioner Indian Affairs.

YANCTON INDIAN AGENCY,
Greenwood, D. T., October 21, 1864.

SIR: I have the honor to submit this my fourth annual report as agent for the Yancton Sioux Indians.

The last year has been characterized by the same friendly relations between the Yanctons and the white population of our Territory as heretofore. No disturbance has occurred. Few, if any, trespasses upon the rights of our citizens have been committed. No invasions have been made by the Indians. True to their treaty stipulations with the government, the Yanctons are not only regarded by our population as friendly, but really as the most reliable protectors of our frontiers from the predatory incursions of the hostile tribes of the Upper Missouri and the roving bands of the prairies. True to their former pledges, the Indians under my charge planted last spring twelve hundred acres of corn, potatoes, &c. The ground was well cultivated, and most of the labor performed by the Indians. The Indians worked better than I have ever known them before. Owing to the failure of their crops the year before I was compelled to

purchase all of their seed, some of which was hauled from the Pawnee agency, a distance of one hundred and twenty miles. The crops looked well up to the middle of June, when the dry weather appeared to retard the growth of the corn to some extent. Still, there would have been an abundant supply for the use of the tribe but for the invasion of this whole country by unnumbered square miles of grasshoppers, which took place about the last of July, and destroyed every vestige of the growing crops of the Territory. The air was filled with them to such an extent as to produce a dense hazy appearance of the atmosphere, while every tree, shrub, fence and plant was literally covered. In many places the ground was covered with these destroyers to the depth of one or two inches. They appeared to come in a cloud from the northeast, extending over a belt of some two hundred and seventy-five miles wide, and passed on towards the southwest, leaving the country as suddenly as they came, after an unwelcome visit of some three or four days. It is not necessary for me to state that after a failure of the crops for two successive years, and without having received their annuity goods for the present year, the Yanctons are very poor. They feel their poverty, and fully realize their misfortunes. Nevertheless they are true to their covenant with the Great Father, and have shown it by their open hostility to the murderous bands that have hovered around our frontiers during the last summer.

When General Sully got ready to move up the Missouri, in June last, with his expedition, he took into the service of the United States, or rather directed me to do so, fifty reliable Yanctons to act as scouts, and left them under my charge. As a compensation for their services, they received arms, ammunition, clothing, and rations. As the expedition moved up the Missouri river, it was feared that small war parties might travel down the James or Dakota river, and rob and murder our citizens. I directed these scouts to divide into two parties. One detachment was sent up the James about two hundred miles to destroy a famous rendezvous of these hostile bands, known as the Dirt Lodges, while the other was sent to protect the country between the Missouri and Sioux falls. The force sent against the Dirt Lodges proceeded to that point and utterly destroyed the village, drove the hostile bands more than a hundred miles beyond, punished them severely, and returned. The party patrolling the country between the Missouri and Sioux falls overtook a war party on their way down the Vermillion, arrested the ringleaders and shot them on the spot. Before their execution two of them confessed to having killed ten white persons in the Minnesota massacre, and five children in one family in Nebraska the last year. (This was the family of Mr. Wiseman.)

I merely mention these as a few of the acts of friendship and good faith which these faithful friends of the government have rendered in protecting our frontiers from the tomahawk and scalping knife of the most relentless barbarians that ever hung upon the outskirts of civilized life in any country. Justice requires that these men be paid for their services as any soldiers in the field, who are employed in fighting a common enemy, while a sense of our own security, economy, efficiency and good practical common sense demands that more of these be mustered into the United States service under the lead of a competent officer and kept patrolling our frontiers. They have the will, a knowledge of the country, and of Indian warfare, which most of white men do not possess, and without which our frontiers cannot be efficiently protected.

It is hardly worth while for me to renew my recommendation as to the most feasible method of protecting our frontiers. So long as the controlling and directing power for the protection of our Territory is located upon the shores of Lake Michigan, knowing little of our necessities and apparently caring less, our citizens can hope for little, and will probably realize less by way of personal safety from the savages who surround them.

If the object of the expedition and the construction of the chain of posts

from Minnesota to the mouth of the Yellow Stone was designed to benefit a few speculators, and drive the hostile Indians of the Missouri down upon our settlements, it has been most admirably attained. If, on the other hand, it was for our protection, it has proved a most signal failure, since these posts have been constructed between the hostile bands and the Rocky mountains, instead of between our frontier settlements and the hostile Indians.

I am happy to be able to state that the plan of erecting these remote posts was not that recommended by General Sully. Nevertheless, as a faithful soldier, he knew no duty but to obey his superiors in command. If the expedition has not accomplished all that was intended or desired, I am confident it is the fault of the *plan* of the campaign, and not of its execution.

Since the return of the expedition General Sully has ordered the construction of a line of posts, which, if he is allowed to complete and suitably garrison, will effectually protect the frontiers of Dakota and southwestern Minnesota.

On the 14th and 15th of this month I took a census of the tribe, and made the last payment to the Yanctons. Soon after the payment they commenced leaving for their winter hunt, and most of them who had horses have left. Unless some provision is made for their support, much suffering will prevail in the tribe during the coming winter and spring. I submit it to you, sir, whether or not, in view of the fidelity of the Yanctons to the government, their reduced condition in consequence of the failure of their crops for two successive years, it would not be both an act of justice and of charity to ask Congress to make a small appropriation for their relief. While millions of dollars are appropriated to defray the expenses of carrying on our Indian wars, I appeal to you, and through you to Congress, and ask if it is not cheaper to preserve peace, prevent these wars by acts of justice and charity, than to conquer it at such an enormous expenditure of money.

I have had some little annoyance by the surrounding settlers encroaching upon the reservation. I am now resurveying it, agreeably to your instructions of last year. When this is done, and the boundaries definitely established, this trouble will cease.

Notwithstanding the disappointment to which the Yanctons have been subjected, in consequence of the failure of the crops and the destruction of their goods by fire, they manifest no disposition to abandon their efforts to become civilized, and avail themselves of its benefits.

In looking back over my official career of almost four years, as agent for these Indians, I can see a great improvement in their dispositions and habits of life. Their savage prejudices are yielding to the influences of civilization, and I am confident that could they be protected from the vices of the white man, and left to share his virtues alone, they would reach a position in civilized life seldom, if ever, attained by any of the dark-skinned races.

Much as has been recently said and written by those who profess to have experience in Indian matters in derogation of our present Indian policy, and of the demoralization of "the Indians who are entirely surrounded by white settlements," I can say, without fear of contradiction, that the Yanctons are a worthy exception, if those authorities are correct in their assertions. Nor do I believe that the "moral influence" of the military authorities, even if the Indians were placed under their exclusive control, would add materially to the inculcation of a higher state of civilization, or do more towards the spread of Christianity among them, than is done under the present Indian system.

The North American Indian, like the rest of the dark-skinned races, cannot cope with the Caucasian single-handed and alone. He is not the equal of the white man, and never can be; he is an inferior being, physically and mentally. One of two things is demanded of the government: the Indian is either to be protected, as indicated by every principal of humanity, and allowed to slide gently down that declivity, which seems to be his inevitable fate, or, abandoned

by the protecting arm of the government, and rushed ruthlessly out of existence, with the stain of his extermination upon our hands. The history of our country clearly shows us that the race is passing away. The only question to be solved is, How shall the Indian's destiny be fulfilled with the greatest good to him, and the least evil to ourselves?

That the military stationed upon our frontiers, who were formerly the especial guardians of the Indians, are the best suited to this end, I do not believe. I am free to admit that they have made many efforts at improving the condition of the Indian. Their close contact with the Indians has given them every opportunity to test their theory, yet, amongst the hundreds of living examples of their charitable and humane efforts to improve the race, demoralization and debauchery shows itself a thousand-fold more prominently than in the thorough-bred Indian.

The utter demoralization amongst the "Indians who are entirely surrounded by white settlements," as described by General Pope in his report to the Secretary of War, does not exist amongst the Yanctons or the surrounding tribes in this part of the country, however true his assertions may be in regard to other tribes in the northwest, and I can but feel that his "ten years'" experience upon the frontiers has failed to afford him that degree of knowledge which a person should possess, before sweeping into oblivion with one stroke of his pen a system that has worked so well for nearly a quarter of a century.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. A. BURLEIGH,
United States Indian Agent.

Hon. WM. P. DOLE,
Commissioner Indian Affairs, Washington, D. C.

No. 130.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, June 15, 1864.

SIR: I have the honor to inform you that the papers referred by you to this department on the 14th of March last, in relation to an attack by United States soldiers upon a party of fifteen unoffending Ponca Indians near Niobrara, Nebraska Territory, were referred to Major General Curtis, commanding department of Kansas, for investigation and report.

An examination of the report made by General Curtis leads to the suspicion that the soldiers were at fault. The papers have, therefore, been re-referred to General Curtis, with instructions to bring the offending parties to trial before the proper military court without delay.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

Hon J. P. USHER,
Secretary of the Interior, Washington, D. C.

No. 131.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
Office Indian Affairs, April 5, 1864.

SIR: I have to acknowledge the receipt by reference from you of the letter from the War Department of the 30th ultimo, enclosing a letter from Brigadier General Sully, indorsed by Major General Pope, relative to the policy of furnish-

ing annuity goods to the Sioux of the Upper Missouri, and stating that he (General Pope) will "not permit any sort of interference or interposition from Indian agents until this campaign is over."

In reply, I have to state that this office was not unmindful of the danger of furnishing any of said Indians with guns and ammunition, and therefore none were ordered to be purchased for them. In fact, the policy of sending them any goods whatever was doubted, as will be seen from the accompanying copy of a letter to Agent S. N. Latta, (marked A,) and a copy of his reply thereto, (marked B.) It having been decided, however, to send them goods, provisions, and clothing, Agent Latta was instructed not to deliver any of the goods to the Indians until after conferring with General Sully, and ascertaining his views as to the policy of so doing. (See enclosed copy of letter to Mr. Latta, marked C.) General Sully was also informed of these instructions to Agent Latta, and a letter was yesterday received at this office from him, reporting his approval thereof. (See copy herewith, marked D.) In view of these instructions, directions were given to the agent purchasing these goods to have them shipped no further than Fort Sully, this side of Fort Pierre.

General Sully states in his letter, last referred to, that he knows of no reason why the other Indians of the Upper Missouri country should not receive their annuity goods. It is proper that I should further state that I am decidedly opposed to any interference on the part of the military with the agents, or the Indians under them, who are at peace with the whites, and when the agents have proper control over them, except so far as to properly garrison the country, that a force may be at hand to render assistance to the agent when called upon so to do. Over two-thirds of the Indians in the department of General Pope are at peace with our government and people, and I have strong hopes that no other tribes than those now at war with us will be drawn into the difficulty. I repeat that I can see no reason why the civil agents of the government should be withdrawn from these people while they maintain their treaty stipulations and keep the peace.

I shall, as I have heretofore done, instruct all our agents, at all times, to act in concert with the military commander, and I have my reasons to suppose that they will so act, and that no interference will be attempted by any of them with the proper duties of the military.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. P. DOLE, *Commissioner.*

Hon. J. P. USHER,
Secretary of the Interior.

No. 132.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
Office Indian Affairs, May 26, 1864.

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of 30th March last, enclosing copies of letters from Agent Hoffman, of Ponca agency, relative to his employés, agricultural implements, &c., and of your replies thereto, and asking attention to the same.

I have given the correspondence some attention, and am glad to find that the subject of expenses at the different reserves is having a careful examination at your hands. There has been, so far as I am aware, no attention paid at the agency spoken of to the law requiring articles wanted to be advertised for. In fact, that law, as executed by the agents generally, will get them into trouble, if not better complied with hereafter. Your remarks to Agent Hoffman about

the cost of coal, and as to his estimates about the value of the hay for his agency, seem to me to be entirely proper, and I am particularly gratified that you are determined to correct the errors and abuses in your superintendency. Agent Hoffman has accounted for the time of his employés, as well, perhaps, as it could be done by most agents. But, as you say, there is no reason why the time should not be so kept as to know in what each employé is engaged and the *results* of his labor.

It is not enough to show that the employés are not drones. The simple question is, is it profitable to hire them? or is it true that, of all the expenditures for labor done on the reserve, two-thirds or upwards of the products of that labor goes to the support of the whites at the reserve. What I want to know is this, *in what are the Indians benefited?* I want the items of work done by the blacksmith, with the day and date, and a fair price attached for each item, with the name of the Indian for whom the work is done; or if it is for the benefit of the agency, let it so appear. Circulars have more than once been sent to all our agents, calling for this, but we have no response from Agent Hoffman or any other agent in your superintendency. The same itemized statement should be made by all the employés. My opinion is that there is not one agency out of ten that is not pecuniarily a loss to the Indians. This need not be so, and would not if the agents would do their duty. The trouble is, the teams and employés eat up and use up, in one way and another, all the products of the farms, and the Indians, after paying the bill, get little or nothing. I am not prepared to say that nothing should be done because so little good results, but I do say that it is our duty to see that the money spent for the Indians should inure to their benefit. It may be that at the Ponca agency the Indians have been benefited by their farming operations, and if so, it can be shown, and should be, by keeping the products, as other property, to be accounted for. What is said of the Ponca agency I wish you to consider as applicable to all the other agencies in your superintendency.

The other matters in the correspondence with Agent Hoffman will be the subject of another communication.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. P. DOLE, *Commissioner.*

His Excellency NEWTON EDMUNDS,
Governor and ex-officio Sup't, &c., Yancton, Dak. Ter.

No. 133.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
Office Indian Affairs, July 12, 1864.

SIR: I am pleased with the terms of your letter of 22d ultimo, relative to Agent Hoffman's purchase of press, and mower, and reaper. It indicates not only a knowledge of the subject, but a disposition to prevent in the future the extravagant waste of money too common upon an Indian reserve. It may be that the mower and press are necessary to the Ponca reserve, as the hay is to be cut at so great a distance from the reserve. I am, however, far from convinced that the stock, other than teams necessary for daily work, and milch cows, if any belong to the Indians, should be kept on the reserve, to be fed with hay hauled "twelve miles." On January 28 Governor Hutchinson enclosed letter of Mr. Hoffman, in which he wrote him that, in consequence of the difficulty of getting a sufficient amount of hay from the natural meadows, it was necessary to fence and put in grass 100 acres at the reserve, and on February 23, 1863, he was authorized to do so, and was subsequently authorized

to use the $500 appropriation for manual labor, &c., in carrying out this project. I have no knowledge of the progress Agent Hoffman has made in producing hay under this arrangement. Will you inquire of him in relation to it? While I admit that, as a general thing, the agent who is on the ground is the better judge as to the necessity of purchases to be made, I do not agree that I cannot judge correctly as to the profitableness of the system he has been pursuing as agent of the Poncas, and my judgment is that the same expenditures made by an individual, with the same results, would be considered a failure. I come to this conclusion from the reports of the agent. There are too many employés for the amount of grain produced and improvements made. When I say this I do not mean to say that Agent Hoffman is not doing as well as is usual to do under the same circumstances by others. The truth is, the whole system is wrong and must be corrected. There should be no agency farm *at all* on any reserve; it is generally a cheat, so far as the Indians are concerned, and I find that on reserves where no agency farm is established, but where all the expenditures of money and labor are made in assisting the Indians to open and cultivate small patches or fields, much greater progress is made in advancing these properly, and much more of the money expended goes to their benefit.

I do not have any higher opinion of the ability of Superintendent Hoffman to manage an Indian reserve with economy because of his desire to make expenditures independently of this department, as evinced by the following language which I quote from his letter to you: "I therefore exceedingly regret, not so much on my account personally as for the welfare of this agency, and those more intimately and permanently concerned, the apparent, if not evident, lack of confidence on the part of the department at Washington in my judgment as to what is and what is not needed to carry on the operations at this agency. With the highest regard for the wisdom and intelligence of the department, I beg most respectfully to submit that, in my opinion, a man possessed of an ordinary share of common sense, and residing here on the ground, is best able to judge of what is and what is not needed. If I do not possess that required, ordinary share of common sense, then I ought not to occupy the position I do; or if the department does not repose the trust and confidence in my integrity, diligence, and discretion entertained by our illustrious President of the United States, (whose administration of the government I admire, and whose every act I most heartily approve,) when he did me the honor of appointing me to this office, then it is due, not only as a matter of justice to the Poncas, but to sustain the integrity of the administration, that I should be removed, and a better man placed in my stead."

I desire to say that I have only the kindest feelings towards Agent Hoffman, and that what I write in this is only from a determination to watch more closely the expenditures of money for these Indian farms cultivated *by white men at the Indians' expense*, and you will confer a favor upon the office of superintendent by assisting me to search out the errors in the system, that they may, if possible, be corrected. You can furnish the agent with a copy of this letter, that he may know my views on the subject. I leave to you to judge as to the purchase of the press, while I concur in the purchase of the reaper and mower.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. P. DOLE, *Commissioner.*

His Excellency NEWTON EDMUNDS,
Governor and ex-officio Sup't, &c., Yancton, D. T.

No. 134.

DAKOTA TERRITORY, EXECUTIVE OFFICE,
Yancton, August 5, 1864.

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 12th ultimo, on the subject of mower, hay-press, &c., and management of agency farms. Your views on the subject of agency farms coincided so fully with my observation, that I am led to believe it to be my imperative duty to write you further and more fully on this subject. Not being familiar with the subject, I had come to the conclusion that the plan of an agency farm attached to each reservation was a system long since adopted and fostered by the government, and that it was the design of the department to work a large farm, in connexion with each reservation, with white labor, for the purpose of giving the Indians an ocular demonstration of the benefits and comforts to be derived from *continued* and *earnest* efforts and attention to agriculture; hoping that after their *minds were convinced*, they would voluntarily abandon their nomadic life, and at once become frugal, industrious, and devoted in the cause. For this reason, whatever my opinion may have been to the contrary, I had thought it better for me not to undertake to say anything on this very important subject; but since you mention the fact of agencies having no such appendages as an "agricultural farm" attached to them, I have concluded that the establishment of such institutions is caused by the efforts and arguments of local agents.

Observation has led me to the adoption of the opinion that there is as much difference in energy, activity, intelligence, and other attributes pertaining to the human family, amongst Indians as white men; hence I conclude that persons can always be found amongst them more tractable and ready to adopt any plan calculated to better their condition and add to their comforts than others, and on this account individuals will be readily found in each tribe who, if properly encouraged and remunerated, are ready to work with a will upon being furnished with the necessary tools and shown how properly to use them. Of this fact I have not the least doubt; indeed, I have been repeatedly told of Indians who are not only industrious but earnest in their efforts in this direction, and who have and are making progress, year by year, in the knowledge of agriculture, and the benefits derived from it. Not only this, but that the number is gradually increasing on each reservation.

I am convinced that the present and future interest of the Indians will be best subserved, and their reclamation from a nomadic to a settled state soonest secured, by adopting a *judicious system of rewards* for the encouragement of the industrious; and perhaps it would be well to add to this a small premium or bonus to those who produce the largest crops and keep the ground in best condition, according to our notions of the best agricultural system.

They should be attended and encouraged by a frugal, industrious, and judicious farmer of good habits, who can, by his courtesy and uniform kindness to them, win their respect, and thus exercise that kind of influence over them calculated to encourage them in well-doing, and at the same time furnished with suitable implements for the performance of their labor with ease and despatch.

I have been led to these reflections by the misfortunes which have attended the efforts of an agent to crop large tracts of land on the reservations, mainly if not entirely with white labor, at enormous expense to the Indian fund, and no adequate return of products to remunerate the Indians for such investment; indeed, the crop this year is a *total failure*, and last year was very nearly so, mainly owing to the severe drought which has prevailed throughout this Territory; and this year we have to add to our misfortunes the ravages of an army of grasshoppers, which has just swept over the whole settled portion of our

country and *utterly destroyed* the entire crop of all our farmers. Fields of corn of twenty, thirty, and forty acres, in this vicinity, that a week ago bade fair to yield (notwithstanding the drought) forty or fifty bushels to the acre, were, in twenty-four hours, perfectly denuded of every leaf and ear, and nothing left standing but the bare stalk. They were equally destructive to potatoes, and nearly all garden vegetables.

Thus the crop is not only lost, but, in the case of the Indians, all the money that has been expended for labor on it is a total loss to them. The destruction is complete throughout the Territory. I can but anticipate from these causes (drought and grasshoppers) that it will be absolutely necessary for the government to provide much more bountifully for the Indians than heretofore to keep them from starvation next winter, or else to station among them a much larger military force, to keep them under subjection, than has heretofore been deemed necessary.

I do not believe, owing to the exorbitant prices now prevailing, that the annuities of the Indians will be adequate to effect this object, however prudent and economical the agents may be in its expenditure.

The Poncas and Yanktons are now out on their summer hunt, and I have thought it best to try to reach them by messengers and urge upon them to stay out as long as they can make the hunt profitable, and at the same time to urge upon them the saving and husbanding of all their meat, so that when they come in they may be as well provided for as possible for the winter. The prospect is gloomy indeed for all our citizens. Everything we have to eat has got to come from Iowa, or further east, and has to be teamed a distance of three hundred miles or more for the next twelve months. You may well imagine that, under these circumstances, the approaching winter is looked upon by all with much apprehension, when our citizens see, as they do, that almost famine prices prevail in the States.

That these Indians will have to be aided by the government much beyond what they have heretofore received, I have not the least doubt, and I write you thus early in order that you may be fully advised as to their present prospective condition for the next five months, so that you may be prepared in time (should you see the matter as here presented) to take such steps as you may deem best in the premises.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

NEWTON EDMUNDS,
Governor and ex-officio Superintendent.

No. 135.

DAKOTA TERRITORY, EXECUTIVE OFFICE,
Yancton, August 26, 1864.

SIR: I had the honor, on the 15th instant, to forward you a letter, in which you were made acquainted with the fact of my having relieved Mr. J. B. Hoffman at the Ponca agency. In one paragraph of that letter I remark as follows: "I will, in a few days, transmit to you a schedule of the property and money turned over to me, at which time I shall take the liberty to make some suggestions, for your consideration, as to the management and maintenance of the Indians," &c.

That these Indians have got to be largely supported during the coming winter I have not the least doubt; (this must necessarily be the case also with the Yanctons.) Of this fact I think you will be convinced on perusing my letter of the 5th instant, and from information you will likely receive in person from

Dr. Burleigh, who is now, I suppose, in Washington. Provisions of all kinds are now very high in this country, caused by the prices which are now being paid by the government in this vicinity for corn, hay, &c., as follows:

Corn at Sioux City, Iowa, $3 50 per bushel; hay at the various military posts from $6 80 to $27 per ton; at Fort Randall hay is being now purchased, on private contract, at $25 per ton. The lowest price on bids was $30 per ton.

Corn delivered there will cost not less than five dollars per bushel. Flour at this place is now ten dollars per hundred pounds. In view of the necessities of these Indians, which I can but regard as a fixed fact, and the pressing necessities of the government for money, I would respectfully suggest, in the matter of the Poncas, that the balance of the manual labor school fund, now in my hands. to wit, $1,918 93, and the "building at agencies" fund, amounting to $2,113 40, be both taken or borrowed, and invested in such provisions (corn and flour mainly) as will give them the *most eating* at the least cost. This "building at agencies fund," I am told by Mr. Hoffman, has now been in his hands nearly three years, and has, of course, been of no use to any one. This fund, I think, might be permanently diverted without detriment to the interests of the Indians. The manual labor school building will need no further investments this year, as the whole building is now under roof and well protected, and about one half of it finished, ready for occupancy; consequently I cannot see that it will make any hardship or prejudice to the Indians in borrowing from this fund until next season, or until it is needed to finish the building.

These two items make a little over four thousand dollars, which may at least be temporarily used for the subsistence of the Indians, without drawing from the United States treasury; and, while I do not think it enough, in view of the exorbitant prices now prevailing here, still it will help vastly in the present emergency.

I think that corn could now be purchased, delivered at the agency, or at any rate on the bank of the Missouri river, within twelve miles, at the same price that is now being paid for it at Sioux City by the government. I am not, however, certain of this. It is the opinion of business men that flour will decline for a short time at least. I should now regard corn, delivered at or near a cost of $3 50 per bushel, as the best purchase to make. I speak of these two funds because they are now lying idle and available, and there seems to me to be much propriety in making some preparation at this time for the winter. I trust I may be excused for the liberty I have taken in making these suggestions. They are such as have occurred to me, and I merely offer them for consideration. My only desire is that the burden of their support may fall as lightly as possible upon the government in its tribulation.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

NEWTON EDMUNDS,

Governor, and ex-officio Superintendent of Indian Affairs.

Hon. W. P. DOLE,

Commissioner Indian Affairs, Washington, D. C.

No. 136.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,

Office Indian Affairs, September 8, 1864.

SIR: I have to acknowledge the receipt of your important communication of the 26th ultimo, setting forth the unhappy situation and destitution existing among the Indians now under your charge in Dakota, and suggesting as to the means that should be employed in the management and maintenance of them during the coming winter.

In reply, I have to state that I regret exceedingly that the crops planted at so great expense to the Indians for their use and support in time of want have failed to bring forth their accustomed yield of seed and harvest, and that it becomes necessary now to supply the deficiency occasioned by such failure by diverting funds appropriated for specific purposes to the more pressing wants of the Indians in the purchase of necessary supplies and provisions.

I am fully aware of the responsibility and care you will have during the winter in guarding against the many urgent appeals that will be made upon you for charity to alleviate the suffering and prevent starvation among your Indians; and while there may be some doubt, under the law, as to the right of diverting appropriations from the channels for which the same were intended, I see no other practicable course for me to pursue than to adopt your suggestions. The old adage, "necessity knows no law," I think justly applicable in this case. Therefore you have my consent, if you find it absolutely necessary, to apply the funds of the Poncas, mentioned in your letter, viz: "manual labor school" fund now on hand, $1,918 93, and "building at agencies and repairs thereof," $2,113 40, to the purchase of such provisions as may in your judgment seem best, provided that the Indians will consent to the money being so expended, bearing in mind the importance of buying such articles of food as will do the most good to the greatest number.

You are at liberty to make the purchases at whatever time you deem the most economical.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. P. DOLE, *Commissioner.*

NEWTON EDMUNDS, Esq.,
Governor and ex-officio Sup't, Yancton, Dakota.

MONTANA SUPERINTENDENCY.

No. 137.

BLACKFOOT AGENCY, FORT BENTON,
Montana Territory, September 1, 1864.

SIR: I have the honor to submit, herewith, my first annual report of the condition of the Indians within this agency. In accordance with instructions issued from the Office of Indian Affairs, October 13, 1863, I left Washington and proceeded, by way of Salt Lake, Bannock City, and Virginia, to Fort Benton, arriving on the 21st of December last, and entered immediately upon the discharge of my official duties. I found the affairs of the agency in a most deplorable condition, and the feelings of the Indians inclined to war and open hostilities—actual war existing among a portion of them; in fact, the whole field presented the appearance of unutterable confusion, wild chaos, and a medley of unharmonious discords. No agent having been in the country for over eighteen months, the Indians began to feel as though they were forgotten by their "Great Father," and expressed themselves to that effect. This feeling was fostered and increased by the failure on the part of the contractors to deliver their annuities last year, and, to a certain extent, led the Indians to believe that the government was unable, or did not in good faith intend, to carry out the treaty obligations. The peaceful pursuits of the chase were, in a measure, discarded, and the scalping-knife and war-dance substituted in their place. War parties were continually roaming the prairies, passing and repassing the agency, and hardly a week passed that a fight did not occur between these hostile parties. The most prominent in these encounters were the Gros Ventres and Piegans, owing to their close proximity to each other, though

parties of Bloods and Blackfeet were frequently in the affrays. To bring peace and quiet out of this chaos and confusion was the object for which I labored. To effect this I sent expresses to the chiefs of the different tribes to come and see me. For a long time these expresses were disregarded, or did not reach them. The 15th of January brought most of the Piegan chiefs to the agency, and I held a council with them, and learned that they were willing to make peace with the Gros Ventres, but were fearful they could not control their young men. After considerable talk, they agreed to meet the Gros Ventres chiefs, and sent tobacco to them to show their pacific intentions. On the 13th of February the Gros Ventres came to Fort Benton and met the Piegans, and peace was made between them, which, with slight exceptions, I am happy to say, has been faithfully kept by both parties till the present time. The full particulars of this meeting were detailed to you in my letter of February 18, to which you are respectfully referred. I regret to state that the Blood and Blackfeet Indian chiefs did not come to this place last spring. By this failure on their part, no opportunity has presented itself to secure a meeting between them and the Gros Ventres chiefs; consequently no peace arrangements have been effected between these parties, and a hostile feeling still exists towards each other; though, owing to the great distance intervening between them, an opportunity does not often present itself to gratify their hatred and revenge. Every effort has been made on my part, and these efforts will still be continued, to secure a meeting of these chiefs, and I do not despair of yet succeeding.

Among the Bloods, Blackfeet, and Piegans, friendly relations exist; but, with the exception of the Piegans, all are unfriendly towards the Gros Ventres; and this same feeling is fully reciprocated by the latter. A feeling of distrust and want of confidence in each other exists among them all to a certain extent, and were it not for the fear of being severely chastised by the whites, open hostilities would be frequent and bloody; but the fear of the whites keeps them in their places; and, with the exception of horse-stealing, the latter are seldom molested. There is no one thing that would prove more beneficial to these Indians than the presence of troops stationed for a time at this place; its effects would be electrical. It would strike terror into their midst, show them the power of the government, and arrest their depredations in horse-stealing. I earnestly hope that my previous recommendation with regard to this subject will not be disregarded.

In no place or department, connected with this agency, did I find a worse state of affairs than on "Sun River Farms;" here the worst management and the grossest neglect were most apparent; the property had been mostly disposed of to pay the debts of the farm, the buildings were in a dilapidated condition, showing evidences of neglect and decay. But little stock remained, and that of the poorest kind. A great many of the farming implements were disposed of or missing, and everything showed gross neglect, and the utter absence of all effort or interest in the protection of the property belonging to the farm. I found the farm in the possession of Mr. Malcomb Clark, who claimed to be government farmer by authority of one Robert Limon, who had placed him there in accordance with authority delegated to the said Limon by my predecessor, Dr. Reed. Mr. Clark united with the duties of farming those of "hotel-keeper" and trader, and the farming with these combinations was carried on, no doubt, to the entire satisfaction of the proprietor, regardless of the interests of the Indians or government. It was evident to me that Mr. Clark was not the man for the place. I therefore, on the 1st day of January, 1864, ten days after my arrival here, placed Mr. James A. Vail in charge of the farm. Mr. Vail was highly recommended to me for honesty and industry, and an experienced farmer; he was, in fact, the only man that could be secured, at that time, capable of managing the farm. I deemed this course absolutely necessary in order to save what little property remained, and at the same time protect and secure the buildings and

outhouses from ruin. Mr. Vail, on taking possession, was instructed to repair the buildings and farming implements, build a stock corral, prepare the land for cultivation, and safely secure and protect all property found on the farm, taking a full inventory of every article found. It was my intention to cultivate at least one hundred acres of land, but, as the time drew near for planting, a serious obstacle presented itself in procuring of seed, and as a last resort I was compelled to send to Bitter Root, or lose all the labor thus far expended, and defeat the main object I had in view. Another serious obstacle presented itself in the procuring of hands; the close proximity of the gold mines, where hundreds were rushing, had raised the price of labor two hundred per cent. and taken away all the surplus laboring class, and it was difficult to secure a hand for any length of time at any price. Another drawback was in the depreciation of "treasury notes," which were thirty-three and a third per cent. discount, and it was not till the 1st of April that one could be hired for the year. At that time I secured the services of Mr. William Gay, who is still on the farm. My messenger to Bitter Root failed to get seed corn, but potatoes, oats, barley, turnip-seed, and some other seed, were procured in small quantities. This seed was all sown, and bade fair to produce excellent crops; but during my absence at Fort Union the heavy rains set in, and in the month of May the farm was inundated three times, completely destroying the potato crop, the most valuable of all, and seriously damaging all the other crops. For the details in working the farm I refer you to the letter of Mr. Vail, herewith enclosed. On my return from Fort Union, learning the disasters that had befallen the crops, I released Mr. Vail at his request, and discharged all the remaining hands except Mr. Gay, who was placed in charge. Subsequently I hired Mr. Oscar Thorp to assist in harvesting the damaged crops. These men are now at work for forty-five dollars per month each, and treasury notes are worth just fifty cents on the dollar, leaving them the enormous sum of twenty-two and a half dollars each month for their services. As soon as the crops are gathered, I shall make a detailed report with reference to the expenses, condition, and location of the farm. On the 9th of May I left in a Mackinaw boat for Fort Union, with eight men, to look after the annuity goods left there last year. I arrived there the 19th of the same month, examined the goods and reported their condition to the department in my letter of May 21, to which you are respectfully referred for full particulars.

The steamers Benton and Fanny Ogden arrived at Fort Union and passed up the river, the former the 30th of May, and the latter the 10th of June. On the 13th the steamer Yellow Stone arrived with the Blackfeet annuity goods for this year. I was pleased to see these goods so near their point of destination, and congratulated myself that the sad disappointments to the Indians of last year were not to be repeated this. I went on board, when I met the contractor, Mr. C. P. Chouteau and Special Agent H. W. Reed, my predecessor in office, both of whom gave me a very cordial greeting. I was glad to learn from Agent Reed that he was on his way to this place to settle up his unfinished business, and willingly offered him all the assistance in my power for accomplishing that object. As he has probably given a detailed report of the trip of the Yellow Stone, and his failure to reach this place, I pass over this to other matters. The Yellow Stone arrived at Cow island the 20th of June, and after repeated attempts to pass the rapids, finally gave it up as being impossible, discharged her freight and passengers, and started down the river July 1, leaving everything on the banks of the river, one hundred and seventy-five miles by water and one hundred and twenty-five by land to Fort Benton. To say nothing of the causes that produced this failure to land these goods at Fort Benton, the disappointment, harassment, loss of time and delay caused by such failure is, to say the least, extremely irritating and disagreeable. These repeated failures to deliver goods to their point of destination on the Missouri by steamer as per contract is getting to be a nuisance unbearable, and might be easily avoided

were a less grasping disposition shown by steamboat men; the want of water certainly cannot be put forward this year in extenuation of this failure. I remained at Cow island till July 4, when the steamer Effie Deans, Captain Labarge, came up and took the passengers of the Yellow Stone and landed them on the 8th at the mouth of the Morias, twelve miles from Fort Benton; here the freight and passengers were discharged, and I arrived at this place the same day. I confidently expected Captain Labarge would bring up the annuity goods at Fort Union and cancel his contract for their delivery here, and was most sadly disappointed when I learned he had not the goods. This failure is an outrage of the most flagrant character, and in my opinion demands the most thorough investigation without fear or favor. Some one has assumed a responsibility that should subject him to the full penalties of the law for such transgressions. I know not the cause that produced this failure; I only know the annuities were left at Fort Union; the reason they were left I leave for those to answer who were instrumental in producing such a result.

I hope Agent Reed has fully reported this outrage and put the department in full possession of the facts. If it is possible to secure trains to haul these goods from Fort Union, I shall most certainly do it and see them distributed this fall. My opinion is that the interest of the Indians will not be promoted by storing them at Fort Union another season. It is now two months since the annuity goods for this year were landed at Cow island, and as yet no part of them have been delivered at this place. As I write, however, a train of twenty wagons is leaving the fort for the goods, and probably by the 20th of the present month they will be here.

Word having reached me that the Gros Ventres had all assembled within two days' travel of Cow island, I deemed it advisable to go down and distribute their annuities to them, and on the 16th of August, in company with my interpreter, started for Cow island, where we arrived on the 18th, having travelled on horseback one hundred and twenty-five miles in two days. I immediately sent my interpreter to inform them that I would distribute their annuities to them at that place, and on the evening of the 22d I had the pleasure of seeing the whole Gros Ventres tribe encamped in their lodges about a mile above the freight pile. On the 23d I distributed their annuities to them, and although the amount was small in comparison with what they had been accustomed to receive, they took it willingly and were well pleased and all satisfied. No disposition was shown to steal from or pilfer the baggage or in any way molest it, and on the morning of the 25th the camp broke up and left, all in the best of spirits, and at sundown not an Indian remained in camp. From an actual count made in person, I find this tribe have two hundred and thirty-three lodges, with an average of eight in each lodge, including women and children, making in all one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four (1,864) souls. I consider this the best governed tribe in the Blackfeet nation; their head chief appears to have complete control over them, and his word is implicitly obeyed. This chief is called the Far-ma-see, or the "Sitting Squaw;" he is a fine specimen of the red man, tall, powerful, athletic, and said to be the bravest man in the nation, and he is a great friend to the whites. He had learned that the whites were on the Yellow Stone fighting the Sioux, and just before he left he came to me and offered his services and those of his braves to go to General Sully and fight the Sioux. I told him I had no authority to accept his services, but if he wished to go to General Sully's camp to see him on the subject, I would send a letter by him to the general, stating his wishes. He said he would go, and expects me to send him the letter in October, when he will start. I do not anticipate any trouble from this tribe; they occupy the extreme eastern portion of the Blackfeet lands, in the vicinity of Milk river, near its mouth. They speak a different language from the other tribes of the nation and appear to be an entirely different race of people.

I regret that the wants of the department require this report to be made before the distribution of annuities to the remaining three tribes. Owing to the non-arrival of the annuities, no opportunity has presented itself for a general meeting of these tribes, consequently the facts relative to their condition and numbers have not been sufficiently ascertained to justify a detailed report at present. I see no way to remedy this defect but to send a supplemental report after the distributions are made, which I shall endeavor to do, and forward the same with my quarterly returns the first of next month.

The general condition of the Indians of the Blackfeet nation, taken in the light of civilization, is degrading in the extreme; the first glimpses of Christianity or morality have not yet shed their benignant rays around them; their habits and customs are to-day the same as a quarter of a century ago. All the benefits they have received from their intercourse with the whites have tended rather to degrade than enlighten them. Their immoralities and vices are quickly discovered, and as eagerly followed; thus they have all the low vices of the whites added to their own degraded natures. The mantle of virtue, if it ever covered any of the whites that have lived in this country, certainly has not descended to the Indian; he yet stands a monument of savage royalty among his native mountains and prairies, free and untrammelled from the shackles of an enlightened conscience, or the virtuous examples of his white brethren, proud, haughty, and contented in the glorious exploits of his fathers, which he desires to emulate and, if possible, eclipse. To bring them out of this pit of degradation is the work of time. When I contemplate this vast field, and view the obstacles that present themselves, I shrink even from attempting anything for their amelioration. I therefore leave the subject for the present, hoping that the day is not far distant when a change for the better will be effected in the minds of these degraded savages.

During the past winter the greatest obstacle that I have had to contend against, and the one causing the most serious difficulty, was the sale of whiskey to the Indians, the full particulars of which were detailed to you in my letter of January 23, to which you are referred.

The unsettled condition of the Indians, and the time occupied to restore peace and quiet among them, have prevented me from doing anything towards promoting an interest in education. I hope in the course of the coming year to be able to turn my attention to this subject.

During the past season I have been seriously annoyed by the demands made upon me for horses stolen by the Indians the past few years. There are quite a large number of these claims, and the subject is quite an important one, and demands a solution from the department. These claims should either be allowed and paid or rejected.

The want of agency buildings is severely felt; no agent should be left dependent on a "trading post" for an office or storehouse for Indian goods, and I sincerely hope that arrangements will be made the coming year for the erection of these very necessary buildings.

The agency is one of the most distantly located of any within the jurisdiction of the Indian department. At present its correspondence is carried on with the home office. For at least six months in the year it is impossible to hold communication with that office. You can hardly fail to see how necessary it is that the appropriation for this agency should be placed at some point accessible at all times for the agent's use.

The policy of the government has been for years to license certain persons to trade in the Indian country. In former years, before adventurers had explored the unknown regions of the west, or discovered the vast gold placers of the mountains, this policy may have been beneficial and justifiable, but at the present time, when the country is filled with white people, passing and repassing through the Indian lands and mingling freely with the Indians, it seems to me that this

time-honored custom should be abolished, and the Indian trade opened to all who are disposed to embark in it.

I have had no intercourse with the neighboring tribes of Indians except the Crows. My ideas in relation to this tribe were related to you in my letter of March 25. I still firmly adhere to the recommendations contained in that letter.

Important changes have taken place in this country during the last two years. Extensive gold fields have been discovered, and millions of gold dust secured; emigration has wended its way here by thousands, and at this present time a population of not less than thirty thousand are within the limits of this Territory. The trade of the country is extensive and rapidly increasing; over one thousand tons of freight has passed through this place the present season, and this is but a very small portion of what has been received in the Territory. Hundreds of men are now in the mountains prospecting for the "precious metal," and new placers and leads are being discovered weekly; the pick and shovel are in constant and daily use; the valleys and streams are being occupied for agricultural purposes, and everything indicates activity, thrift, and prosperity. The future of the Territory is indeed hopeful. With these facts before us, the question naturally arises, what policy shall be pursued towards the Indians? This subject demands the most serious attention of the department, and I hope will receive that consideration the coming year which its importance imperatively demands.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GAD. E. UPSON,
U. S. Indian Agent, Montana Territory.

Hon. W. P. DOLE,
Commissioner Indian Affairs, Washington, D. C.

No. 138.

FORT BENTON, *September* 1, 1864.

SIR: I respectfully submit the following report of Sun River farm during the past year: I took possession of the farm on the 1st of January of this year. I found the houses and fences very much in need of repair; the tillable ground much overgrown with weeds and brush, and things generally in about as unfit condition for farming purposes as could well be imagined.

During the fore part of the month of January I had no teams to work with, and I busied myself with repairing the houses, fitting up farming utensils, and getting wood as best I could. About the middle of the month I received two span of mules and immediately commenced hauling wood for house use, and logs for building a stock corral, repairing and removing fences, and clearing the land for cultivation. These duties occupied my time until the 1st of March. During the fore part of this month, by your direction, I had an examination made of the river for two miles above the farm, by a competent person, to see if it was practicable to run a ditch and bring water for purposes of irrigation. The levels were taken, and a road cut; the object was found to be impracticable without extending the ditch further up the river, causing great expense, and it was abandoned. Some two weeks were spent in this examination. During the remainder of May I prepared and planted ground as exhibited in the following table:

Ground prepared for cultivation	120 acres.
Spring wheat sown	15 "
Oats "	10 "
Barley "	2 "

Turnips sown	1 acres.
Potatoes	2 "
Corn	2 "
Garden stuff	2 "
Total	34 acres.

Inability to procure seed is the reason why the whole of the tillable land was not planted. I should have planted not less than forty acres of corn if the seed could have been procured, and a much larger crop of each of the foregoing articles would have been planted, but for the difficulty above mentioned. I had not quite completed planting corn when heavy rains raised the river until the water covered nearly the entire farm. This occurred three different times; the water remaining on the farm several days at each time. The wheat, oats, and early potatoes were up before the water raised, and bade fair to produce an excellent crop. So fine was their appearance that I flattered myself that I should raise a crop equal to what is generally harvested from the same amount of ground in any country. But my hopes were blasted, and a heavy loss to the farm has been sustained. I estimate that the following quantities of various articles planted would have been produced but for the inundations:

Wheat	15	acres	180	bushels,	value per	bushel	$6..	$1,080 00
Oats	10	do	350	do	do	do	3..	1,050 00
Barley	2	do	60	do	do	do	4..	240 00
Turnips	3	do	500	do	do	do	2..	1,000 00
Potatoes	2	do	250	do	do	do	6..	1,500 00
Corn	2	do	65	do	do	do	6..	360 00
Vegetables	2	do	100	do	do	do	4..	400 00
Total								5,630 00

I have made this estimate rather low, as you will see when you remember the price of these articles in this country. I have required and worked as few hands as possible, discharging all except one, when I found that the crops were so seriously damaged. When I left the farm on the 1st of August, which was by your permission, there still remained five or six acres of wheat, about four acres of oats, probably one acre of barley, a very few potatoes, and nearly one acre of very fine turnips. The wheat and oats were nearly ripe when I left, and by this time are probably harvested by the men employed there.

Most respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAMES H. VAIL, *Farmer.*

GAD. E. UPSON,
United States Indian Agent.

No. 139.

BLACKFOOT AGENCY, FORT BENTON,
Montana Territory, September 28, 1864.

SIR: I have the honor to submit herewith the following in addition to my annual report of September 1:

The annuity goods arrived here the 19th, and the whole Piegan tribe came in the same day. On the 21st I distributed their annuities to them, which they received in the best of spirits, and went away apparently satisfied and con-

tented. From an actual count in person I find they have three hundred and eighty lodges present; I learn there are some twenty lodges with the north Piegans that were not here, and, I am informed, seldom favor this place with their presence. These would make the total number of lodges four hundred, which I am inclined to think comprises the whole Piegan tribe. I estimate them at seven to the lodge, making a total of twenty-eight hundred, including women and children. There are a large number of chiefs in this tribe, but the only one that wields any influence worthy of note over them is the Little Dog. He is their head chief and has a strong hold upon them, but he fails to control the young men fully; still he prevents them from committing depredations in a great many instances; he is a firm and unwavering friend to the whites, and in most cases I have found him reliable and trustworthy. The rest of the chiefs are mostly talkers and advisers. This is the most numerous tribe in the nation; their home is in close proximity to Fort Benton, and they visit it often; they seldom molest the whites, and are rather disposed to live in peace with the neighboring tribes. I do not regard them a difficult tribe to get along with.

The Blood and Blackfeet Indians came in on the 24th, and I distributed to them, the former on the 26th and the latter on the 27th. The Bloods had two hundred and seventy lodges present, and they claimed that this was all of that tribe. I estimate them at seven to the lodge, making a total of eighteen hundred and ninety. These Indians came a long distance to receive their annuities, and were grievously disappointed when they learned that the goods at Fort Union had not arrived here; but after full explanations they became satisfied apparently and went away in as pleasant a mood as could be expected under the circumstances. This tribe live mostly on the other side of the line in the British possessions; they roam from the Missouri river to the Saskatchawan, and it is questionable whether they can properly be called subjects of the United States.

The Blackfeet Indians present numbered one hundred lodges. These are the most impudent and insulting Indians I have yet met. The whole tribe, from the most reliable information I can get, numbers full three hundred and fifty lodges; they live entirely in the British possessions and never come this way except to trade, get their annuities, or commit some depredation, such as pilfering emigrant trains, stealing horses, or fighting with other tribes, and then run back to their northern home with their booty, defying pursuit. They were indignant because their annuities were so small, and on leaving showed their resentment by killing and leaving on the prairie, some four miles from here, an ox and a cow that were quietly grazing as they passed. I look upon this tribe as being one of the worst in or near this agency, and were it not that the treaty expires next year, would recommend that their next annuity be paid them in powder and ball from the mouth of a six-pounder, but as it is, I recommend that when the present treaty expires they be turned over to the tender mercies of the British crown, whose subjects they undoubtedly are.

The general condition of the Indians in this agency is as favorable as could be expected from such wild and savage beings. The great number of whites, together with the expedition of General Sully, that have shown themselves in this country, has had a beneficial influence upon them, and some have foresight enough to perceive that their power over the whites is fast passing away to return no more forever.

I am, respectfully, your obedient servant,

GAD. E. UPSON,
United States Indian Agent, Montana Territory.

Hon. WILLIAM P. DOLE,
Commissioner Indian Affairs, Washington, D. C.

No. 140.

BLACKFEET AGENCY,
Fort Benton, February 17, 1864.

SIR: I have the honor to lay before you the following information:

In my letter of the 3d instant I informed you of my arrangement made with the Gros Ventres by the express sent to them on the 18th of January last.

In accordance with that arrangement, on the morning of the 13th the Gros Ventres appeared on the bluff about one mile from the fort and hoisted the *stars and stripes;* this was immediately responded to by the firing of cannon and hoisting the stars and stripes over the fort. A party of whites, with the head chief of the Piegans, went out and met them, and all came in to the fort together, singing and performing other rites characteristic of these tribes. But a short time elapsed after their arrival before the Gros Ventres sent for all the Piegans to come to their room and make peace. All the Indians of both tribes immediately assembled, and the agent was sent for to witness the ceremony. I repaired forthwith to their room and witnessed the proceedings, such as smoking the medicine pipe of peace, making peace speeches, and other ceremonies. They were all of one mind, and determined to make a permanent and lasting peace. After an hour's sitting they broke up with the best of feeling, and apparently as harmonious as two parties could possibly be. I immediately sent for all the Piegan chiefs in camp near the fort, and they came in forthwith, and on the morning of the 16th I held a council with four of the Piegan chiefs and four of the Gros Ventres and several of the principal men of each tribe. The Far-ma-see, or Sitting Squaw, head chief of the Gros Ventres, and the Little Dog, head chief of the Piegans, spoke, each for his tribe and absent chiefs. They said they had been at war for a long time, but now they had made a peace and were determined to keep it, and they were determined their people should keep it. I told them I was pleased with what they had said and done, advised them what course to pursue hereafter and what I should expect of them in the future. The council broke up, and I dismissed them with the best of feeling, and all appeared to be joyously glad. There were about fifty Gros Ventres; the leading men of the tribe have returned to their home, and in two or three weeks will come back with their whole camp to the fort to trade. The Little Dog has gone with them to their camp, and will return with them. It is the intention of both tribes to encamp together on Milk river after they all get through with their trade. When the Far-ma-see left he requested me to make the chiefs of the Blackfeet, Blood, and North Piegan Indians remain at the fort till his return, (in case they arrived while they were away,) as he and his people wanted to make peace with them also.

I feel as though the first and most important step towards a permanent peace among the tribes of the Blackfeet nation has been successfully accomplished, and that but little more work remains to be done to see these tribes in the enjoyment of peaceful relations and free from the restraints incident to the havoc of war. I am confident such will be the result. As regards its permanency no one can tell; time alone must reveal it. There are influences that surround them that are strong for war, and at a time when least expected, these influences may destroy the hopes of the best and wisest of us all. The hostile attitude of the Indians on the north and east may cause an outbreak before the year closes. Whiskey traders may create dissensions among them, and war among themselves be the result. Under the circumstances we ought to be prepared for the worst; we are creatures of circumstances, and the present admonishes us to be prepared, while we must judge the future by the past. My duty

compels me to reiterate the recommendation contained in my letter of the 3d ultimo that a military force be stationed at some point on the Missouri not far from Fort Union.

I am, respectfully, your obedient servant,

GAD. E. UPSON,
United States Indian Agent.

Hon. W. P. DOLE,
Commissioner of Indian Affairs, Washington, D. C.

No. 141.

BLACKFEET AGENCY,
Fort Benton, February 19, 1864.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following information received from Antoine Frenier, who returned from Fort Union on the 15th. He left Fort Benton on the 29th December last, and has been gone forty-eight days. He has seen and talked with some of the hostile Sioux, and he reports to me the following as the true state of affairs among these Indians.

The Yanctonais and Mississippi Sioux to the number of fourteen hundred lodges, and a few of the Teton Sioux, are moving north; they are now at the mouth of White river, on their way to Mouse river, sixty miles north of Fort Union. One hundred and fifty lodges of the Assinaboines that made peace with these Sioux last fall are moving north with them, and are now in their camp.

The Teton Sioux are at the mouth of Powder river, a tributary of the Yellow Stone. They number some six hundred lodges. It is their intention to meet the Yanctonais and Mississippi Sioux at their camp-ground on Mouse river, in the spring, as soon as grass starts. A few lodges of the Little Crow's band (this band is a part of those connected with the murder of the citizens of Minnesota) are already encamped at this place. Mouse river has been selected as the general rendezvous for all the Sioux hostile to the government. From this place they will form predatory bands, scour the country, and commit all kinds of depredations, if not prevented by the vigilance of the whites.

At the present time they have but little ammunition, and it is their intention to attack some of the trading posts, in order to secure this article.

They threaten Fort Union, and possibly may attack it on their way north. If they find that General Sully is closely pursuing them, their intention is to go further north, in the vicinity of the Hudson Bay Company's forts. They expect to get ammunition of them, if they fail to get it elsewhere. It is generally believed by the whites at Fort Union (and Frenier is of the same opinion) that the Assinaboines will join them. The Sioux are exasperated to the highest point, and are determined to do their worst. There has been no communication below Fort Union since last fall. It is hardly possible for General Sully to know where these Indians are. The snow is deep, and the distance and dangers to encounter so great that his scouts would hardly venture on so hazardous an undertaking.

There is a camp of Assinaboines five miles from Fort Union, and daily communication is kept up with the Sioux at the mouth of White river. Frenier says scarcely one hour passes but some one goes out or returns from these camps. Frenier also says the whole Cree nation encamped at the Park or Wood, sixty miles from Fort Union. They number fifteen hundred lodges, and are making preparation to fight the Gros Ventres this spring. He also thinks it will be dangerous travelling the Missouri during the months of March and April; that

steamboats will probably be fired into, and that persons should be prepared for emergencies who attempt it. He further reports that all the whites killed by the Indians during the last two years between Forts Union and Benton has been the work of the Teton Sioux. From the foregoing, it must be evident to your mind that prompt and decided measures should be immediately adopted. I would, therefore, suggest the following: that General Sully be immediately ordered to Fort Union with his available force, leaving enough troops on the route for communication below, making that point his headquarters. If his force is insufficient, that he be reinforced and directed to follow the Indians up closely, giving them no time to kill game for subsistence.

The sight of troops in this section of the country will be of incalculable benefit to the government, while it will strike terror into the hearts of the Indians. I am confident, if these suggestions are followed, the Indian war will be over before the close of the present year.

I am, very respectfully, yours,

GAD. E. UPSON,
United States Indian Agent.

Hon. W. P. DOLE,
Commissioner of Indian Affairs, Washington, D. C.

P. S.—I send this letter by Frenier to Bannock; on his return, as soon as the river breaks up, shall send him to General Sully's camp. I shall accompany him to Fort Union.

SOUTHERN SUPERINTENDENCY.

No. 142.

OFFICE SUP'T INDIAN AFFAIRS, SOUTHERN SUPERINTENDENCY,
Leavenworth, September 24, 1864.

SIR: I have the honor to submit, for your consideration, my fourth annual report, which, together with the accompanying reports of the agents, teachers, and physicians, will fully acquaint you with the condition of Indian affairs in this superintendency.

In obedience to resolutions of Congress, and of the Committees of Indian Affairs of the Senate and House, and repeated recommendations of the military authorities, as well as the Interior Department—but, I confess, with strong fears of the policy of the movement on my part—I proceeded to remove to their homes in the Indian Territory all those southern refugee Indians, consisting of Creeks, Cherokees, Euchees, Chickasaws, and Choctaws, which have lately been located within the limits of the Sac and Fox reservations, and of all those of the Seminoles near Neosho falls, Kansas, who were in condition to be moved; most of the families of the latter tribe having the small-pox prevailing among them to such an alarming extent at the time, that I considered their removal impracticable and dangerous to the lives of the former tribes.

The removal of so large a body of Indians, numbering about 5,000 souls, mostly women and children, was attended with a vast amount of perplexity, difficulty, and embarrassment. Nearly three hundred teams were required for the movement, and these had to be secured and gathered up through the country wherever we could get them. But I am happy to state that, notwithstanding the long delays which were suffered in gathering up teams and collecting and loading the Indian families, and awaiting the arrival of the military escort that was to accompany our trains, besides a hot and rainy season upon us on the

entire trip, the movement was accomplished inside of thirty-one days, and within the limits of my estimate, as far as expenses were concerned. The health of the Indians during their removal was good, and very little mortality amongst them occurred on the road. We arrived at Fort Gibson on the 15th day of June last, and owing to the fact that the respective homes of most of the Indians moved were still overrun and infested by the enemy, and General Thayer, commanding the army of the frontier, being unable to spare and furnish a sufficient force for their protection, they were temporarily located at and around Fort Gibson, where they now are being cared for by Agents Cutler, Mitchell, Harlan, and Proctor. The lateness of the season on their arrival in the Indian country has, of course, prevented them from putting in and raising a crop the present year, and it therefore becomes necessary to subsist them at least ten months longer, and at a much larger expense than they could have been subsisted for in Kansas; yet I am now fully convinced, and of the firm belief, that the policy of their removal, at the time it was done, is not so bad as I expected it would be at the beginning, as it could not have been possible to have undertaken such a movement in the winter season, or early enough in the spring, to have enabled them to prepare their lands and put in a crop; and, indeed, the scarcity of grass, high water in the streams, and the inclemency of the weather generally, during the winter and spring seasons, would have required four times the amount of transportation, as well as time, and thus would have vastly increased the already large expense of their removal. Besides, in consequence of the devastation of their country, destruction of fences, houses, &c., by their adversaries they will require much more time than usual to prepare their farms for a crop. But now these Indians are at a point from which they can by themselves reach their respective homes within one or two days' travel, and to enable them to become self-sustaining, till their soil, and raise a crop at the maturing of another year, or say the latter part of August next, it is absolutely necessary to furnish them with what they have never yet received, that is, *military protection*, so as to render them reasonably secure on their farms, together with a sufficient amount of subsistence until their crops mature, seeds, and agricultural implements. By furnishing to these unfortunate people all these items in due time, I do not entertain a doubt but that they will be able, in another year, to subsist and take care of themselves, without the least aid from the government, more than their regular accruing annuities.

There are now, in the Indian Territory, about 15,000 destitute Indians, dependent upon the government for their support. It is true, some of the Cherokee women, with their little children, have, to some extent, raised small crops of corn; but when it is considered that most of their husbands and fathers are in the ranks of the Union army, assisting our government to crush out this wicked war, and thus, leaving them without any male protection, and exposes what little they have raised to live upon to be plundered and stolen by the vast number of guerillas and thieves, who are infesting their country, but little dependence can be placed in saving their crops, nor allowances made to benefit them therefrom.

There are yet remaining in Kansas about 470 Seminoles, located near Neosho falls, in charge of their agent G. C. Snow, which, as stated before, could not be removed with the other refugees on account of the small-pox amongst them. They will, however, be sent to their homes, whenever it is safe for them to return, and can become self-sustaining. Also about 600 destitute Quapaws, Senecas, and Shawnees, located on the Ottawa reservation, near Ohio city, in charge of their agent, Peter P. Elder.

These Indians could not be returned to their homes this summer, as their country lies just south of the south line of Kansas, and in the worst district of country for guerillas and bushwhackers west of the Missouri river, and cannot be

occupied by either Indians or whites who are in the least suspected of loyalty, until a military post, stockade, or fort is established there to hold the country against the marauding bands that have infested it for the last three years. It is there where our supply trains are so frequently attacked, and where General Blunt's body-guard and brass band was captured and murdered in cold blood. I have made application to General Thayer, at Fort Smith, in whose district the most of the reservations of these Indians are located, as also to Major General Curtis, to place a force there sufficient to protect the Indians, as well as the supply trains passing through there for Forts Gibson and Smith; but the limited number of troops at their command, and the vast frontier to be guarded by these officers, has thus far prevented such action in the premises as all agree to be indispensably necessary. It is very important, however, that such protection should be furnished in time for a crop next spring.

The total number of Indians in the Indian Territory, as well as in Kansas, it will thus be seen, amounts to 16,000 souls, who are all, more or less, exceedingly destitute of clothing, and will have to be subsisted another year. They should, before the commencement of the coming winter, be supplied with at least one pair of shoes and a blanket each; the men with satinet or jeans enough for one pair of pants and one hunting-shirt; and the women with enough linsey for one dress, and calico for another also brown muslin for a shirt apiece. I would therefore call your attention to the very important fact, that provision should be made at once to procure the necessary means from which the liabilities that will have to be incurred on account of subsistence and clothing for these unfortunate people can be paid.

It will require not less than six hundred thousand dollars, outside of the regular appropriations, to successfully subsist and clothe the most needy ones of those Indians.

The Wichitas and other affiliated tribes of refugee Indians, who have, until lately, been subsisted at a point near Belmont, Kansas, were duly notified last spring to prepare themselves for removal south, but they declined to go, and preferred to locate at the confluence of the Big Walnut and Arkansas rivers, and subsist upon buffalo and antelope. This privilege I cheerfully granted them, as it relieved the government of feeding about 1,900 refugees. Before they started, however, I supplied them with a liberal amount of flour and ammunition, and since then I hear of no complaint from them as to their ability to make a living; but complaints, loud and long, of the ravages of the vicious and lawless vagabonds of whites, that have followed those Indians for the purpose of plunder and theft. I learn that they are selling them whiskey, stealing their ponies, and cheating and robbing them of everything they have worth stealing.

I have detailed Agent Gookings, recently appointed agent for those Indians, with full instructions to expel and drive out of the country which they now occupy every person found there without ample authority to legitimately carry on trade with said Indians, and in case of refusal to obey his orders to call on the nearest military post for assistance, which General Curtis informs me will be promptly furnished.

Many of these Indians have been for the last two years, or more, engaged in driving up cattle from their own country, and in many instances (as charged, and I have no doubt of the truth of the charge) from the Cherokee and Creek country, and selling them to whites at very low prices. The large profits on stock so purchased has led a great many of those men who swarm around said Indians to purchase stock, and no doubt but what every inducement that avarice and cupidity could suggest has been employed to induce them to drive up the stock. I have labored with the chiefs and headmen of those tribes in council at different times for the last two years to induce them to stop this traffic.

In council they would invariably promise to do so, but the traffic has gone on increasing until nearly all the cattle within their reach in the Creek and

Cherokee country has been driven out, and I learn that they are now driving them from that portion of the Indian country lying near Texas, and from Texas itself, all under the sway of the rebels. This I consider very decidedly less objectionable than when they were taking them from a country comparatively loyal. And as all my efforts and those of the military authorities have utterly failed to stop, or even check the traffic, I have, on consultation with General Curtis, adopted the policy of granting permits to a few respectable and responsible men to purchase cattle of the Indians, under all the restrictions and liabilities enforced by the United States laws regulating trade and intercourse with the Indian tribes, and requiring them, in addition thereto, to take bills of sale of the stock purchased, describing therein the quantity, marks, brands, and prices paid therefor, and the purchase-money to be paid in the presence of the agent, chiefs, and other competent witnesses, and drive the same to some convenient point in Kansas, and there hold the stock, report to my office, or that of General Curtis, and submit said bills of sale for examination, so that they may be compared with the stock thus purchased, and not to sell or move the same until a permit is obtained from General Curtis or myself to sell. In this way we hope that the Indians may get some sort of a fair compensation for their cattle, and get it in something that is of more use and benefit to them than whiskey, which only serves to infuriate them, and endangers the lives of all around them. At all events, by pursuing this course we expect to better the case instead of making it worse. It is not at all likely that these tribes can again occupy their country until peace is restored, and Forts Arbuckle and Washita garrisoned by a sufficient force.

The Osage Indians remain in much the same condition as they were one year ago. Quite a number of "Black Dog's" band that had joined the rebels early in the war have returned under a general permit that I sent to them, and have been received in full fellowship by the loyal bands. The treaty made with these Indians at Leroy in 1863, as amended, has not yet been submitted to them for approval, but will be in a very few days, and I hope with favorable results, as all the amendments are evidently for their own benefit; though I have reason to fear that their concurrence will be strongly prejudiced and opposed by some of their old traders, who are holding some considerable claims against them.

The Catholic mission, under the able superintendence of Father Shoenmaker, is still kept up, and I think with undiminished usefulness. Surrounded as it has been since the rebellion with so many dangers and difficulties, situated as it is on what we might term the dividing line between loyal and disloyal territory, which was repeatedly overrun by roving bands of guerillas, vagabonds, and thieves, it has maintained its position, kept up the school, and increased its agricultural products, without which, with the small amount of government patronage it has received, besides the greatly increased expenses in everything in the way of living, they could not have it running one-fourth of the time. This more than ever confirms my former expressed opinion as to the great superiority of manual labor schools over all others for educating and civilizing the Indian tribes, and I am firmly of the opinion, from close observation for many years past, that all other plans have and will prove utter failures. Teaching the wild savage mere book learning has but very little to do with his civilization, unless with it he is taught the cultivation of the soil, planting, cultivating, and gathering crops, and the mode of preparing products for use, and all the arts known to civilization for rendering living healthful, pleasant, and prosperous.

I have been creditably informed that emissaries from the rebel Indian tribes have made their appearance lately among the Osages, and all the other Indian tribes in Kansas, inviting them to attend a grand council, to meet at some point in the Creek country, (probably on the north fork of the Canadian river,) for the purpose of inducing them to join in a general war of extermination of all

the whites west of the Missouri river. This council is to come off, I believe, on the 31st of October next. Every means has been resorted to at my command, and instructions given to all the agents in this superintendency, to prevent, if possible, any of their chiefs and headmen from attending, or sending delegations to represent them at, said council. And measures have been taken to secure the attendance of the chiefs and headmen of all the loyal tribes within the Indian territory, Kansas, and Nebraska to a grand union council to be held at an early day at the Sac and Fox agency, Kansas, from which I hope much good will result.

In conclusion, I would urge upon you the propriety of making arrangements at once for the purchase and delivery at Forts Gibson and Smith of a sufficient quantity of breadstuffs, to enable the destitute refugee Indians in the Indian territory to survive during the approaching winter. Unless this is done very soon, considering the lateness of the season, it will be utterly impossible to supply these Indians at all, and great suffering and starvation will be the consequence. Had an appropriation been made by Congress, in accordance with my estimate under date of the 22d February last, and which was promised me faith-Washington last winter, and after the removal of the refugee Indians was defully by the Indian Committee of the Senate, as well as of the House, when at termined upon, I would have had ample means to meet this emergency. Instead of that only about one-half of the amount of my estimate was appropriated.

All of which is most respectfully submitted by your obedient servant,

W. G. COFFIN,

Sup't Indian Affairs, Southern Superintendency.

Hon. WILLIAM P. DOLE,

Commissioner Indian Affairs, Washington, D. C.

No. 143.

OFFICE OF THE DIRECTING PHYSICIAN
FOR THE SOUTHERN REFUGEE INDIANS,
Le Roy, Kansas, August 25, 1864.

SIR: The sanitary condition of the refugee Indians under my supervision and immediate care has been, for the past year, quite as good, and I feel safe in saying better, than that of any similar number of soldiers, whether stationed in the field or guarding posts. During the third quarter of 1863 general good health prevailed, but the intense cold weather that visited us during the last week of the fourth quarter of 1863, and the first ten days of January, 1864, found the Indians with an insufficient supply of clothing, blankets, and shelter.

The old stock of clothing, &c., being entirely worn out, and the new not arriving for practical distribution before the 12th of January, 1864, intense physical suffering was endured by all, and fatal organic lesions resulted to many. Many died immediately, while others dragged out a miserable existence for a few weeks or months and expired, remedial agents exerting but a very slight influence in many cases arising from this cause. Small-pox, which had visited Neosho Falls as early as September, 1863, but had disappeared, again appeared at that point and at Belmont during the period that so many were sinking from the causes just stated.

Great consternation at once seized and preyed upon the minds of these superlatively wretched exiles, offering large vantage-ground to the extension of the fearful malady. All were immediately vaccinated; but unfortunately the virus, though reported good, proved inert, and the next supply but partially succeeded, thereby giving the disease, which was a mild varioloid, time for ex-

tension, which ultimately reached all the camps at both points. Many died from this cause at Belmont, while but few fell victims at Neosho Falls. Ohio City and Sac and Fox agencies entirely escaped the fell disease, not a case appearing. Since the disappearance of the small-pox the health of the Indians has gradually improved until to-day, when it is better than at any time since their forcible extradition. This holds good with all except those removed from Sac and Fox agency, Kansas, to near Fort Gibson in June last. They have suffered largely from derangement, resulting from the great irregularity in the distribution of their rations, frequently passing many days without bread, and subsisting upon fresh beef alone, with but a very inadequate supply of salt. The camps are rife with this form of gastro-enteritis, over which medicines have but a palliating influence: relieved to-day, the cause repeated to-morrow—the disease reproduced *ad infinitum*. How are they to avoid the disastrous consequences resulting from the failure of clothing, blankets, shoes, &c., not reaching them until after the middle of the winter? Every effort should be used to have the much needed supplies fully distributed by the first of November in each year. A very great amount of suffering, and quite an item in medicine and medical supplies, would thus be saved.

The types of disease appearing among the Indians during the past year have not been so varied as among the whites around them. During the winter and spring months the type is essentially catarrhal, with frequent typhoid complication, while during the summer and fall months gastro-entric disease almost demic, are not so often met among Indians as among their Anglo-American exclusivly prevails. Specific diseases, unless as an epidemic or endemico-epineighbors.

The amount of medicine required to produce a given effect upon an Indian may safely be set down at double that required for an ordinary white man; and in regard to stimulants, it will be found that very few cases will be treated successfully without them, and in quantities that may well astonish the novice in Indian practice.

From my long and intimate acquaintance with the views of the Indians respecting the employment of white physicians to attend them, and the small amount of attention called for and conferred by the resident doctors, further than to dispense medicines as called for at the office, (certain simples and a variety of compounds, with the effects of which the Indians have been familiar for years, and in which they have implicit confidence,) and from my knowledge of the fact that every physician has his particular pathological theory and remedial agents quite different from all others, thereby requiring a much larger outlay for medicines than if the surplus of one could be transferred to another, I would again call your attention to the propriety of dispensing with the services of all the physicians but one, or at most two, and make it the duty of these to provide the simples and compounds demanded by the Indians, and deposit the same with the agents, or such of the interpreters as may be reliable, for distribution when called for. The great mass of cases would be more sure of relief by this arrangement than the present, because the patient would promptly call, having faith in the medicine, and no fear of the dispenser. The agents have, as also the interpreters, ample time and opportunity for the performance of this duty, and the physician, by frequently investigating the types of disease prevailing in the camps, could readily so practically instruct the dispensers that all the sick would be relieved, while under the present system I fear not one in a score obtains "hillis-wah" or sees the "hillis-he-ah." All the surgical cases (they are very few) and those requiring prolonged treatment could be seen, and special prescriptions made for them, by the regular physician.

I have fully tested the practicability of this system among the Seminoles under my immediate care, and can say, without qualification, that relief has reached more of the sick in proportion to numbers than among any other tribes.

Further, full one-half of the expenditure for medicines and medical supplies may thus be avoided, and the salary appropriated to the purchase of articles more beneficial to the Indians.

The quarterly reports of the resident physicians not having reached me for the second quarter of 1864, I am unable to give accurately the number of cases of disease and deaths among the refugees during the past year; but from the data I have, the number of cases of all types of disease will slightly exceed two thousand seven hundred, and the number of deaths will not vary largely from two hundred and fifty, the average mortality being one in eleven; the average of 1863 being one in seventeen, and that of the last six months of 1862 being one in eight nearly.

All of which is most respectfully submitted by your obedient servant,

A. V. COFFIN,
Directing Physician.

Col. W. G. COFFIN, *Superintendent Indian Affairs.*

No. 144.

FORT GIBSON, CHEROKEE NATION,
September 30, 1864.

SIR: I have the honor to submit my second annual report of the affairs of the Cherokee Indians in my charge.

Since my last annual report no very material change has taken place in the situation, condition, and prospect of the Cherokees. The women and children are settled throughout their entire reservation, some remaining on their own farms, more on the abandoned farms of others, but still more have removed to the close neighborhood of Tahlequah, Forts Smith, and Gibson. A considerable portion of those at and near the forts have made no exertions to provide provisions for the coming winter. When I urged them to plant, they refused, and gave as a reason that it was wholly useless for them to plant, for, as was done last year, the Union army officers would take what they wanted, teamsters, army hangers-on, and rebels would take the balance, and leave them to starve. I could not deny the premises, and the conclusion seemed to follow.

Owing to the failure of the contractors to furnish sufficient supplies of food during the last severe winter, the Indians were reduced to the point of starvation, and were compelled to use for food what corn and potatoes they had hid away for seed. When spring came, a very small quantity of either remained. It was June before corn and potatoes, for seed, were delivered here. In ordinary seasons this is too late to plant either of these crops. Although much discouraged at the delay, as soon as received they were distributed to those who wanted them to plant, and planted. Owing to the favorable season in the nation, they will have a fair yield for the amount planted. Their crops have been well tended by the women and children. Their industry and energy entitle them to my unqualified praise.

My belief is, that the corn raised in the Cherokee nation, this season, will furnish breadstuff for all the people one-half the winter and early spring. The Indians who raised it ought to be protected in the possession of it. To protect it from the rebel army and bushwhackers will require more military force than is now here. The additional force should consist largely of cavalry, and well mounted. The rebel army, bushwhackers, and guerillas are not the worst enemies the Indians have. While the rebels, bushwhackers, and guerillas have taken horses, cattle, hogs, corn, and other crops—all they wanted—white men, loyal, or pretending to be so, have taken five times as much, and all kinds of stock has been driven north and west, and sold.

Government teams, all the summer and fall, while grazing was good, were so closely herded in and around Fort Gibson that the grass was eaten out. The animals were poor in the fall, and all which lived remained poor, and unfit for much work during the winter. No supplies were laid in for the winter, and when it set in a "military necessity" was created, to hand, for supplies of grain for the government animals. The Indians' corn was the easiest to obtain, and suttlers' trains, at the least risk, and was greedily seized upon and appropriated. The necessity already created, this appropriation was excusable, but Indian sutlers' trains, army followers, speculators generally, and others having no such authority or excuse, availed themselves of the opportunity, went when and where they pleased, as I learn, in many instances pretending to be in the government employment, and took what they wanted. The Indians were ignorant of who was and who was not authorized to appropriate their property, and made no resistance. When payment was pretended to be made, generally only one dollar per bushel was given, in a voucher, worth ninety cents to the dollar; at the same time they could have sold the same corn to their neighbors for three dollars per bushel for bread. I find it somewhat difficult to convince an Indian that by selling his corn for one dollar, and buying it back at three, he makes anything by the bargain! Three-fourths of the corn heretofore taken from the Indians never has and never will be paid for at any price.

Warned by last winter's experience, I am convinced—the circumstances about the same—the same thing will again occur, unless the War Department issues a peremptory order to prevent it, so far as the military authorities here are concerned; and as most of the other classes have to travel with a military escort, the officers in command of the escort can be ordered to see to it that none of the Indians' property is taken. I will render them all the aid in my power in enforcing such an order.

There are about eight thousand women and children and old men, past labor, now in the nation, and supposed to be loyal. Of these, six or eight hundred are able to feed and clothe themselves. One-half the balance will have breadstuff, and the balance will have, in some way, to be fed by the government. All the two last classes will require warm clothing, and blankets, to enable them to endure the inclemency of the winter.

During the last winter some clothing and blankets were furnished—a very small quantity—not one-half the quantity required for actual necessity. That is now worn out, and the women and children will be nearly naked by the first of December. They ought to have their clothing soon, to enable them to make it up by that time.

A special appropriation, by Congress, of not less than $250,000, to prevent actual suffering for food and clothing of the loyal Cherokees, will be necessary. This amount will not be sufficient to make and keep the Indians comfortable, but may be sufficient to prevent freezing and starvation, and nothing more. I have stated the sum at the lowest amount which will suffice until the first day of July, 1865.

The Indians complain, that when they were enlisted into the service of the United States they were promised that their women and children should be protected, clothed, and fed, so far as to make them comfortable, while they, the men, were in the service, if necessary. I do not know that such promises were made. I do know, that if such promises were made, they have not been fulfilled. Less than half enough food and clothing has been furnished, and they have been almost wholly unprotected. The men are in the army, cooped up in Fort Gibson, and the women and children left exposed to the prey of the rebel enemies; and, worse than that, to the rapacity of their loyal friends, the white men of the north.

There is no one thing which has done more, or as much, to keep away the Indians who have gone south from returning to our standard, and to cool the

ardor of the loyal Indians in our army, than the niggardly manner in which the women and children of the loyal Cherokees have been fed and clothed. If there is a necessity for feeding and clothing them, (and I believe there is,) it ought to be, at least, decently done.

Raids, by the enemy, were frequent until January last. Since then they have been less frequent. Perhaps this is owing to the fact that there was but little to steal since that time. It certainly was not caused by any increased activity of the military force here.

The practice of letting the contracts for all Indian supplies for only three months, I think, is all wrong. The letting takes place about the beginning of a quarter. By the time the contract goes to Washington, and is approved and returned here, the contractors notified, provisions bought, a train and escort got together, and then travel three hundred miles, one-half of the quarter is necessarily gone, and frequently more. During all this time the Indians are out of provisions.

I have frequently complained of the insufficient supply of food and clothing, and want of protection of the Indians. I have frequently been encouraged to believe that, thereafter, these grievances should no longer exist; but still they do exist.

They will forever have to be fed and clothed by the government, unless they are protected while raising and harvesting their crops, and in their enjoyment after they are raised. As the thing is now managed, the Indians are growing poorer every day. This will continue to be the case until they are protected. If there is no favorable change made, the government bids fair to have Indian wards as long as a Cherokee Indian remains. With sufficient protection the Cherokees would raise more than their own supplies; without it they never can.

Respectfully submitted by, sir, your obedient servant,

J. HARLAN,
United States Indian Agent.

Col. WILLIAM G. COFFIN,
Superintendent Indian Affairs.

No. 145.

TEMPORARY OFFICE CREEK AGENCY,
Fort Gibson, September 1, 1864.

SIR: In compliance with the regulations of the department, I have the honor herewith to submit my annual report of the condition of the Indians under my charge for the year 1864.

In accordance with orders received from the Indian Department, we commenced the removal of the refugees to their homes about the middle of May last. Notwithstanding the lateness in the season at which the order was received, we were very much in hopes that we would be enabled to expedite the removal and reach our destination in time to permit the refugees to put at least a small crop in the ground; but such was not the case. We found teams extremely difficult to obtain; the greatest portion of the farmers, on whom we had to depend entirely, were busy with their own crops, and could not leave at that time. After encountering and overcoming many and tedious obstacles, we finally succeeded in starting our train, but did not reach Fort Gibson until the latter part of June, too late to plant anything for this year. It was truly a sad and unfortunate thing that the refugees were not started at least a month sooner than they were; had this been done, they would have been enabled to have

put a considerable crop in the ground, and thus have alleviated their sufferings to no small extent. The season in the Indian country has been comparatively good, and many of the Indians who were here early in the spring have raised good crops; those are principally Cherokees. Those who came down with us attempted, notwithstanding the advancement of the season, to make gardens, but it was a failure in every instance. It seems inevitable that these people must undergo great suffering during the coming winter. In fact, it is scarcely possible to see anything but starvation before them. Even before the last body of refugees were returned, those here were on one-quarter rations the greater part of the time. Last winter their sufferings were extreme; it was with the utmost difficulty they could be kept from starving. There are now upwards of twenty thousand persons to feed at Fort Gibson and that neighborhood; for this subsistence we must depend almost wholly upon Kansas. Last season the crops in Kansas were remarkably good; this season the continued drought has cut them extremely short. The supplies we get from there now are scarcely adequate to subsist the people from day to day. We are able to lay up nothing for the future; on the contrary, are on short rations the greater part of the time. During a great portion of the winter the trains upon which we must depend entirely for supplies must stop on account of the weather, condition of the roads, &c., and the suffering then will be extreme. The cattle supply, which was deemed almost inexhaustible, is growing short every day; large droves of cattle are being driven north by the cattle-thieves continually, while the larger portion of the country is still held by the rebels, from which they get immense supplies of beef-cattle. The military have made every effort to stop the wholesale stealing and driving of cattle into Kansas; but owing to the small force at Fort Gibson, and the want of a cavalry force at that post, they have not been enabled to accomplish anything whatever. Although the Creek agency is only about eight miles from this post, I have been unable to visit it on account of the condition of the country—the rebels holding all the country south and west of us. I understand that the greater portion of the agency buildings have been burned.

The Creeks were very much disappointed that they were not taken directly to their own country instead of to the Cherokee country; they fully expected to be taken to their own homes, and most earnestly beg of the government to give them protection in their own country at the earliest practicable moment.

The general health of the Creeks is and has been extremely good; but very little sickness has prevailed during the last year; indeed, considering their manner of living, exposure, &c., the healthy condition of the tribe has been remarkable.

The Creeks are anxious to make a treaty with the government, and were much in hopes that the treaty made with the commissioner at the Sax and Fox agency would be ratified intact by the Senate. They are not willing to accept the amendments made by the Senate to that treaty.

The census of the Creeks and Euchees now in the neighborhood of this post, and who will have to depend on government assistance, will amount to about six thousand souls, nearly all of whom are in a destitute condition. Their loyalty is unquestionable, and they are ever ready to assist in putting down the rebellion or to subdue the savages on the plains.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEO. A. CUTLER,
United States Indian Agent.

Col. W. G. COFFIN,
Sup't Indian Affairs, Leavenworth, Ka.

No. 146.

OFFICE ATTENDING PHYSICIAN,
Fort Gibson, Cherokee Nation, September 15, 1864.

SIR: Since my last annual report respecting the sanitary condition of the southern refugee Indians, I have perceived no remarkable change; the types of diseases are generally those endemical to the climate; the exceptions are of the specific order. In June last I accompanied the refugee Creeks, Euchees, Chickasaws, and Cherokees to Fort Gibson, Cherokee Nation, at which post I have remained, attempting to administer; but owing to the distracted state of affairs out of range of the guns of the fort, I have been unable to grant any service worthy of the expense. I would therefore recommend that the government dispense entirely with the physicians until such time as they will be enabled to visit their patients without being "bushwhacked."

The condition of the country over which the Indians are scattered is such that it is neither expedient nor practicable for a physician to fulfil his duties, in consequence of which, from September 30, 1864, you will consider me no more acting in the present capacity.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,

H. C. KETCHAM,
Surgeon U. S. Refugee Indians.

Hon. WM. G. COFFIN,
Superintendent Southern Superintendency.

No. 147.

CHOCTAW AND CHICKASAW AGENCY,
Fort Smith, Arkansas, September 1, 1864.

SIR: In compliance with the regulations of the Indian department, I submit the following annual report of the condition of the Indians under my charge.

Acting under instructions from you, I proceeded, in May last, to remove the refugee Indians under my charge, in company with the Creeks and other refugees from the Sac and Fox reservation, Kansas, to the Indian Territory. Upon my arrival at Fort Gibson, I left the Cherokee refugees with their agent, Justin Harlan, esq. The Euchees I left on the Verdigris river, under the care of Agent Cutler, and the Choctaws and Chickasaws I left temporarily in charge of Agent Harlan, at Gibson, until I could make some suitable provision for locating them at or near this place.

When I arrived in this city I found some 300 Choctaws in the federal lines. They were in want of provisions and clothing, and being assured by Colonel Judson, commandant of the post, that the said Indians were loyal to the old government, I took charge of them at once, and now issue to them rations of flour, beef, salt, and tobacco. Since my arrival here I have been informed by Jeremiah Ward and other influential Choctaws, that, prior to the defeat of our forces, under Generals Banks and Steele, on Red river, the first rebel Choctaw regiment, under General Cooper, former United States Indian agent, had refused to fight any longer, and that the same feeling was general among the full-bloods of the nation. They were discouraged and tired of the war; looked upon the cause as hopeless, and felt that they had been badly deceived by the rebel government.

At that time they were determined to lay down their arms, abandon the cause, and return to their allegiance to the government; but that movement was frustrated in consequence of the unsuccessful expedition of General Banks, and gave them renewed hopes of their ultimate success.

They were promised by the rebel leaders, who were flushed with their success and unscrupulous in their promises to the Indians, that they would retake the State of Arkansas, with all its military posts and government supplies, drive the federal army east of the Mississippi, and give them full possession of their country, with an army to protect them. These and other inducements caused the Indians alluded to to continue in the rebel army.

The presence of the rebel army in the Indian Territory, south of the Arkansas river, has had the effect to overawe and keep down all the loyal sentiment of the people. If the government would send a force sufficiently strong to subdue the rebels, and drive them south of Red river, and garrison all the important military posts within the Indian Territory, thus establishing confidence that the country would remain free from the rebel raids, a large majority of the full-bloods of the Choctaws and Chickasaws would return to their loyalty to the government immediately, and take up arms and join our forces in defence of the country.

It is my duty to invite your attention, and through you the attention of the Indian department, to the losses sustained by the Choctaw and Chickasaw refugees in their flight from their country to Kansas in the fall of 1861. I would most respectfully suggest that necessary measures be adopted to secure to them a just and equitable compensation for their actual losses of property at the earliest practicable moment consistent with the interest of the government and convenience of the Indian department. The removal of the southern refugee Indians from Kansas to the Indian Territory would have been an entire success had it not been for the defeat of our army on Red river and its retreat to the banks of the Arkansas river, which prevents said Indians from occupying their individual houses, as they are now again in possession of the rebel army. Thus it will be seen that their condition at present is far from being satisfactory. While the Cherokee Indians are in their own country, and can scatter around among their friends, the Creeks, Seminoles, Euchees, Chickasaws, and Choctaws are compelled to camp in the vicinity of Fort Gibson, entirely dependent upon the government for support. Protection is what they want; and if that can be secured, they could do much towards supporting themselves by hunting, fishing, &c.

Very little, if anything, will be raised in the Territory north of the Arkansas river, but south of that river, and more particularly in the Choctaw and Chickasaw nations, there will be, from the most reliable information I can obtain, an average crop of corn, potatoes, and garden vegetables raised. My informant states that the crops there look very promising, and if they are permitted to to mature, and the rebel army is driven out in good season, there will be a sufficient quantity of supplies for the refugee Choctaw and Chickasaw, as well as other destitute refugee Indians, to subsist upon, until they can raise a crop of their own another year.

Owing to the present state of affairs in the Choctaw and Chickasaw nation, and the scattered condition of my Indians, it is impossible to make and render to the department a correct estimate of funds required for that agency for the fiscal year commencing July 1, 1865. But certain it is that, unless these Indians can be returned to their respective homes this fall, and receive protection while there, they must necessarily be subsisted another year by the government, and it will require every cent of their own annuity funds to support them. Should the latter be the case, I would most respectfully suggest that a sufficient portion of the Choctaw and Chickasaw funds, that may hereafter be appropriated, be placed directly in my hands for disbursement from time to time, or as it may be required by me for subsisting the Choctaw and Chickasaw refugee Indians in my charge, and upon rendering quarterly estimates to the department of the amounts required.

By pursuing such a course, it is my humble opinion that the interests of my

portion of the refugees, as also the interests of the government, could be more properly protected than under the present mode of supplying. At present the supplies pass through so many different hands, each one causing some delay ere they reach the agent, that the Indians are frequently out of bread before additional supplies can reach them.

My Indians are posted in these matters, and of course if such delays occur, they balme their agent; as they believe, and they have a right to do so, that it is the duty of their agent to attend to all their wants. Besides, my Indians will be located at or near Fort Smith, while the others are at Fort Gibson, a distance of nearly sixty miles. I sincerely hope it may meet your approbation to adopt the mode suggested for subsisting the destitute refugees in my charge in the future.

In conclusion, I have the honor to state that the general health of my Indians for the past year has been good, and the mortality very small, the prevailing disease being intermittent fever.

The number of the Choctaw and Chickasaw Indians under my charge at present amounts to nearly four hundred.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

ISAAC COLMAN,
United States Indian Agent.

No. 148.

OFFICE NEOSHO INDIAN AGENCY,
Ohio City, September 15, 1864.

SIR: I transmit herewith my annual report of the affairs of this agency during the year ending September 30, 1864.

The prosperity and happiness of the several Indian tribes continue. The Senecas, Quapaws, and Senecas and Shawnees are still residing on the lands belonging to the *individual* Ottawa Indians, having removed from the lands treated away by the Ottawas to the lands assigned to them in severalty. There has been no uneasiness or complaint on the part of the Ottawas in consequence of such occupancy, except such as has been engendered by the counsels of whites who have a prospective interest in the future disposition of their lands.

The health of the destitute refugee Indians has generally been good; many of the Quapaws and Senecas have been sick, and some have died. I refer you to the report of Dr. D. B. Swallow, attending physician, for the sanitary condition of these Indians. Great uneasiness is frequently manifested among the Indians under my charge on account of designing parties frequently appearing among them to obtain powers of attorney to prosecute their claims against the government. These parties, meeting always very unqualified disfavor, give their own version of the long delays and of the withholding of their moneys; impressing the chiefs that arrearages can be obtained only by third parties, with their powers of attorney, for which services, so very generously and humanely tendered, they only charge from twenty to thirty-three per cent. I have always endeavored to discourage any contracts of this kind, and to impress their minds that an Indian power of attorney was entirely unnecessary, unless for a claim of long standing

These Indians very generally inquire why their Great Father cannot pay them their just dues, under solemn treaty stipulations, without sacrificing one-third of their moneys. One of these powers of attorney has recently been procured from the Senecas without my knowledge or approbation, and I have fully determined that such impositions on the credulity of the unfortunate wards of the government shall no longer be tolerated. A feeling of disrespect and

indifference towards the government is thus engendered and will ultimately culminate in a feeling of insecurity, independence, and hostility. The Ottawas have very kindly consented for the destitute refugee Indians to remain on their lands till spring.

The refugees have manifested great anxiety for the success of the federal arms in suppressing the rebellion, so disastrous alike to whites and Indians. They have furnished about one-tenth of their number in Kansas regiments.

The Osage tribe of Indians remain in their country, in their usual quiet and loyal way. Through the strenuous and combined efforts of myself and the military whiskey has been excluded from their country during the past year, greatly contributing to the health of the Osages. Their mortality has been less than any previous year, only about twenty-five having died. I held a council with the Great and Little Osages on the 7th and 8th days of September, at Osage City. I found them the firm friends of the whites. They seemed very anxious about their treaty, and what course the government intended to pursue relative to their future homes and annuity. I could give them no information on that branch of their business; having written to the department more than two months previously for the information, and none having been received, I was entirely unable to satisfy them. They manifested unusual anxiety about the goods delivered to them in June last by the superintendent. Earnest inquiry was made relative to the sources from which they were purchased, and how, and under what circumstances the goods were given to them—whether as presents or payment. I had never received any official information or instructions upon the subject, no part of that business having been done through me. The practice of delivering goods, presents, and annuities, or doing any other business with the Indians, except in the usual way through their agents, (a custom of long standing, and being a provision in their treaty,) is an innovation on the custom, and meets with the greatest dissatisfaction on the part of the Indians, and leads them to look to other sources for their favors. The agent being the resident officer, and with the Indians, nothing could be more detrimental to the service than an attempt on the part of the department to curtail the power and influence of an agent. This has been too often repeated in my agency, and the Indians under my charge have in no instance failed to notice the occurrence. The traffic and unlawful commerce in Cherokee and Creek cattle carried on in, around, and across the Osage country, is producing an impression and effect truly alarming. White men are allowed to steal, and why not Indians? is the oft-repeated inquiry. In many instances they have been induced by military officers to join detached commands, and proceed to the Cherokee country and assist in stealing and driving out cattle. The tendency is a bad one, and will lead them to steal from our own peaceable citizens. I have taken measures with the commander of the sub-district to prevent a recurrence.

Another great grievance complained of at the council of the 8th instant was the location of the refugee Wichitas and other affiliated tribes of Indians in their country on the Arkansas. These Indians are co-operating with about fourscore of detectives, provost marshals, and white men in this contraband trade in cattle. Their buffaloes have been driven away to the mountains, and thus they are compelled to travel one hundred miles beyond their usual hunting-grounds. The department cannot fail to fully comprehend their disturbed condition, and the demoralizing tendency of this unwarrantable commerce and excitement in and around their country.

The Indian hostilities extending along our western border down to the Osage country would admonish all the white men that the most judicious intercourse should be carried on among these Indians, and nothing permitted or allowed to disturb their friendly relations. The Osage tribe of Indians has sustained an irreparable loss in the death of Charles Mograin, the old interpreter, and Joseph

Swiss, the late interpreter, both being the actual and influential friends of the whites and Indians.

I refer you to the very clear and positive statement of the superintendent of the Osage Catholic school. The embarrassment complained of I fear may yet entirely compel them to suspend operations.

A greater calamity could not befall the tribe. They call on me to assist and aid the mission. I am powerless, and the only way the school can be continued is for the government to promptly pay the amount due them, and to establish their schools anew in their diminished reservation, to which they will remove as soon as their annuity money under the new treaty is paid. This tribe of Indians has been comparatively without an agent for fifteen years. The office and residence of the agent being about sixty to ninety miles from their towns, renders his visits and counsels amongst them very unfrequent, and of short duration, curtailing very materially his influence over them. The difficulties so often arising between them and the whites demands the constant attention and presence of an agent among them, and in my judgment an agent should be assigned to this tribe, and a residence established among them as soon as they retire to their new homes.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

P. P. ELDER,
United States Neosho Indian Agent.

W. G. COFFIN, Esq.,
Superintendent Indian Affairs, Leavenworth, Kansas.

No. 149.

SEMINOLE AGENCY, AT NEOSHO FALLS,
Kansas, September 15, 1864.

SIR: In accordance with the regulations of the Indian department, I have the honor herewith to submit the following as my annual report of the condition of the Indians within this agency.

The Seminoles have been, like other refugees, subsisted for the last year at this place. They feel exceedingly anxious to return to their homes whenever it is considered advisable to do so. They would, perhaps, have gone south with the other refugees last spring had it not been for the small-pox which prevailed amongst them to a fearful extent. This having subsided, they intended to return to their homes this fall; but their principal chief, Long John, who is, and has been for the past two years, a member of the Indian brigade, advises them to stay in Kansas until they can go south and peaceably occupy their own homes.

The Seminole families at this place have, during the summer, raised some garden vegetables, and would have raised considerable corn had they not been prevented by sickness.

The general health of these Indians has for the past year not been so good as the previous one, notwithstanding they have been well fed and clothed, and received the best of medical attention. Their mortality exceeds over eighty souls; amongst which may be found Billy Bowlegs, principal chief, whose loss is very much regretted, as he was an influential man amongst them, and I believe generally beloved by all loyal Seminoles.

There are now in my charge 470 Seminoles, mostly women and children, who will have to be fed by the government until they can return home, which they hope will be early in the spring, so that they can put in a crop and raise their own breadstuffs. They are also very destitute of clothing, and should be pro-

vided for with at least one blanket and a pair of shoes each. Some satinet should be also furnished for the use of the men, and calico or linsey, and some brown muslin, for the women and children.

I very much regret to be unable to furnish a more extensive and valuable report of the Seminoles and their affairs, but I hope to do so as soon as they can again occupy their peaceful firesides and reorganize their national affairs.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

G. C. SNOW,
United States Agent.

Hon. WM. G. COFFIN,
Superintendent Indian Affairs, Leavenworth.

No. 150.

CATHOLIC MISSION, NEOSHO CO.,
Kansas, September 1, 1864.

SIR: I submit to your consideration the following as my annual report of the condition of the Osage manual labor school.

After laboring seventeen years for the civilization of the little and great tribes of Osages, we hoped that our mission was permanently established among them, because the leading Osages impressed upon the minds of the growing generation the necessity of cultivation and of changing their mode of living. Before the commencement of the war, no less than thirty families, full-blooded Osages, had made themselves houses, and fenced in fields, sufficiently stocked. Unhappily these improvements have been destroyed by fire, without hope of remuneration. Previous to the war we had in our Osage schools 136 male and 103 female pupils; at present we have only 102 Osage and 14 Quapaw children, and whom we are unable to support in these times with the scanty allowance of $73 per child for board, tuition, clothing, and all the other articles necessary for a boarding school. Moreover, the payment from government is one full year in arrears. We have also sustained great losses in our fields, whilst many of our cattle have been driven off or killed. Travellers, either teamsters or soldiers, have made this place their stopping point, and obliged us to provide provisions for themselves and their animals, frequently without remuneration, or if honorable military officers have handed to us occasionally receipts, quartermasters refused to acknowledge them, and on some occasions turned the amounts due to their own profits. This state of affairs cannot continue long. By the late treaty of 1863, entered into with the government, the Osages are to leave this eastern part of their country, and no provisions have been made for erecting the necessary school buildings on their new reservations. The Osages are well convinced how important it is for themselves and their children that we with our schools continue to live among them. They seem to feel that the kind providence of God has alone watched over us during three years of danger, and having themselves become accustomed to the dangers of war, some of the chiefs blame us for not visiting their towns with a view to increase the number of pupils; but the consideration of the condition of our schools will give you sufficient insight to conclude that we ought not to take in more children, unless more ample means be provided.

Respectfully yours,

JOHN SHOENMAKER.

Judge P. P. ELDER,
United States Indian Agent.

No. 151.

OFFICE SUPERINTENDENT INDIAN AFFAIRS,
Southern Superintendency, Leavenworth, Kan., October 27, 1864.

SIR: I have the honor to herewith enclose the report of Agent Milo Gookins, esq. The lateness of the season at which Mr. Gookins entered upon the duties of agent for the affiliated tribes prevented an earlier transmission of the same.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. G. COFFIN,
Superintendent Indian Affairs.

Hon. WILLIAN P. DOLE,
Commissioner Indian Affairs, Washington, D. C.

No. 152.

TEMPORARY WICHITA AGENCY,
Butler County, Kansas, October 20, 1864.

SIR: In complying with the requisitions of law, to make an "annual report," it cannot be expected, under the circumstances, that I can communicate much that will be interesting or useful to the department.

Official notice, under date of July 29, of my appointment as agent for the Indians of the Wichita agency, and requiring me to report immediately at your office in Leavenworth for duty, reached me on the 10th of August, while on duty at Fort Gibson, as special agent with the army of the frontier. I availed myself of the opportunity of the first train going north, and reported to you on the 25th same month. After a brief absence, to make preparations for entering upon the duties of this agency, I reported to you again on the 16th of September, and left Leavenworth for this place on the 20th, but was detained on the way waiting for transportation, and did not arrive here until the 30th. As I had been urged to repair to this agency at the earliest practicable period, this review seemed necessary to account for the seeming unnecessary delay from the time of my appointment (July 23) until my arrival here.

Since the death of my predecessor, the late Major Carruth, the Indians of this agency have become widely scattered. I have, however, during the brief period since my arrival here, been able to communicate with a good many of them, and ascertain their numbers, condition, and wants. Without having taken a strict enumeration of them, I have ascertained that the Wichitas number 271; the Caddoes, 370; the Keechies, 154; Wacas, 131; Yoacanies, 177; Jenies, 150; Shawnees, estimated at 500, (since reported 511 by count;) Delawares, 45. Total, 1,809; all these parts of tribes claim to belong to this agency.

The small-pox has prevailed to a considerable extent this season among the Indians, especially among the Caddoes and Shawnees, and has proved fatal in many cases. The disease is now subsiding. I held a council with the chiefs and headmen on the 14th instant, and from strict inquiries became fully satisfied that they have not had any intercourse with any hostile western tribes, or any intention to go into council with them for any purpose whatever. They may, I think, be considered perfectly reliable, loyal to the government, and friendly to the whites. I am satisfied, on the other hand, that the Kickapoos have had correspondence with the western tribes, but I don't believe fear need be apprehended of their joining in any hostile demonstration against the border settlements. The Indians of this agency say they are refugees from their own country, dependent on the government for support and protection, and express a strong desire to merit by their actions such protection and support. They hope the government will do something for them the coming winter, or many of these people they say must suffer. They complain to me that bad white men had been among

them, who seem to have no business there. They defraud them of their money, steal their ponies, and create much trouble and difficulty, and hope such men may in the future be kept away from their camps. They say, too, that other white men come to them and offer the Indians liberal sums of money to go south into the Creek and Cherokee countries and drive in cattle; that they tried to prevent their going, but that a good many have been engaged in that way.

This cattle trade is just now on the increase, and is assuming enormous proportions; and as the Indians under my care are directly implicated, at least as agents, I must be permitted to say that stringent and effective measures should be adopted by the government to put a stop to it. The only possible excuse offered that has the least appearance of plausibility is, that if the cattle are not driven north, they will be driven south by the rebels. Even this, in my opinion, does not counterbalance the prospective evils likely to result from this illicit trade. From my own experience and personal observation while acting in another field of duty, I am satisfied that a majority of these cattle are the property of loyal Indians, many of whom are now in the military service of the country, and I have heard this declaration more than once repeated, that when their time was out they would have their cattle back, or as many in their stead, if they could be found in Kansas. If these threats, stimulated by a very natural spirit of reprisal, should be attempted to be carried out, it is very easy to foresee the result. The Indians would be driven off, hunted down, exterminated, perhaps by the very men who are now committing these depredations, and whose homes and firesides the Indians are now in the front defending against the rebellious south. Not only this, it creates hostilities between the different tribes of Indians. But yesterday I was told that a few days ago three Indians were killed down south by other Indians, whose cattle they were stealing. If their employers had been the victims, instead of the Indians, it would have been a just retribution. The contraband portion of these cattle belong either to the loyal Indians of the respective Territories, or to the general government, and certainly no one individual has a permanent right over another to take them and convert them to his own private use, and any discrimination in that way, by raising ambition in others, I think is calculated only to make matters worse.

A permit was shown me the other day from an officer at Fort Smith, Arkansas, to drive out 2,000 head of cattle through Kansas; and to give a shade of coloring to the transaction, it seemed to imply that the cattle were to be collected in the vicinity of that place, and including *two mule teams*. All mere sham. What right a military officer of that district has to give a permit to drive cattle through this district, and require the authorities here to respect it, is not very clear to my understanding. For a lone agent here to attempt to work against this current of trade, supported as it is by so many authorities, would prove a mere farce. I am instructed, if need be, to call the authorities to my aid. I should not know where to apply, unless to those who have authorized the trade or actually engaged in its prosecution.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

M. GOOKINS,
United States Indian Agent.

Hon. W. G. COFFIN,
Superintendent of Indian Affairs, Leavenworth, Kansas.

No. 153.

CAMP COX, CREEK NATION,
En route for Red River, February 2, 1864.

SIR: Colonel Phillips, with a command of 1,500, is now in camp here, near Council Grounds, Creek country. We move at sunrise in the morning for Fork Wa-she-ta and McCulloch. We expect to be joined by Colonel Moonlight to-

morrow below North Fork. So far we find no enemy, no inhabitants, no forage, little water, no subsistence whatever, but abundance of cattle. The Indian soldiers are in fine spirits. I shall continue to note our march and send per every opportunity.

CAMP CHESS,
Near North Fork River, February 3, 1864.

We are still moving on, finding in to-day's march the same destitution at yesterday. Signs of an enemy are reported by our scouts; nothing definite. Deep Fork implies deep, steep banks, shallow water. I doubt its furnishing running water the year round. Halted for the night at North Fork, the train being delayed at the crossing of Deep Fork.

CAMP WILLETT, ON CANADIAN,
Creek Nation, February 4, 1864.

Marched this morning at sunrise, Major Willett, with battalion of the 14th, at Hillsbee, having captured a plenteous supply of forage, seven rebel prisoners, $300 in specie, some sixty ponies, and killed six rebel bushwhackers. Chilla McIntosh reported on Cane creek, eighteen miles south of the Canadian; scouts and prisoners report a general stampede of families for Boggy Depot. Heavy scouting parties are thrown out in every direction to scour the country.

CAMP WILLETT, CREEK NATION, *February* 5.

To-day is occupied in gathering information of the country of the enemy—quartermaster gathering wagons, oxen, and forage. The shattered enemy appear to be stampeding southward.

February 6—Major Willett has returned from Little river, bringing in some fifty Union refugee Indians—his command having killed one captain and thirty-one men, mostly belonging to Chilla McIntosh's regiment; captured some seventy-five horses, mostly ponies; twelve wagons, (burned.) Captain Phillips returns from south of Canadian with a small scouting party, killing three of the enemy and capturing two. Lieutenant Stephens, with a small party of ten, south of the Canadian, killed six and captured nine rebels—making in killed by small parties, in all, fifty men and twenty-one prisoners. Four of us made a detour of a few miles, and found concealed in a building the regimental papers of Chilla McIntosh; also, many of the private papers and correspondence of General Cooper, among them the "signals," a copy of which I send you.

One of the party advances a few paces, takes off his hat, strikes his horse's mane three times. A man from the other party advances, bows three times, and dismounts. Password—"Greenwood." Response—the names of countries; they may be in "Cherokee," "Creek," "Choctaw," "Texas," or "Arkansas." Hats and bridles trimmed with evergreen or green ribbons.

Colonel Phillips has sent the Creeks in advance that they may secure their own property and protect their families and friends.

There is considerable altercation and litigation between the Indians and whites about ponies, and Colonel Phillips has notified the officers of the command that an agent in behalf of the Indians was present; that he was bound to assist him in securing to the Indians their rights; and, so far as my experience and observation go, I find that Colonel Phillips is an earnest and substantial friend of the Indians. I write by next messenger.

J. T. COX,
Special Indian Agent, with the Army in the Field.

Hon. W. P. DOLE,
Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

No. 154.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *February* 5, 1864.

SIR: In answer to your note of this morning, asking my views in regard to the propriety of removing the refugee Indians now in Kansas to their homes at an early day, I have the honor to submit the following statement:

From my intercourse with the refugee Indians, and a knowledge of their condition and necessities—having been the military commander in the Indian territories for nearly two years—I am clearly of the opinion that the best interests of the refugee Indians, as well as of the government, require that they should be removed to their homes at as early a day as practicable.

To be more specific, I would recommend and urge that measures be taken to move them back to their homes in time to enable them to raise a crop the coming season, whereby they may be made, by another year at least, to subsist themselves, and relieve the government of the burden of feeding them; and, also, to prevent the utter demoralization among them that must ensue if they are not speedily reinstated in their own country. But, to carry out successfully this policy, there is at present a serious obstacle, viz: the inadequacy of the military force for their protection.

The federal armies, during the last year, have repossessed nearly the entire Indian territories and the State of Arkansas, as the rebel forces at present include within their lines only the southern tier of counties of Arkansas and the southern portion of the Choctaw Nation.

Fort Smith, which is naturally the key to all military operations in the Indian territories, was captured by our forces, September 1, 1863, and has since been permanently occupied, and all the Indian country north of the Arkansas river, and a large portion on the south side, has been continually under our control, except occasional raids by small guerilla parties, which have resulted in but little damage.

The occupancy of the Indian country might have extended much further south had it not been for the difficulty of obtaining supplies. The Arkansas river not being navigable, all stores had to be transported over a long line of inland communication, and required a large portion of the small military force there to protect the trains.

Quite recently the new department of Kansas has been created, embracing all the Indian territories to Red river, and including none of Arkansas, except the military post of Fort Smith, through which (the garrison) runs the line dividing the State from the Choctaw Nation, and separated from the city by a single street, (the city being in the department of Missouri.)

Since the creation of the department of Kansas all the troops heretofore serving in the district of the frontier, except three regiments of Indian home guards at Fort Gibson, (very much decimated,) are reporting to General Steele, in the department of Missouri. These troops constitute the force for the protection of the Indian country and the western border of Arkansas, and, at the time of the issuing of the order for the new department of Kansas, were in a district east and south of Fort Smith, not now included in the department of Kansas—such disposition of them being necessary to obtain forage and supplies, and as a protection to Fort Smith, which was the depot for stores, and also the defence of the Cherokee and Creek country.

In this condition of affairs, General Curtis, commanding the department of Kansas, and who is charged with the care of the Indian territories, is left entirely destitute of troops for their protection, except the few Indian troops at Fort Gibson.

I am clearly of the opinion that there is but one correct course to be pursued by the government to insure protection and security to the entire Indian country, viz: to add to the department of Kansas at least the two western tiers of counties of Arkansas, and to furnish sufficient troops for successful operations, both defensive and offensive.

Fort Smith must be the depot and base of all military operations in the Indian country, and also the depot for supplying the Indians; and the commander there must have the control of at least that portion of the State of Arkansas that I have heretofore designated, as a means of obtaining forage and supplies and also to protect his depot from offensive demonstrations by the enemy.

With this addition to the department of Kansas, with a sufficient number of troops, (fifteen or twenty thousand,) and authority to organize troops (white and colored) in northwestern Texas, I have no hesitation in declaring my opinion that the Indian territory now in my possession might be securely protected, and the refugees returned to their homes without risk; and, in addition to this, the Choctaw and other nations, between the Arkansas and Red rivers, could be reclaimed and allied to the government, and an offensive movement made south of Red river that would result in the subjugation and permanent occupancy of northern Texas.

But whatever is contemplated in reference to operations on the frontier, it should be determined upon with as little delay as possible, as the Arkansas river, at the present time, is navigable to Fort Smith, and whatever supplies are necessary for the army operating there, or for the Indians, sufficient for a period of twelve months, should be shipped to that point by the last of June next.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAS. G. BLUNT,
Major General United States Volunteers.

Hon. W. P. DOLE,
Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

No. 155.

WASHINGTON, D. C.,
February 22, 1864.

SIR: I herewith submit an estimate of the expenses of removing and subsisting of the southern refugee Indians, now in Kansas, to their homes in the Indian territory, together with an estimate for the subsistence of those now there under the care of Agent Harlan and Special Agent Cox, with the expected increase from those now in the country, and with the rebel army, that will, in all probability, return as soon as our military occupation of the country is such as to enable them to return in safety; also for agricultural implements, seeds, &c., to enable them to raise a crop and to become self-sustaining.

It will be perceived that I have put the subsistence at the lowest rates at which we have been enabled to subsist the refugees in Kansas, where comparatively small expense of transportation was necessary, and when prices were at least one-third less than at this time. This estimate is based upon the belief that a sufficiency of meat can be had in the Indian country, that they can mainly supply themselves with it, and that breadstuffs and a limited amount of groceries are all that will have to be transported for them. Should this supposition prove to be incorrect, the expense will be necessarily largely increased.

It is believed that if the refugees can be returned to their country at an early day, and meet with protection from the military authorities, so as to make a crop

the present year, no further expenditure will be necessary outside of their regular annuities; but I beg leave again to repeat what I have so often urged, viz: that the success of the movement depends almost entirely on two points—*getting them home in time, and protection when there, in which matter there should not be a moment lost, as there is barely time enough left for them to return and to make preparations for making a crop the present year.*

All of which is most respectfully submitted by your obedient servant,

W. G. COFFIN,
Superintendent Indian Affairs.

Hon. WM. P. DOLE,
Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

Estimate for removing Indians from Kansas to the Indian country and subsisting them for six months.

Number of Indians in Kansas to be returned	8,031
Number of refugees being subsisted in Cherokee Nation at last official report	7,500
Estimated increase since the report, (unofficial)	1,500
Estimated increase on arrival of refugees at home (and protection) from those who have remained in the country, and the return of those that have fled to the mountains, to Texas and the rebel army	5,000
Total	22,031

Subsistence of 22,031 Indians from 1st of April until the last of September, six months, or 183 days, at the rate of ten cents per capita per day	$403,167	30
Expense of removing to their homes of 733 Shawnees, Quapaws, Senecas and Shawnees, three teams to each hundred, twenty-one teams at $4 each per day, the drivers finding themselves and teams, twenty days on trip	1,680	00
Outfit and contingent expenses in addition to what they would cook before starting, $1 per head, twenty days	733	00
Expense of removing 7,300 refugees to the Indian territory, 219 teams, for forty days on trip, at $4 per day, drivers finding themselves and teams	35,040	00
Outfit and contingent expenses on trip, in addition to what they would cook on starting, at $2 per head, for forty days	14,600	00
For plough, harness, seeds, &c	18,250	00
	473,470	30

ESTIMATE.

Agricultural implements, seeds, &c.

100	breaking ploughs, at $12 each	$1,200 00
500	bull tongue ploughs, at $4 each	2,000 00
500	shovel ploughs, at $4 each	2,000 00
2,000	plantation hoes (good,) at $1 each	2,000 00
1,000	whiffle-trees, at $1 each	1,000 00
100	grubbing hoes, $2 50 each	250 00
100	double-trees, $3 each	300 00

1,000	set plough harness, collars, bridles, back band, traces, &c., at $5 each	$5,000 00
2,000	bushels Irish potatoes, at $1 50	3,000 00
120	bushels beans; 40 bushels peas; 40 bushels cornfield peas; 4 bushels turnip seed; 1½ bushel cabbage seed; 1½ bushel onion seed; 6 bushels pumpkin seed; 4 bushels squash seed; 1½ bushel melon seed, and other seeds generally—say	1,500 00
	Total	18,250 00

No. 156.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
Office Indian Affairs, March 7, 1864.

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt, by reference from you, of a communication dated 18th ultimo, and addressed to the President by John Ross, principal chief, and three other delegates of the Cherokee Nation, in which is enclosed a memorial of the representatives of that nation, setting forth their sufferings, grievances, and desires of their people. These papers are herewith returned.

This memorial contains a clear and forcible statement of the grave disasters which have befallen the Cherokees in consequence of the great rebellion. It presents a vivid, and, I have no doubt, a truthful picture of the happy condition of this people before the war; the dire calamities they have suffered during its progress, not only at the hands of their enemies, but also of their professed friends; their efforts to resist the machinations of the rebels and of traitors in their midst; the circumstances which forced them for a time into a position of apparent antagonism to the government; the alacrity with which they manifested their loyalty at the earliest practicable opportunity; and the deplorable and most unhappy condition to which they are now reduced.

A perusal of this memorial cannot fail to elicit our sympathy, or to convince us that justice and humanity alike imperatively demand at our hands that every effort, consistent with our plans for the public safety, should be made for the immediate relief of the loyal Cherokees.

The memorialists ask: 1st. That their people be gathered into three or more communities in sections where their country is least devastated.

2d. That the communities be protected against guerillas.

3d. That the people be furnished with seeds and farming implements in time for the coming spring.

4th. That they be furnished with government supplies.

5th. That Cherokee soldiers be used for the protection of these communities.

6th. That these troops be mounted by government.

7th. That the board of trustees of the Cherokee Orphans' Home be furnished, from their invested funds, with means to support and educate those orphans committed to their charge.

They name the following places as suitable to locate said communities, viz: Tahlequah, the neighborhood of Colonel Adairs, near Fort Smith, and, if necessary, Grand Saline.

It is also asked that Captain Smith Christie, acting chief, with his company (A, of 3d regiment, I. H. G.) be detached from the regiment, and that he be authorized to enrol the loyal citizens of the nation into militia, to be under com-

mand of the national council and the acting chief with his company of United States volunteers, and that they be authorized to protect the country against the enemy.

That in case the two regiments of Cherokees are not mounted in time to protect the country, so that spring crops may be put in, then it is asked that a battalion of five hundred picked men be taken from the two regiments and mounted; that they be under the command of the Cherokee national executive, and that they act strictly as home guards; that the balance of the two regiments be mustered out in time for them to begin farming in the spring; that the national authorities be supplied with arms and ammunition, to organize the loyal citizens as militia, that they may assist in their own protection; and it is asked finally, in view of the many circumstances, that all deserters be pardoned, for while some of them should be punished, the greater portion are not responsible for the act, owing to their ignorance of military discipline of the whites.

The possibility of granting the major part of the requests proffered by the memorialists, and the feasibility of the plan they propose, by which their people may be enabled to reoccupy their country, are more properly subjects for the determination of the War Department than of this office, while compliance with that portion of their requests which are more immediately connected with the ordinary business of the office is so manifestly dependent upon the action of the War Department and military operations, as to render it extremely difficult for me to determine what course should be pursued.

I feel very anxious that the proposition to collect these people in three or more communities should be carried into effect, and have already so instructed the superintendent and their agent. It should, however, be a condition precedent to any attempt at its consummation that military forces should be so disposed as to protect the people at the several locations, and that the locations are confined to the Territory owned by the Cherokees. As to the 2d, 5th, and 6th propositions, I do not see that any action on my part is necessary, other than to say that protection is due to the people under their treaties with the government, and as a matter of justice and humanity; and that the reorganization of the Indian regiments, their detail to act as home guards, and the various suggestions as to military operations in their country, are subjects which, as already stated, must of necessity be left to the decision of the War Department. I am, however, of the opinion that all the Indian troops, in order to be most efficient, should be mounted.

Measures have been taken to furnish seeds and agricultural implements to the extent of the means at my disposal, but I must be allowed to say that the means provided for the use of the Cherokees are far from sufficient to meet their necessities. I have, through you, submitted to Congress an estimate for such an appropriation as I believe will be necessary to enable me to provide for their removal to their homes, and their subsistence there until they can raise something for their own support.

I do not deem it necessary that any action be taken at this time in relation to schooling the Cherokees. When we have provided sufficient food and raiment to secure them against actual suffering, (which I am not now able to prevent,) I shall take pleasure in rendering every possible aid in my power to carry out their views in this respect.

A communication addressed to the War Department on the 5th ultimo by Assistant Adjutant General E. R. S. Canby, enclosing a letter from Smith Christie and others, upon the same subjects embraced in this communication, and through you referred to this office on the 15th ultimo, is also herewith returned.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. P. DOLE, *Commissioner.*

Hon. J. P. USHER, *Secretary of Interior.*

No. 157.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
Office Indian Affairs, March 9, 1864.

SIR: Referring to my reports to you of 9th and 25th ultimo, upon the subject of removing the refugee Indians in Kansas to their homes, I have now to state that the number of these Indians is about 8,000 ; to these should be added probably 9,000 collected at or near Fort Gibson, and some 5,000, who it is estimated will return from their places of refuge in the mountains and in Texas as soon as it is ascertained that they can have protection.

Should it be determined that these Indians shall be returned to their homes in time to enable them to plant crops the coming spring, it is of the utmost importance that the necessary arrangements should be made with the least possible delay, otherwise the season will be too far advanced, before the Indians can be returned, to admit of the planting of crops with any reasonable prospect of realizing good results.

The pressing importance of time in this connexion is my reason for calling your attention to this suject, in order that through you the War Department may be advised of the kind and amount of protection which will be needed by the Indians, and which can alone be afforded by the military branch of the public service.

If these Indians are returned, they will, as above stated, number some twenty-two thousand, with but few, if any, capable of bearing arms. They cannot, of course, be concentrated in the immediate vicinity of the posts, but must of necessity be stationed at such points as are best adapted to agricultural purposes, and at the same time susceptible of defence against the incursions of guerillas and roving bands of marauders. In view of these two indispensable requisites as to the various points at which the Indians should be settled, I deem it proper to say that, in my judgment, they should be selected in the country of the Creeks, Cherokees, Choctaws, and Chickasaws, where the greatest number of abandoned farms and houses are to be found, so that the protection to be afforded need not embrace a greater extent of country than may be absolutely requisite.

It is presumed that the War Department is in possession of much more accurate information of the state of the country, and the amount of military force which will be required for its protection, than is in the possession of this office, and can therefore form a much better judgment in relation to the practicability of the proposed movement, and its probable success.

I feel a very deep interest in this subject, and am exceedingly anxious that some determination should be had as to the plan of operations at the earliest practicable moment. Should you see proper to submit this subject to the Secretary of War, with a view of eliciting from him an expression of his views as to the practicability of the movement, and his ability to afford the necessary protection to the country, I shall be most happy to issue such orders, in conformity therewith, to the superintendent and the various agents having charge of the Indians as will secure their hearty co-operation with the military authorities in their endeavors to secure for the proposed measure a successful result.

Very respectfully,

W. P. DOLE, *Commissioner.*

Hon. J. P. USHER,
Secretary of the Interior.

No. 158.

HEADQUARTERS INDIAN BRIGADE,
Fort Gibson, C. N., March 22, 1864.

SIR: Learning that a gentleman, purporting to be a delegate from the Choctaw Nation, proposes to visit Washington, I take the liberty of addressing you.

I presume you are aware that the Choctaw nation, as a nation, is still *de facto* rebel, and about the only Indian nation that can be said to be so at the present day. In the council held above Fort Towson, I cannot learn that they even made up their minds to accept peace. That a handful of men about Scullyville would like to be the "Choctaw Nation," is, I think, probable, and that a portion who have not fled from the northern section might be willing to accept an assurance of Choctaw nationality, and pay for acting as militia to expel all invaders, is, I think, also probable.

Of course the government understands the necessities and purposes here. The Indian nation being really the key to the southwest, makes me respectfully urge that guarantees be not given that we may have to break. Our necessities here are not of a character to force us to steps that may be prejudicial.

While on my recent expeditions down on Boggy, I transmitted the President's message and letters accompanying to each nation, but I *did* not expect these nations as a body to accept peace. I *did*, and *do* expect, however, that (after the blow) it would help to demoralize them, and prevent them from organizing as large a force of Indians against me as they otherwise would.

This week they are in session—seven delegates from each nation—at Tishamingo, to read and deliberate on them, but, although Cooper and the other rebel leaders allowed this, it is a mere *feint*, as the letters reached their destination; this is to give a show of fairness and to destroy their effect. I regard the fact of their having to yield so much as a favorable circumstance, and whichever way they determine, it will weaken our enemies.

Having a clear view of what seems to me the government necessities, I have been cautious about promising these rebels anything save what the mercy or generosity of the government might give them. I have thought that to sweep out the Choctaw country of rebels would leave very little, and that fragments; and that those counties south of the river might, if it was desired, be open for settlement. This would leave the Cherokees and Creeks weak, as they are almost in the shape of reserves, and I have always felt that a proper policy could make a majority of them vote for a more secure organization and community.

The deep solicitude I have felt for the interests of our government is the motive and will be my apology for addressing you.

I remain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. S. PHILLIPS,
Colonel Commanding.

Hon. W. P. DOLE,
Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

No. 159.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, April 7, 1864.

SIR: The Secretary of War instructs me to transmit for your information the enclosed copy of a communication of the 17th ultimo, addressed to Major

General Curtis by Colonel W. A. Phillips, commanding at Fort Gibson, respecting a rebel council of Indians at Tishemingo, the assembling of refugees around Wichita and Red river in a destitute condition, &c.

I have the honor to be your obedient servant,

EDWARD R. S. CANBY,
Brigadier General, Assistant Adjutant General.

SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR,
Washington, D. C.

HEADQUARTERS INDIAN BRIGADE,
Fort Gibson, C. N., March 17, 1864.

SIR: Despatch bearers from Fort Smith being on the way to Fort Scott, by them I communicate for your information that, by deserters and negroes just in from Fort Wichita, I learn that the rebel council of Indian nations is in session at Tishemingo, there being seven delegates each from the Choctaws, Chickasaws, Creeks, Seminoles, Caddoes, and Osages. They are discussing the letters I sent with the President's message. Many are for submission, but it is urged that they make one more stand on Red river. It is determined that the rebel Creeks and Seminoles and the Chickasaws that left their homes cannot return.

The refugees are clustered in great numbers from Wichita river up Red river and on Wichita below Fort Wichita. If they determine not to make peace there will be an effort to induce them to raise a crop there. Great suffering exists among them. The rebel Indians are all discouraged. The slave owners, on both sides of Red river, have been for the past month running their slaves to the Brazos

Quantrell had gone across Red river to Bonham. He has had several encounters with Texans in attempts to rob them. Colonel Walter has crossed to this side. The rebel Cherokees and rebel Texans had several encounters, as the former were subsisting and suffering in the country and claimed the privilige of confiscating the property of rebels who were moving off southwest.

Rebel affairs down there appear to be getting in a lamentable condition. Several prominent secessionists have been shot, and there appears to be no power in the rebel authorities to keep Standwaite and Quantrell in order.

Judge Bowlin was wounded and expected to die. A scout I sent to Boggy, just in, reports all quiet, and the country as empty as we left it to Colbert mills, 160 miles south.

Command here has supplies and is in fine spirits and condition.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. A. PHILLIPS,
Colonel Commanding.

Indorsement on above.

FORT LEAVENWORTH, *March* 29, 1864.

Respectfully forwarded to Hon. the Secretary of War for his information, with a request that it may also be brought to the notice of the Hon. the Secretary of the Interior.

S. R. CURTIS,
Major General.

Major General S. R. CURTIS,
Commanding Dep't of Kansas, Fort Leavenworth, Kansas.

No. 160.

OFFICE SUPERINTENDENT INDIAN AFFAIRS,
Leavenworth, Kansas, April 26, 1864.

SIR: I have the honor to herewith enclose for your consideration a copy of a communication of Agent Elder to this office, in which my attention is called to sundry reasons why the refugee Indians belonging to the Neosho agency, but at present under his charge on the Ottawa reservation, Franklin county, Kansas, are opposed to their removal with other southern refugee Indians now in Kansas to their homes in the Indian territory the present spring season, as contemplated by the department.

When it is considered how remote the Neosho agency is located from any military post, it being, I believe, not less than 80 miles, and the facilities which the immense bodies of timber in that agency afford to rebel hordes for harboring-places, the reasons given by the chiefs of said Indians in the communication referred to above, opposing their removal at present, are, in my opinion, ample, and therefore I would most respectfully recommend to allow them to remain where they now are until such time as they can be placed in their homes with perfect safety and a sufficient military force can be stationed within the Neosho agency, of which they can, in case of necessity, avail themselves.

I had an interview a day or two ago with General Curtis at Fort Leavenworth respecting this subject. He informs me that the late change of departments, taking the Indian territory from the department of Kansas and attaching the same to that of Arkansas, withdraws from him the jurisdiction of said territory, and has reduced the number of his forces so much as to make it impossible for him to furnish troops for purposes outside of his department.

This unfortunate change in departments is very materially retarding the progress of removing the southern refugee Indians now in Kansas to their homes, for the reason that there are no forces in sufficient numbers within the Indian territory to afford necessary protection, and General Steele, who is commanding the department of Arkansas, is now at or near Shreveport, on Red river, which is so far off that he cannot be reached in a reasonable time to apply to for military protection. There are at present very few troops left at Fort Smith and Fort Gibson doing garrison duty, the troops formerly belonging to the army of the frontier, and stationed at Fort Smith and vicinity, having all been withdrawn by General Steele and taken with him on his expedition to Shreveport.

Under these and other circumstances, it is my earnest conviction that unless the Indian territory is re-attached to the department of Kansas, and a sufficient military force stationed within the same to hold and protect it, it will be absolutely impossible to attempt to move these Indians to their homes and keep them there.

All of which is most respectfully submitted by your obedient servant,

W. G. COFFIN,
Superintendent Indian Affairs.
By HENRY SMITH, *Clerk.*

Hon. W. P. DOLE,
Commissioner of Indian Affairs, Washington, D. C.

No. 161.

SENECA AND QUAPAW REFUGEE CAMPS,
Near Ohio City, Kansas.

SIR: I am requested by the chiefs of the several refugee tribes under my control, and now located on the Ottawa lands in the county of Franklin, to inform you that the several tribes are, without dissent, opposed to any removal during the present spring season, giving reasons as follows, to wit:

1. The full consent of the Ottawas having been obtained for the said refugees to remain and occupy the lands selected, as their individual allotment, without expense to the government.

2. Having already commenced farming, and it being now too late to elsewhere prosecute it to effect, it would necessarily work a detriment to them and the government.

3. Their homes and country being about halfway between Fort Scott and Fort Gibson, and seventy miles from either point, wholly unprotected by military force, yet on the travelled route and beat of guerillas and bushwhackers, in their passage south to Missouri, and *vice versa*, with the strong probability, for a considerable time, that it will be infested b ythose thieves, robbers, and assassins, both life and property are in no small degree endangered.

4. The available strength of their several tribes is exhausted physically, their young men being generally in the service of the United States, leaving them without protection, save that which is afforded by old and decrepit men, women, and children.

It is hoped by them that the department will view the matter in the light that it really exists.

For myself, I am satisfied, and have knowledge, that the representations of the Indians named are correct, and with them corroborate in the main their statements.

Your earliest attention is respectfully asked.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

P. P. ELDER,
United States Indian Agent.

Hon. WILLIAMG. COFFIN,
Superintendent Indian Affairs, Leavenworth, Kansas.

No. 162.

OFFICE SUPERINTENDENT INDIAN AFFAIRS,
Leavenworth, Kansas, April 27, 1864.

SIR: I have the honor to herewith enclose copies of sundry documents under dates of 16th and 18th ultimo, received at this office from Special Agent John T. Cott, who has lately returned from an expedition with Colonel Philips, commanding Indian brigade, to the Creek, Chickasaw and Choctaw nations.

These enclosures contain much valuable reading matter, and may be of considerable interest to you.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. G. COFFIN,
Superintendent Indian Affairs.

Hon. WILLIAM P. DOLE,
Commissioner Indian Affairs, Washington, D. C.

No. 162 A.

FORT GIBSON, CHEROKEE NATION, *March* 16, 1864.

SIR: A council is to be held to-day at Tishemingo, near Fort Wichita, to be composed of seven delegates from each of the following rebel tribes, Choctaw, Chickasaw, Creeks, Seminoles, Cherokees, Caddoes and Osages. The holding of the council was brought about by the discontent produced in their camps by the distribution of the President's proclamation, and the delivering of certain letters from Colonel Phillips to Colonel Jumper, the Seminole chief, Governor Colbert, Chickasaw, and to the chief of the Choctaws, to all of which I was

privy, and must share a liberal portion of whatever blame may attach to or result therefrom.

The letters and proclamations were intrusted to a released prisoner, who was sworn to deliver them to Colbert and Jumper, which he did with remarkable fidelity. Having delivered one to Governor Colbert, and left for Fort Arbuckle to deliver the other to Colonel Jumper, by some blunder of Governor Colbert, the whole matter was made known, causing the arrest of Hood, the messenger, while at Arbuckle, who is now in irons.

Cooper and Quantrell insist upon the execution of the carrier of such incendiary documents, but the state of public feeling will not allow it, as such a policy would be dangerous, indicating a studied purpose of keeping the Indians in the dark as to their real condition, and the substantial interest of their country, and the strength and overtures of ours.

From best advices received here, the question with them is not the repossession, now, of the Indian country, but the holding of the Red River valley, as the slaves of refugees are drifting in the direction of the Brazos.

I had hoped that the efforts of certain parties to muster out the Indian brigade would cease after the very complimentary and hearty indorsement given it by General Curtis, but from the froth we still see mantling upon the coast, we are apprehensive that the apparent calm only portends a storm that may swallow up this noble craft.

We are informed that the colored portions of our regiments are to be mustered out, and to be mustered into colored regiments. It is well known that the interpreters in the Indian regiments, especially the Creeks, are almost exclusively colored persons, residents in the Indian country; they are therefore indispensable for the maintenance of discipline and good service.

Those of the most active and efficient of the first regiment are to be mustered out from the day of muster in, and the Indian regiments are further embarrassed by a standing order prohibiting further appointments.

Whiskey by the hundred barrels passes through here *en route* for Fort Smith, and the military command here is powerless in the prevention of sales to Indians, and as a consequence great injury and demoralization must follow. These, with other indications of prejudice, and unrelenting hostility to the Indian command, though considered singly would be of little import, but taken in the aggregate are signal and conclusive.

We have had some apprehension that when the enemy was entirely driven out, and the country restored to the several tribes, by the revival of old treaties, or the making of new ones, an unrelenting hostility would exist among the Indians—the loyal, who are nearly all full bloods, against the half-breeds, "prodigals," who may have returned to their allegiance to the government. But we notice a marked change in this respect, and a feeling of charity, akin to that of the proclamation, is wielding a powerful influence over them.

The army here is greatly incumbered by the colored race, (who have fled to our lines for protection, and must have support;) and notwithstanding every inducement is presented them to remove north, yet their attachment to the Indian race and the Indian country, together with the discouragements presented by those who express apprehension that the north will be overrun by a dependent non-producing class, render it almost impossible to shake them off, and as a consequence large amounts of supplies, that might be made available for the support of the Indians, must of necessity be used to subsist colored refugees.

I have the honor to be, your servant,

JOHN T. COX,
Special Indian Agent.

W. G. COFFIN,
Superintendent Indian Affairs, Southern Superintendency,
Leavenworth City, Kansas.

No. 162 B.

FORT GIBSON, CHEROKEE NATION,
March 18, 1864.

SIR: Herewith I enclose a map of the route of retreat of the early loyal refugee Indians, under Apoth-yo-ho-lo, in the winter of 1861.

With the facilities within my reach for obtaining facts connected with that remarkable exodus, I am fully warranted in saying that the history of this war does not furnish a parallel of patriotic devotion to the Union. The rebels had managed so adroitly during the administration of Buchanan as to secure the appointments of, or favor of, every government official or employé within the limits of the south Indian country. All sources of information were corrupted or poisoned. Postmasters deplored the fall of the old government as already taken place; Indian agents, and all others holding business relations with the several tribes, used every means in their power to discourage them and destroy their confidence in the old government, resorting to the grossest misrepresentations, bribery of chiefs, headmen, &c., malfeasance and robbery. Military posts, government stores, ordnance, &c., &c., were surrendered or abandoned under color of the most dire military necessity, and the apparent tardiness of the old government to render them timely assistance, or in any way counteract those influences, left them without council and without friends, and implied a total abandonment of the Indians.

Yet under all these discouraging surroundings a large portion of the Creeks, Cherokees, Seminoles and others, maintained their loyalty. The Chickasaws were divided in their councils, and the Choctaws went over almost entirely to the rebel government.

In the month of March, 1861, international councils were held, first at the Creek agency, next at the North Fork, without affecting very materially the fidelity of the Indians. But in the latter part of April the Choctaws and Chickasaws gave in full adhesion to the confederate government. The remaining tribes were alternating between the counsels of Apoth-yo-ho-lo, McDaniel, and others, on the one hand, and a swarm of rebel commissioners on the other.

The rebel government was pushing forward the organization of Indian regiments under McIntosh, Stan Watie, Adair, Jumper, Smith, and others, while the conservative element was forming a Cherokee regiment under Colonel Drew for armed neutrality, but in truth loyal to the Union, while Apoth-yo-ho-lo headed the hostiles, as they were termed by the rebels. In a report, dated Creek agency, C. N., December 16, 1861, addressed to the Hon. David Hubbard, commissioner of Indian affairs, Richmond, Va., the Creek agent, Colonel Garrett, says: (see copy marked "A.") I have noticed this to show the attitudes of the several tribes at the beginning of the rebellion. The principal object of this report is to call attention to the real claims of the Indians upon the government, not only to sympathy, but compensation for services from the time they abandoned their homes and all they possessed and took up arms in support of the government.

Although they claim nothing of the kind, yet the moral effect of such a tangible recognition of their early services would insure fidelity of all other tribes against any other future rebellion or disaffection against our government. The history of their destitution and terrible sufferings in their pilgrimage of three hundred miles in mid-winter is familiar to you, and not necessary here to relate.

I have the honor to be your humble servant,

JOHN T. COX,
Special Indian Agent.

Hon. W. G. COFFIN,
Sup't of Indian Affairs, Leavenworth City, Kansas.

CREEK AGENCY, CHEROKEE NATION,
December 16, 1861.

* * * * * * * * *

"The hostiles are headed by Apoth-yo-ho-lo, who has engaged in his cause portions of several tribes, viz: a portion of the Seminoles, Kickapoos, Shawnees, Delawares, and Cherokees, four hundred (400) of whom deserted a few days before the recent battle from Colonel John Drew's regiment, Cherokee volunteers, and joined Apoth-yo-ho-lo."

Hon. DAVID HUBBARD,
Commissioner Indian Affairs, Richmond, Va.

No. 163.

FORT GIBSON, CHEROKEE NATION,
April 16, 1864.

SIR: The copy of a letter herewith is without signature, but is said to be in the handwriting of the late Colonel Garrett, who, at that date, was United States Indian agent of the Creeks. It is not of much importance, but yet, as historical and statistical, is not without some interest. I obtained it a few weeks ago, found among other papers at the agency, and I presume is a retained copy of the original.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

M. GOOKINS,
Special Indian Agent.

Hon. W. P. DOLE,
Commissioner Indian Affairs, Washington, D. C.

A.

CREEK AGENCY, CHEROKEE NATION,
December 16, 1861.

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 2d ultimo, requiring certain information from me in regard to the number of Creek Indians, and their relations or feelings towards the Confederate States. Owing to the great irregularity of the mails, I did not receive your communication as soon as I ought. The difficulty at the time I received your letter, in regard to answering it properly, caused me to delay a few days so that I might answer it definitely.

Incidental to the confusion here, I could not state to you who were reliable and who were not, for I did not know myself; and believing that a battle would be fought in a few days, when every one would have to show his hand, I thought I could give you more reliable information, and from the valor and fidelity of the Creeks engaged then, I can give you reliable information.

The Creeks number in all 14,630, a portion of whom reside in Alabama, Texas, and Missouri, leaving about 13,000 within the limits of the Creek nation. From the best information I can get, there are among the lower Creeks 1,650 warriors, 375 of whom are unfriendly. Among the upper Creeks there are 1,600 warriors, only 400 of whom are friendly.

To sum up the whole matter, there are 1,675 Creek warriors friendly to the Confederate States, and 1,575 unfriendly; of those friendly, there are in the service of the Confederate States 1,375. One regiment is commanded by

Colonel Chilla McIntosh, numbering 400, and an indepentent company, commanded by Captain J. M. C. Smith, numbering 75 men, all in the service and armed, with a very few exceptions, and I think, from recent indications, are willing to do service wherever ordered and circumstances justify it.

The regiment, battalion, and company, were all mustered into service for twelve months. This comprises nearly all the friendly warriors in the nation. I cannot answer you in regard to the number that are willing to serve during the war. My opinion is, though, that the number now in the service, and perhaps more, are willing to remain as long as they may be wanted. The hostiles are headed by Apoth-yo-ho-lo, who has engaged in his cause portions of several tribes, viz: a portion of the Seminoles, Kickapoos, Shawnees, Delawares, Keechies, Comanches, and Cherokees, 400 of whom deserted a few days before the recent battle from Colonel John Drew's regiment, Cherokee volunteers, and joined Apoth-yo-ho-lo, who is in commmnication with the federal forces in Kansas, and has received goods and ammunition from them. His force is estimated from 2,500 to 3,000. I would give you a more detailed account of the battle, but I do not think it proper in this communication, and I presume the commanding officer, Colonel Cooper, has made his report of the battle to the Secretary of War. I may be mistaken to some extent in regard to the friendly and hostile Creeks, but I think I am not; and it is correct from the best information I can get and from my own knowledge of the facts. It will afford me much pleasure to communicate to you at any time anything of importance to the Confederate States.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

Hon. DAVID HUBBARD,
Commissioner Indian Affairs, Richmond, Va.

No. 164.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
Office Indian Affairs, May 11, 1864.

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt, by reference from you, of a resolution of the United States Senate, calling upon the President for information for the "reason, if any exists, why the refugee Indians in the State of Kansas are not returned to their homes," upon which resolution you call for a report from this office.

In compliance therewith, I have the honor to state that the same causes which made these Indians refugees have hitherto prevented their return to their homes. Their country has been infested with, or constantly liable to the incursions of roving bands of rebels, or hostile Indians, seeking for plunder, and murdering all who would not join them in their hostility to the government. Most of these refugees are helpless women and children. Many of their warriors are serving the government in the army. Under any circumstances these Indians would be unable to protect themselves against the rebels and hostile Indians. While the military authorities have been able to hold certain points in the Indian country, the protection from this source would have been wholly inadequate for the Indians in their homes, engaged in agricultural and other pursuits. To return these refugees to their homes, under such circumstances, would have been to consign them to almost certain annihilation, a crime against humanity too revolting to be contemplated.

Under the existing circumstances there seems to be no other safe and humane course to be pursued but to retain them in a place of safety, and provide for their wants as far as the means at the disposal of the department would admit.

As a matter of economy to the government, this has undoubtedly been a wise policy, for by having the Indians located near the base of supplies, the unavoidably enormous expenditure for transportation has been saved.

But had it been deemed safe or expedient to return the refugees to their homes, the department has hitherto been unable to do so for want of the necessary appropriation to defray the expense of their removal, and to provide for their re-establishment in agricultural pursuits. The recent appropriation of $223,000 by Congress has removed that obstacle, and I consider this appropriation equivalent to an instruction to return the refugees to their homes, and nothing but the strongest reasons will prevent my doing so immediately.

Anticipating the appropriation for the purpose, steps preparatory to a return of the refugees were taken, as will be seen from the instructions from this office to Superintendent Coffin, under date of April 13, 1864, a copy of which is herewith. Owing, however, to the lateness of the season at the date of the appropriation, as well as to the unpropitious aspect of military affairs in the southwest, Superintendent Coffin was on the 7th instant (copy herewith) instructed to be governed in relation to the removal by circumstances existing at the time he should receive said instructions.

As I am unadvised as to the state of preparations for the removal of the refugees, I am unable to furnish any instructions as to the action Superintendent Coffin may take in relation thereto, when he shall have received his instructions of the 7th instant, but I hope soon to receive such advices from him as will justify me in directing him to proceed at once with the removal.

Yours, respectfully,

W. P. DOLE.

Hon. J. P. USHER,
Secretary of the Interior.

No. 165.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
Office Indian Affairs, May 7, 1864.

SIR: I have this day caused a requisition to be made in your favor for the sum of forty-five thousand dollars ($45,000) from the amount appropriated to aid the Indian refugees to return to their homes in the Indian country, viz:

For expenses of transportation and subsistence by the way to the Indian country	$15,000
For temporary subsistence in the Indian country of refugee and Christian Indians	25,000
For seeds, ploughs, and agricultural implements	5,000
	45,000

For which you will be held accountable accordingly. I had intended to send a much larger sum for this service, but the lateness of the season, now the 7th day of May, and the time which would probably elapse, even with good fortune, before you could possibly return the Indians to their homes, in connexion with the fact of the apparent failure of the campaign beyond the Arkansas and Red rivers, and the reported reappearance of Quantrell, has induced the Secretary of the Interior to hesitate in signing the requisition for the amount I proposed; and after much perplexity and deliberation he has concluded that of the appropriation the amount now remitted is all that ought to be used at present.

You will observe that the law is special, and that the intention of Congress was to provide for the removal of the Indians, and we cannot be justified, in the opinion of the Secretary, in expending it to any extent in Kansas.

As it appears here to-day it will be unsafe and impolitic to attempt the removal of the Indians at this time, but the case may be altered by the time this reaches you; consequently much must be left to your sound discretion as to the manner you shall act.

If, upon the receipt of this, it shall be evident that there is no reasonable apprehension of danger of meeting Quantrell and his followers upon the way, and everything shall appear auspicious for the undertaking, and you shall have made the necessary and proper arrangements for transportation, you will telegraph the fact, and measures will be taken immediately for a further supply of funds necessary to your purposes.

If, on the other hand, you should apprehend that your effort at the removal will probably result disastrously, in that case it occurs to me that it will be best for you to take immediate steps to have the refugees enlarge their gardens, and cultivate lands where they now are to the extent of their ability, and make every effort to produce a supply for the next winter; and to enable them to do this I think you may, without risk of censure, if you find it necessary, use so much or all of the sum sent you for seed, &c., &c., in supplying them for their present planting, and implements of husbandry; and if you find it necessary, in order to carry out the purposes of the government in this regard, you may provide the Indians with some oxen for ploughing, as it is not probable that any loss would be sustained on account of their depreciation, if proper care be taken of them.

It may turn out that the prospects will soon be more hopeful; if so, perhaps a portion of the Indians may then be removed, and it may be that, after the grass shall have grown, many of them will be able to return without expense to government, which, in any event, it is expected they will do as far as possible.

As this money was appropriated for a special purpose, I would advise you that it will not do to mingle it with your general or other funds. If any of it is expended in Kansas, it must be only in the necessary furtherance of the design of Congress, as specified in the act of appropriation; but seed, &c., purchased for the purpose of establishing them at their homes may be used where they are if you find that you cannot succeed as you designed.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. P. DOLE, *Commissioner.*

WM. G. COFFIN, Esq.,
Superintendent Indian Affairs, Leavenworth, Kansas.

No. 166.

LEAVENWORTH, KANSAS, *May* 14, 1864.

DEAR SIR: I am just on the eve of starting for the Sac and Fox agency, where we expect to load and start the refugees for their homes on Monday, the 16th instant, I confess not without serious misgivings as to the safety or economy of the move; yet, as it seems to be the wish of the Indian committees of the Senate and House, and in consequence of the restrictions thrown around the appropriation, leaves me but small show for discretion in the matter, as no funds can be used for subsistence in Kansas for some time to come. This virtually reduces the alternative to moving or starving. But I am not without strong hopes that from the favorable war news from Grant in Virginia and Sherman in Georgia, we may, I think, reasonably hope that the spirit of the

rebellion must very soon be broken; and as that has been, and is, the great bulwark behind all the bushwhacking, raiding, robbery and murder in every shape, when that retreat is taken from them it must very materially lessen the boldness and audacity of those thieving scoundrels, so much more to be dreaded than regular organized warfare. Were it not for those considerations I should not have risked a movement in the face of Quantrell and others of that class, with the meagre escort provided or expected, not only to make the moving safe, but, what is equally as important, to protect us after we reach the Indian territory, without which the whole object of the movement must be defeated—that is, enabling the Indians to resume agricultural pursuits, and at an early day become self-sustaining. Another consideration has been weighed in the case. I learn that General Canby has been placed in command of all west of the Mississippi, and it is hoped that he may see the necessity of instituting military operations more commensurate with the necessities of the case.

I enter upon the movement with a full determination to do all in my power to make it a success, and with a firm conviction that we can do all that could be expected or required of us to make it a success, and if we fail, the cause of the failure, we hope, will rest where it belongs. I will try to keep you advised of our progress and prospects, and feel the utmost confidence that no effort will be spared by you to have the necessary military protection to meet us in the Indian Territory.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. G. COFFIN,
Superintendent of Indian Affairs.

Hon. W. P. DOLE,
Commissioner of Indian Affairs, Washington, D. C.

No. 167.

SAC AND FOX AGENCY, *May* 22, 1864.

DEAR SIR: Enclosed please find a letter from Special Agent Milo Gookins, which will give you some reliable information in regard to the condition of the Indian country. I also send a number of the *Times* newspaper, with an article in reference to the Creek treaty. I directed my clerk, Henry Smith, to send you, Secretary Usher, and the chairman of each of the Indian committees a copy, but as he has been very sick ever since I left, I very much fear that he will neglect it. We have been laboring hard all the past week to get the Indians in a condition to move, loaded and off, and have now all in line but about twenty-two loads. They have accumulated a large amount of clothing, blankets, and articles of prime necessity to them, which they will not consent to leave, and will need when we get them home. Instead of three teams per 100 it will take near five; but we have culled over, weighed and kept them to as few teams as possible. The result, of course, has been, that the teams provided, counting three to the hundred, was greatly short, and we have had to gather up the balance wherever we could find them, and it has taken a vast amount of time and labor; but we will, I hope and believe, make a start to-morrow, and by pushing them through as rapidly as possible, we hope still to make the trip in time to keep within my estimate, forty days. It has been attended, thus far, with more difficulty than any job I ever undertook. They have all the time been raising objections, and throwing obstacles in the way of going; the truth is, they are pretty well posted, and do not think it safe, until yesterday we got the news that General Thayer, with twelve thousand troops, had got to Fort Smith. This looks like business, and very greatly relieved them, and I think

now, as soon as we get the balance of the teams that are now on the way here, and loaded, we will be able to move in pretty good shape.

The Seminoles are still suffering with small-pox, but we expect to get them along. The Indians under Elder, near Baxter Springs, cannot move with any sort of safety until there is a military fort established there, which I hope to have done at an early day, as that is the stronghold for guerillas for all the southern part of Kansas, Missouri, Indian territory, and northwestern Kansas. A fort there is badly needed, and would do more towards protecting the country than any other point. Curtis would put one there if it was in his district, and as it is so close to the line it may be overlooked by Canby. If the Indian territory, and four or six counties immediately around Fort Smith, were placed under Curtis, I would have no fears but our move to the Indians' home would be a triumphant success. As it is, under a commander whose headquarters will probably be at New Orleans, the chances, I think, are largely against us.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. G. COFFIN,
Superintendent of Indian Affairs.

Hon. W. P. DOLE,
Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

[Extract from correspondence of Leavenworth Times.]

No. 168.

LEAVENWORTH, KANSAS, *May* 12, 1864.

"The loyal Creeks—the old men, women, and children, who have been spending the winter on the Osage, refugees from their country—are about moving southward again. Their loyal warriors comprise the 3d Indian regiment, the seceders being still in the rebel service. The amendment to their treaty provides for the confiscation by government of the lands of the rebel Creeks, and a council was held on Saturday last at the Sac and Fox agency for the ratification of this amendment. But the loyalists were strenuously opposed to the proposition. They conceded the justice of the principle of confiscation, but objected to its application. They considered that their recreant kinsmen had forfeited all claim to the lands, but contended that the lands should revert to those who had remained loyal, and not to the government, and therefore refused to ratify the treaty. The case was argued for the government by Colonel Coffin, the efficient superintendent of Indian affairs, but he was unable to reverse the decision, and the conference was accordingly adjourned till their return to their own dominions."

The above paragraph I find in the correspondence of the St. Louis Democrat of the 11th instant, and as its contents might be detrimental to the public service, with which I am connected, I respectfully ask the privilege of inserting the following correction in your columns: The council called at the Sac and Fox agency, Kansas, alluded to in said paragraph, was merely for the purpose of submitting the amended treaty to the consideration of the Creek Indians, and to explain to them fully the amendments. It was not expected, nor was it attempted, to get a decision from those Indians at said council, as it is a matter of great importance to the Creek nation as well as to the government; and, therefore, ample time was given them for consideration, and consultation with that part of the tribe who are now in the ranks of the Union army in the Indian territory, as an act of justice to these unfortunate people, and it is not true that any decision was made by said Indians adverse to the treaty, as it had not been submitted to them prior to the council alluded to; all the expression made

by them was the belief that they would ratify the amendment. Indeed, I informed them that I would not consent to the ratification by them of the amendment until they had sufficient time to consult their brethren in the army. This request they asked for, and it was cheerfully conceded to them. It is true that the treaty, as amended, confiscates the right and interest of the rebel Creeks, and declares their part to be the one undivided half of all the lands and territory remaining and belonging to the said Creek nation. But it is only held by the government in trust, for such of said hostile Indians as may return to their relations of amity with the United States and the said Creek nation, by virtue of any subsequent treaty, proclamation of the President, or act of Congress, and such other friendly tribes and persons as may from time to time be settled upon such portion of said Territory, not exceeding the one half thereof, as shall be set apart for that purpose, under the direction of the President, with the assent of the council of the said Creek nation, by metes and bounds; and forever excludes white people. And when it is considered that the Creeks have a much larger tract of country than they could ever occupy, even in their palmiest days, when they were united and double the number that they are now, if again united, and from the fact that they are now, and have been for years, rapidly diminishing, and that the government, in the amendments alluded to, makes liberal provisions for restoring them to their homes, and agree to pay them during the next five years one hundred and twenty thousand dollars, to enable them to commence farming, and start again in the peaceful enjoyment of domestic life, I am fully of the opinion that the interest of the Creeks will be greatly promoted by the treaty, and do not entertain a doubt that when its just and liberal provisions are all well understood by them it will be willingly and cordially ratified.

W. G. COFFIN,
Superintendent Indian Affairs.

No. 169.

OSAGE CATHOLIC MISSION, *June* 3, 1864.

DEAR SIR: We arrived here on the evening of the 1st instant, and are waiting the promised military escort which has now partially arrived, but got orders last night not to move from here until the train and escort arrived from Fort Scott, which are expected to get here to-night, and we hope to be able to move to-morrow morning. The Indians entirely refused to move yesterday morning till the escort arrived, as it was promised them here, and we had to yield. They are very timid; they had a big scare last night, and sent up at one o'clock for troops. We sent out forty, who have not yet returned, but I have no idea of any trouble yet for sixty or eighty miles. We are, I think, in pretty good shape, and I see no reason why, with due diligence and prompt attention, we cannot move on from twelve to fifteen miles per day, if we are not detained by the military, which I hope will not be the case.

Our train, when strung out in marching order, is about six miles long; and then the thousands that walk or stray out ahead and all along for two or three miles behind, it really makes a sight that is worth seeing, and if I had no responsibility or care, I could enjoy it most hugely. If we are detained much more, we will not be able to make the trip within the forty days estimated by me. We have all the Creeks except a very few left at the Sac and Fox agency sick. These I think will not exceed twenty—all the Euchees, Chickasaws and Cherokees; the Seminoles at Neosho Falls. We cannot move on account of the small-pox. Many of them are sick, and it would have created a mutiny among those we have along; and not only that, but the troops would have refused to go with us. I propose to pursue a different course entirely with them; I intend to

purchase oxen down in the Indian country, and bring back with us, and buy wagons and divide them out, and give them the oxen and wagons when they get home. I fully believe we can move them quite as cheap that way, and they will have the oxen and wagons when they get there to work with, which will be quite a start, and encourage them to go to work. I held a council with them as I came down, and proposed that plan to them, which gave great satisfaction. Quite a number of them have gone down some six weeks since. There will not, I think, be more than 600 to move. The Belmont concern is all closed up; some of them came on and joined us at Humbodlt, but all the wild tribes went to the Arkansas, to the buffalo and antelope country, and will not, I hope, trouble us any more soon.

I hope, if you have not already, you will at once forward funds enough to pay the expenses of the trip and the present quarter, or it will be out by that time, (I mean when we get back,) and the contractors, McDonald & Fuller, have been carrying a heavy load, and have had nothing yet, and should have some relief soon.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. G. COFFIN,
Superintendent of Indian Affairs.

Hon. W. P. DOLE,
Commissioner of Indian Affairs, Washington, D. C.

No. 170.

CAMP SALETT,
40 *miles south of Catholic Mission, June* 7, 1864.

DEAR SIR: Having a very few moments to write by a military messenger, I avail myself of the opportunity to drop you a few lines.

On the 5th we had a thunder-storm, which killed one active, stout colored man, Dr. Ketcham's interpreter, instantly, (he never struggled or breathed,) and a horse by his side. The lightning struck the man on the top of his head, and fired every load in his revolver in his belt, that shot his foot and ankle all to pieces. The horse was in the wagon, driving along the road.

We arrived here at 1 o'clock yesterday; the best camping place I ever saw. The Indians killed four fine deer and about forty wild hogs and one fine, large, wild steer, and Perry Fuller killed one fine, large buck; so we are all right as to meat now; but the Osages, or some cattle-thieves, stole all our cattle, thirty head, last night, but we have a file of soldiers and a lot of Indians out after them, and hope to get them. They have given us a great deal of trouble, as we can get no lots to put them in of nights. We are within about 120 miles of Fort Gibson, and expect to reach there in ten days if not kept back by the military, which we have been already two or three days; but they are now within six miles of us with the government ox-train, and will, I hope, not delay us much more. The commander sent us orders this morning not to move from here till he should come up. I started back to his camp, twelve miles, this morning, and got permission to drive ten miles to-day; and they have most of the escort, and will camp with or close to us to-night. There are about 300 wagons in our train, sutlers, and all, and about the same in the government train, including 60 loaded with Indian supplies by McDonald & Fuller. As we unload our supply teams by issuing, we load with Indians, the old and broken down; over 3,000 travel on foot, and pack every imaginable article of clothing, bedding, cooking utensils, chickens, ducks, and dogs. I think that we had at least 3,000 dogs when we started, but they are rapidly diminishing;

but at least 500 of them, young of course, are packed by the Indians. If we had a Bayard Taylor with us he would furnish articles for the Tribune for a season. In haste,

Your obedient servant,

W. G. COFFIN,
Superintendent Indian Affairs.

Hon. W. P. DOLE,
Commissioner of Indian Affairs, Washington, D. C.

No. 171.

FORT GIBSON, CREEK NATION, *June* 16, 1864.

SIR: We arrived here yesterday, with about 5,000 Indians, in pretty good shape; have made the trip as well as we could reasonably expect; have had rather a wet time; have had six deaths on the road, (one by lightning,) and about sixteen births; three legs broken, all children, from eight to twelve years of age, by falling out of the wagons and wheels running over them.

We have had ample supplies on the road, and I hope will complete the trip within the forty days estimated by me; but I found it a much larger job to load and start than I anticipated. We were nearly two weeks loading and getting the first seventy miles, and we had to move slowly, not more than from eight to twelve miles per day, except when we were compelled to move further to reach wood and water. We were delayed three days waiting for the military and another train from Fort Scott with military stores, and were delayed starting the teams home this morning by the military; but I have no complaint to make of the officers and men escorting us; they have been vigilant, active, and accommodating. I think upon the whole we may pronounce the moving a success. Unfortunately one young man of our escort was drowned while fording Grand river, at this place, last evening; he got into running water, was thrown from his horse, and the weight of his carbine and revolvers sunk him. I regret to say that the condition of things here is anything but satisfactory. We are too late to raise a crop this year; and if there were yet time, the military do not hold any territory outside of Fort Smith and Fort Gibson. Everything done out of range of the guns of the forts has to be done under an escort or guard. Thus they will be compelled at present to remain in camp, or as near the fort as we can get wood, water, and grass, until we can get more military protection. I am going at once to Fort Smith, and shall urge General Thayer to place a military post out in the Creek country, so that we can put the Creeks on their own land, that they may be making preparations for a crop next year.

The Chickasaws, only some 400 in number, we shall take to Fort Smith, as they will be near their homes there. All the others are nearer their homes here. The expense of subsisting here will be truly enormous, and we shall be compelled at once to put them on the shortest kind of rations, and cut off altogether coffee, sugar, pepper, vinegar, and all that can be dispensed with at all. Had you given me the amount I estimated for, instead of cutting it down as you did, we could have hoped to have got through to another crop, with the addition of the accruing annuities; but as it is, a vast amount of absolute suffering must be the consequence, and is, so far as I see, utterly unavoidable. The Cherokee agent, Judge Harlan, is now furnishing a very small amount of flour and corn to over 9,000 persons, and with the refugee Creeks, Seminoles, and others here, with what we brought, will make fully 16,000 to provide for, and all the money at our command will not furnish them with quarter rations of flour, corn, and beef till next spring, and they must have some clothing in some way, or we will all be disgraced; but how it is to come is more than I can tell.

The prospect indeed looks gloomy, but we can only make the best possible use of all we have, and hope that some way will open up by which we may be able to prevent starvation. The military have most wonderfully changed their tune. They now say it was the worst possible policy for us to move the refugee Creeks here now; that instead, we should by all means have removed at least a part of those here back to Kansas; but I yet hope it will not turn out so disastrous as they anticipate, and as it really looks to be now.

Our last contract for supplies delivered here was enormously high, or looked so to me—$25 per barrel for flour here and at Fort Smith, but it is just half what it is selling for here now. Flour, of rather poor quality, is selling here at $25 per sack of 98 pounds. The Ross store, in which John Ross, Lewis Ross, and all the Ross family are understood to be interested, are selling flour to Cherokees at $25 per sack, and I very much fear that when we let another contract it will be at greatly increased prices. We must manage to get a large supply here before winter sets in, or we shall find it impossible, with any amount of transportation that we can get, to keep a supply even if we had the funds to pay for it. I intend to get all that our funds will buy before cold weather, unless otherwise ordered. I will try to write you again from Fort Smith, and more fully in regard to prospects; but if this should reach you in time, I implore you by all the feelings of humanity to give us the balance of my estimate at least, and with that I hope to be able to get along with some small degree of credit till the Indians can have a chance at least to make a subsistence.

Since writing the above, Colonel Phillips has come to inform me that he has just received official information that a steamboat load of goods, and some Indian supplies from Fort Smith here, was attacked by the rebels thirty-five miles below here and driven on shore on this side of the river; the escort ran and left her, and one of them brought the news to this point; what the result may be we cannot tell, but hope, as the river is very wide, and now high, they may not have crossed to rob or burn her, but the chances are not at all favorable to save her; 200 cavalry of our escort have gone to her with wagons to save the goods, if not taken or burnt. She was attacked within twenty miles of Fort Smith, and they doubtless had the news before we got it here, and may have saved her.

We have had a terrible rain storm last night and to-day, and will be delayed another day waiting for the military train to unload. We were ready to start our train back this morning, but Colonel Phillips has just notified me that we cannot start until day after to-morrow, which will of course add two more days to our trip, and $2,500 to our expenses, but there is no remedy that I can see. It has rained nearly every day since we left Humboldt, which has added very materially to our difficulties, the discomfort of the Indians, and indeed all concerned.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. G. COFFIN,
Superintendent Indian Affairs.

Hon. W. P. DOLE,
Commissioner Indian Affairs, Washington, D. C.

No. 172.

FORT GIBSON, CREEK NATION,
July 16, 1864.

The Creek chiefs desire to say this to our father: To whom must a suffering child call for help except to its father? We therefore call upon you as our father, to help us in this our time of need. We can see nothing but starvation before us.

Already we have had a taste of what is to come this winter. Our agent is doing all he can for us. If there was food in the country, he would get it for us; but there is none here. We did not get here in time to raise anything for ourselves; we are therefore destitute of everything. Months intervene between the arrival of each train, and the supplies they bring are barely sufficient to keep us alive from day to day.

The military officers here tell us that they look upon it as impossible to accumulate any provisions ahead. There are at least twenty thousand persons here to feed, all of whom will have to depend on the trains for *all* of their subsistence, except beef; and this winter, when the trains must necessarily have to stop, our sufferings will be terrible in the extreme. Last winter the refugees who were here were reduced to almost absolute starvation, so much so that they were glad to hunt out the little corn that *fell from the horses and mules* of the military. Then there were large fields of corn south of this post belonging to the rebels, which our soldiers took and gathered: now there are *none;* the whole country is a waste, and the suffering must be much greater next winter than it was last, unless the most prompt and energetic steps are taken to procure and transport supplies to this place.

It was a terrible mistake that we were not brought down here in time to raise a crop for ourselves; had this been done, we could in a great measure have supported ourselves. We do not blame any one because we do not have provisions. We know that the provisions are not here; we know that the provisions destined to relieve our present wants were destroyed by the rebels. If there were any provisions that those who have charge of us could get hold of, we should get them. They are like ourselves, helpless. All the officers of the Indian department do all they can to relieve us. Our agent takes as much interest in us, and tries as hard to relieve our wants, as he could if we were his children. Indeed, we have no complaints to make of any one; we only ask that steps be taken to keep us from perishing until we can raise a crop next season.

Your children,

OK-TA-HA-SUS-HUR-GAH, head chief, + his mark.
KA-PIT-CHA-FIR-E-CO, second chief, + his mark.
KO-WE-TA-MIC-CO, Coweta chief, + his mark
MIC-CO-HUT-KA, Tulsa chief, + his mark.
TUS-TE-NUK-E-MU-CHU-AH-HI-KO-GEE, chief, + his mark.
TUL-LA-DE-GU-LA-CHA-PO-KA, chief, + his mark.

Attest:

A. S. PENFIELD.
HARRY ISLAND, + his mark,
United States Interpreter.

Hon. COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS, *Washington, D. C.*

No. 173.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
Office Indian Affairs, August 15, 1864.

SIR: I have the honor to enclose herewith the copy of a letter of Superintendent Coffin, of the 8th instant, together with the copy of a copy of one from Agent Harlan, asking that an order may be issued by the War Department prohibiting any persons but Indians from buying, or taking under any plea whatever, the grain which is now being raised by the Cherokee women and children.

The communications of Superintendent Coffin and Agent Harlan speak for themselves, and fully present before the reader the commendable spirit exhibited

by the women and children of the Cherokees, in their labors to provide for the necessities of their people; and believing as I do, that the "order" as requested, issued to the military authorities at Fort Gibson, will have a salutary effect in protecting the produce of their generous efforts from falling a prey to unprincipled men, I would respectfully suggest that you will make the request to the Secretary of War that he will issue said "order," surrounded with such pains and penalties for its violation as will appear to him right and proper.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

C. E. MIX, *Acting Commissioner.*

Hon. J. P. USHER,
Secretary of the Interior.

No. 174.

OFFICE SUPERINTENDENT INDIAN AFFAIRS,
Southern Superintendency, Learenworth, Kansas, August 8, 1864.

SIR: I have the honor to herewith enclose copy of letter from Agent Harlan under date of the 30th ultimo, to this office, requesting me to urge upon you the necessity to have the War Department issue an order to the military authorities at Fort Gibson, with sufficient penalties, prohibiting any person but Indians from buying or taking, under any plea whatever, the grain which is now being raised by defenceless Cherokee women and children, who are at present being subsisted like other destitute Indians of the southern superintendency, and who are making a desperate effort this season to raise, as far as possible, some grain for their support the coming winter.

I fully indorse Agent Harlan's suggestion, and would most respectfully recommend that such an order be obtained from the War Department at the earliest day possible, and the officers in the Indian Territory required to fully enforce it, or that severe punishment will follow. This order, if obtained in due season, will be found very important and beneficial to the government, as well as to these unfortunate families, who are highly commendable for the industry manifested by them in trying to sustain themselves, whilst their fathers and husbands are assisting to fight the battles of the Union cause.

I have been creditably informed that the crop of corn now under cultivation in the Cherokee country will be sufficient to feed the whole nation this winter, providing it can be properly protected, gathered, and divided.

When it is considered that the means at our command for the support of the destitute Indians of the southern superintendency are already nearly exhausted, while the present fiscal year has only commenced a short time ago, it will be found that by enforcing such orders as Agent Harlan suggests, the Cherokee families will need but little support from the government the coming winter, and live in comfort and ease comparatively from last winter.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. G. COFFIN,
Superintendent Indian Affairs.
By HENRY SMITH, *Clerk to Sup't.*

Hon. WILLIAM P. DOLE,
Commissioner Indian Affairs, Washington, D. C.

FORT GIBSON,
Cherokee Nation, July 30, 1864.

SIR: You are aware that the women and children of the Cherokee nation, owing to limited means of cultivation, a want of seed-corn, and many other causes, were prevented from planting, or, after planting, of cultivating a sufficient quantity of corn for their support the coming winter. There will be considerable corn raised in small patches—say from one to ten acres. The previous year they had seed and more means of cultivation than they had this year, and raised more corn, perhaps, than they will this year. Many last year gathered their corn and hid it where they could, and in this way saved some for their own use; those who did not take that precaution lost all—not by enemies, but *friends*. This year more families raised corn than last year, but not in such large quantities. It is astonishing to see with what zeal and industry the women and children cultivated their corn and gardens, laboring under all the disadvantages they have had and continue to have, and add to this almost a certainty, as soon as the crop is ripe, that they will be again robbed of all they have raised.

Some will have more than they want for their own use, and will sell their surplus; some have enough, some will fall short; and perhaps nearly or quite one-half of them have none. They could get of those who have to spare, if those who have it to spare are prohibited from selling to any but Indians.

If quartermasters, and those who will claim to be acting under their authority, government teamsters, sutlers, teamsters, and Indian supply trains, are allowed to buy or steal or take corn wherever they find it, as they have done heretofore, the women and children will necessarily suffer; and if any one of the above class of gentry are allowed to buy or take, others will devise ways and means to cloak their actions, and the Indians will be robbed.

The only remedy is to obtain an order, with sufficient pains and penalties, prohibiting any persons but Indians from buying or taking grain from Indians under any plea whatever, and requiring all officers to see that the order is obeyed, or that swift and severe punishment will follow.

I will use every effort in my power to ferret out violators of such an order. Unlesss some such order is issued and enforced they never, while the law is suspended and the military rule prevails, will raise any more corn to feed a very undeserving class of friends.

This is the only remedy I can see for the grievance. If this is not given, (and it cannot be done too soon) they have no hope. The Indians are desperate; the women will resist to the utmost of their power the taking of their corn. They will spur on the men. A great many soldiers are at home with their guns in their hands. If compelled they will defend the crops of their wives and children. Who can blame them? Murders to a fearful extent will be the consequence I fear.

What I want, and I earnestly urge on you, is the absolute necessity for some such order from the War Department to the military authority here.

Without this the Indians will be without corn, except what is furnished by the contractors at $5 35 per bushel. When they have nominally received pay, it has only been at $1 per bushel, and much that was taken was never pretended to be paid for, and never will be.

Get some such order if possible.

Your obedient servant,

T. HARLAN,
United States Indian Agent.

Colonel COFFIN,
Superintendent Indian Affairs.

No. 175.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
Office Indian Affairs, September 5, 1864.

SIR: I enclose you a slip cut from the "Border Sentinel," in regard to most shameful conduct alleged to have been and still being perpetrated by the stealing of cattle from the Indian territory.

I trust that none of the employés of, or contractors with, the Indian department are engaged in this business, and while I have no reason to believe that any are so engaged, I feel called upon to direct that you should closely scrutinize the conduct of all, and if you have any reason to suspect either employés or contractors, that you at once institute the most thorough and searching investigation, that if any are guilty, they may in the case of employés be promptly dismissed, and in that of contractors, their contracts annulled.

Of course, contractors are not to be debarred from purchasing cattle in the Indian country, but it is your imperative duty to know that they pay a fair and reasonable price for the cattle purchased, either in money or useful articles, and I think it would be well to establish a rule for the protection of the Indians, that all such purchases shall be made with the knowledge and consent of the agent in charge.

Very respectfully, &c.,

W. P. DOLE, *Commissioner.*

WM. G. COFFIN,
Superintendent Indian Affairs, Leavenworth, Kansas.

No. 176.

OFFICE SUPERINTENDENT INDIAN AFFAIRS,
SOUTHERN SUPERINTENDENCY,
Leavenworth, Kansas, September 12, 1864.

SIR: I have the honor to herewith acknowledge the receipt of your letter under date of the 5th instant, in regard to the shameful conduct that has been perpetrated by the stealing of cattle from the Indian territory.

In reply thereto, allow me to state, that I have at all times, and am now making efforts to suppress this illegitimate cattle traffic which has been practiced in the Indian territory for so long; and, indeed, to accomplish that object I have had in my employ ever since the first of May last a special agent, in the shape of a detective, with instructions to hover around the border of southern Kansas, for the purpose of intercepting any holding all such cattle that are being driven out of the Indian territory, for which the parties in possession of the same are unable to produce proper ownership. I shall be able to furnish you at an early day with a full report of his actions in detail in the premises. General Curtis has kindly volunteered to assist me, if necessary, in seizing any stolen cattle that may be attempted to be smuggled through his lines.

In conclusion, I have the honor to inform you that, as far as I am informed at this time, there are no employés of the Indian department engaged in that infernal traffic.

Should I, however, receive information to the contrary, I will at once institute the most rigid investigation, and bring to justice the guilty ones.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. G. COFFIN,
Superintendent Indian Affairs.

Hon. WM. P. DOLE,
Commissioner Indian Affairs, Washington, D. C.

CENTRAL SUPERINTENDENCY.

No. 177.

OFFICE SUPERINTENDENT INDIAN AFFAIRS,
St. Joseph, Mo., October 1, 1864.

SIR: In compliance with the regulations of the Indian department, I have the honor to submit my first annual report concerning the condition of the tribes within the central superintendency.

The brief time that has intervened between the date of my appointment to office and the period designated for the rendition of the reports has necessarily put it out of my power to go into as full a detail as under other circumstances I should desire to do, and which I hope to do in any future report which I may make.

In consequence of the extreme drought, the backwardness of the spring, and immense swarms of grasshoppers, the crops in Kansas have been a partial, and in Nebraska and Idaho, a total, failure. Owing to the hostilities of the prairie tribes very few of our border tribes went on the hunt, and the few who did venture returned without procuring any robes or meat. It is a well-known fact that our Indians depend chiefly upon corn and buffalo meat for their subsistence during the winter months; and as many of the tribes are destitute of both, much suffering, if not actual starvation, will ensue unless aid be furnished them by the government. I state these facts at the present time for your information, and in order that you may be prepared for the petitions of the more destitute tribes for relief this winter, feeling assured that frequent applications will be made to this office for relief.

In regard to the outbreak among the prairie Indians I shall have but little to say, believing that the superintendents of Colorado, Dakota, and Idaho, whose province I conceive it to be, will give you a detailed and circumstantial account. I would merely remark that neither the Indians of the upper agency nor any other Indians in this superintendency have had anything to do with it. The Indians of the Upper Platte were invited by the belligerent Indians to join them, but refused. It will be seen from the correspondence of Agent Loree and of the commanders of Fort Laramie, which has been furnished to the department, that the Indians of the Upper Platte have abstained from participation in any of the difficulties. I am particular in making this statement, because claims have been presented to this office for depredations alleged to have been committed by the Cheyennes by persons who would not be able to distinguish a Sioux from an Esquimaux. The outbreak originated with the northern Sioux, Gros Ventres, Arickarees, Assinaboines, and Munecongries, and the disastrous consequences which have resulted therefrom are attributable to them, and them alone. The last uprising among the Indians was one of a series; the first was at Spirit Lake, the second in Minnesota. It is a noted fact that Little Crow, Ink-pa-du-ta, Cut Head, and other leading chiefs among the Sioux, figured prominently in the last outbreak, as they did in the former one. The cause of their action is the same old story—the encroachments of the whites upon their hunting-grounds, and the desire of the Indian to take a *coup*, or, in other words, to scalp an enemy, which entitles them to increased honors and distinction among their tribes.

So great is the dissatisfaction among the Kickapoo Indians in regard to their late treaty, that fully one-half of the tribe have emigrated to the southern country. The opinion prevails that they have abandoned their reserve altogether, and have gone to Red river with a view of looking up a suitable place for their future home. My own opinion is that their visit to Red river is of a temporary nature, and that they will probably in a few months return to their tribe, and

herefore their right to lands allotted to them under the late treaty should not be effected by their emigration. I would recommend the department to examine into this matter, as I understand certain parties who have an interest in the surplus Kickapoo lands are making efforts to exclude those who have emigrated from their share of the lands under the late treaty. In this connexion I beg leave to state that there is a band of Pottawatomies living with the Kickapoos by virtue of a national compact or treaty made by Superintendent D. D. Mitchell in 1851, the terms of which make them one tribe for all future time. The purchase money was paid by the Pottawatomies out of their individual funds, without any expense to the Pottawatomie nation. They ought by right to draw their distributive share of the Pottawatomie annuities, but they do not. Efforts have been made to exclude these also from allotments of land under the Kickapoo treaty of 1862. I beg the department will also give this subject their consideration.

I would respectfully recommend that the sum of one hundred and fifty dollars, from the appropriation "provisions for Indians," be placed at the disposal of this office to feed hungry Indians who frequently visit this office on account of its proximity to the Indian agencies. I am aware that it is not the policy of the government to encourage such visits, and it is not my intention to do so, but there are exceptional cases in which humanity seems to demand that something should be done for them, and if there is no fund for this purpose placed at the disposal of this office, the superintendent is called upon to relieve them out of his own private funds. A small band of Winnebagoes, in an almost destitute condition, visited this office a few days since, and my heart was touched with pity for the poor fellows, who had nothing to eat and nowhere to go; hence the above appeal.

I would respectfully recommend that the salary of the clerk of this office be increased from twelve hundred to fifteen hundred dollars per annum. Fifteen hundred dollars is the amount allowed to clerks in all the other superintendencies. There is no good reason for this invidious distinction, for I venture to assert, that the amount of business transacted by this office, in moneys, property and correspondence, equals, if it does not exceed, that of any other superintendency in the United States. All of which is respectfully submitted.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant

W. M. ALBIN,
Superintendent Indian Affairs.

Hon. W. P. DOLE,
Commissioner Indian Affairs, Washington, D. C.

No. 178.

OMAHA INDIAN AGENCY,
September 10, 1864.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following annual report of this agency.

I assumed the duties of agent for the Omaha Indians on the 1st day of April, 1864, that being the commencement of the last quarter of the fiscal year. I am unable to give any information prior to that date. For the same reason, I am unable to say what, if any progress, the tribe has made since the last annual report by my predecessor. I will, therefore, content myself by giving the condition in which I found the agency, and the affairs transpiring since, and to the date of this report.

I may be permitted to say, that the condition of affairs I found to be rather flattering than otherwise, thus reflecting credit both upon the policy of the

department and the acts and labors of my predecessor. The Omaha Indians, as a tribe, are well advanced in civilization and industrial pursuits. They are, and ever have been, true and loyal to the general government. As an evidence of their loyalty and patriotism, I take pride in announcing these facts, that over one hundred of them are now in the Union army, having enlisted in the three years' service. The officers under whom they are serving speak in the highest terms of their efficiency and bravery. Those who have enlisted all speak or understand the English language, and most of them were educated at the mission school on the reservation. They are peaceable, quiet, and well-disposed Indians. Less petty depredations are committed *by* them than *on* them. Since I have been here they have straggled off the reserve but seldom, especially in the settlements. But one complaint has been made to me of depredations, and that of minor importance, and but one case of drunkenness has occurred in the tribe since April 1.

The general condition of the tribe, I am safe in saying, is about as it has been for several years past. It is believed and hoped, however, that progress is being made. At the date of this report I have not taken a census of the tribe. The number, at last pay day, was 971 souls. The health is and has generally been good, and I think the next census will show a slight increase in population.

Being governed by the experience of my predecessor, I have principally followed his plans and policy thus far in the management of affairs. I shall endeavor to effect some change in the future. One of the principal changes I desire to bring about is to prevail upon the Indians to either abandon their annual buffalo hunt, and depend upon raising cattle with which to provide themselves meat, or at least make such a different arrangement as will leave a sufficient number of them at home to take care of the growing crops. They are in the habit of going at a season of the year when the crops most need attention, and they *all* go, men, women and children. Their cattle (and many of them have now good-sized herds) are thus suffered to roam at will, and the consequence is, that on their return they find their crops greatly damaged, and, in fact, in many instances, entirely destroyed. Again, while on the hunt they subsist entirely upon meat. When they return, their corn is just in good roasting ear, and they subsist entirely upon it. This cannot but produce sickness and many deaths.

Heretofore, the land under cultivation has all been enclosed in several large fields, and claimed and cultivated in common. A much better plan is to have each head of a family select, improve, and cultivate a separate and independent tract of land as his own "little farm;" he thus learns independence, becomes independent and industrious; can protect his crops better; he feels more like laboring, that all he earns is his own. To accomplish this, the annual appropriation for farm purposes should be materially increased. This once done, and the Omahas will not only produce an abundance upon which to subsist and clothe themselves, but will have a surplus, and, in the end, become entirely self-sustaining. This can only be done by individualizing their interests. To illustrate one of the evil effects of the cultivation in common, I mention the fact that almost the entire fence around one of the large fields has been burned nearly every season, I am told, by carelessness in gathering and burning stalks. It not being individual property, they could not see or feel the necessity of being individually careful. For particulars in regard to the farm, I refer you to the report of my farmer, a copy of which you will herewith find.

I have adopted a plan of allowing no Indian to leave the reserve without a written pass, a complete record of which is kept in my office, and I permit but one pass out at one time. By this means I am able to "keep track" of absentees, and if depredations are committed to ferret them out.

The "summer hunt" proved almost an entire failure this season. Just as the Omahas were fairly upon the hunting-ground, the Indian outbreak took place

in Nebraska and Kansas. They were repeatedly attacked and harassed by hostile Indians, (Sioux,) who killed several of them. Deeming it imprudent, for many reasons, that they should be off the reserve, I sent for them to come in, and found them on their way home.

The crops have not been good this season. Spring was late opening, and then exceedingly dry. Here we were two months without a drop of rain, and at a time when most needed. The corn in the end has turned out much better than I expected, and the Indians will have more than they really need. Oats and wheat were failures, owing to the drought. Potatoes, for the same cause, and ravages of the potato bug, were the same. In carrying on the farm operations I have been exceedingly embarrassed this season, and fear that my efforts and expenditures, without an explanation, may not be considered as satisfactory as I would desire. It happened that I took possession of this agency just at a time when all the farm implements and stock were nearly or quite exhausted. For instance, there was but one horse and two yoke of cattle turned over to me, and they old and worn out. The supply of farm implements was small and in the same condition. The mower and reaper was so dilapidated as not to be worth repairing, and consequently I was forced to hire all the grain and grass cut. But $287 60 cash, applicable to farm purposes, was turned over to me, and with that sum only of government funds, I carried on the entire farm operations for the two quarters, commencing April and July, which you are aware are the most expensive quarters of the whole year. Again, the prices of stock, produce, and labor were all much increased this season, and could only be obtained for cash. For instance, corn heretofore could be purchased here for from 15 to 30 cents per bushel; this season it cost from 75 cents to $1 50 per bushel. Potatoes heretofore could be had at 25 to 50 cents per bushel; this season they were difficult to obtain at from $1 to $2 per bushel. Justice to myself demands this detailed statement, and hence I make it as a portion of my annual report.

The blacksmith shop, as you were informed at the time, was accidentally burned on the 6th day of June, resulting in a total loss of tools, &c. By the order of the honorable Commissioner of Indian Affairs, I have erected and finished a new shop near the site where the old one stood.

The grist and saw mill is in good running order, and sufficiently accommodates the tribe with flour, meal, and lumber. It has been kept constantly running. I have the Indians quite in the notion of exchanging their sod huts for neat sawed-log houses, and the mill has been kept busy sawing for such purposes. Nearly or quite one-half of the tribes now occupy such houses, and all will adopt them as speedily as possible.

I agree with my predecessor that the Indian police should be paid at least one thousand dollars per annum. It is an effective and indispensable organization, and should not be controlled by the chiefs. It should be above them, and they responsible to the police, and the police responsible to the agent. It is my object thus to impress the tribe.

The wealth of the tribe is, I presume, about what it was last season. That, however, is a difficult matter to ascertain. Perhaps what they would value the most highly is really worth the least. Their horses are above an average of Indian horses. In fact they have many American horses, and some very valuable ones. In all, they have between 700 and 800. The most of the chiefs are turning their attention to raising cattle. Their principal chief, La-flesche, has about fifty head. In this I encourage them, for the reason given before, that I am anxious they should adopt this mode of supplying themselves with meat, instead of relying upon the "hunt."

In relation to the educational progress, I refer you to the annual report of the Rev. R. J. Burtt, superintendent of the mission school, a copy of which is also made a part of my report, and is herewith forwarded. I have visited the school,

as is made my duty, and find the affairs in a prosperous condition. The attendance, for some reason, is not as large this season as formerly.

We had reason to hope we would escape trouble from the hostile Indians who have been depredating and murdering upon our western borders this year. On the 24th of August, however, we were visited by a party of hostile Sioux, and eleven of the Winnebagoes temporarily residing upon this reserve were killed. They, in return, killed nine of the Sioux.

Having no means of defence or place of security for the white families upon the reserve in case we were attacked, I took the responsibility of erecting a substantial block-house. It is two stories high, octagon shape, and constructed of sawed logs six inches by twelve; the lower story is pierced for small arms, and in the upper story I have placed a six-pound brass cannon belonging to the agency. The building is ninety-six feet in circumference, and is pronounced a very substantial one.

I have been requested by the chiefs in counsel assembled to call the attention of the department, in my annual report, to article eight of the existing treaty between the United States and the Omaha Indians. This article provides, as you are aware, for the erection of a mill and blacksmith shop, and a miller, blacksmith and farmer, for ten years. Whether this stipulation expires ten years after the date of the treaty, or the date of its *ratification*, is of minor importance. The point they have under consideration is whether the ten years dates from the time said improvements were completed and in operation, or from either of the other dates referred to. It is my opinion, (and I beg respectfully to suggest that it is a matter of no small importance,) that some new understanding or arrangement be made with them in regard to this matter. They are not sufficiently advanced to take charge of and manage those affairs, of and among themselves. I simply, therefore, call your attention to the subject.

The duties devolving upon me up to the date of this report have been unusually laborious and perplexing. On taking possession of this agency I found nearly seven hundred Winnebago Indians here, who had left their reservation at Crow creek, Dakota Territory. Others continued coming from time to time, until there are now over twelve hundred of them temporarily upon this reserve. By the direction of the honorable Commissioner of Indian Affairs, I have subsisted them. The Omaha Indians were willing they should sojourn here until further arrangement could be made for them. I also prevailed upon them to consent to the Winnebagoes cultivating a portion of their lands. Under the arrangement I assigned them a tract of weed bottom land, near the junction of the Black Bird creek and the Missouri river, and furnished them with a sufficient number of hoes and seed corn to plant something over one hundred acres in corn. They have cultivated it well, and notwithstanding the unpropitious circumstances of the season, have raised a fair crop of corn. In addition, they have labored to a considerable extent for the farmers adjacent, both in Nebraska and Iowa. By my assistance and their own efforts, they have been made as comfortable and contented as could be expected under all the circumstances.

Hoping that my labors and acts during the brief period I have been honored with the position I now occupy may prove satisfactory to you, sir, and the Indian department,

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. .W FURNAS,
United States Indian Agent.

Col. Wm. M. Albin,
Superintendent Indian Affairs, St. Joseph, Mo.

No. 179.

Report of Omaha Mission for 1863–'64.

HONORED AND RESPECTED SIR: The time has again arrived for the annual report, and, without the blank form before me, I will endeavor briefly to answer all the points required, as memory serves me.

1. *Number of scholars.*—During the past year the average attendance has been forty-six. During the latter part of the year this number was diminished by the enlisting of some of our largest boys, of whom I shall speak again. Early in the spring we were visited also with measles, which led to some of our children being taken home and not returned prior to the time of the annual hunt. There is one point to which I would particularly call your attention. It is the measured regularity in the attendance of the children. Although the number reported is less than that of last year, by reason of the few absentees, the attendance has really been greater. From this I would argue increased confidence in the school, and therefore increased prosperity. As soon as the tribe returns from their hunt and have harvested their corn we shall endeavor to fill up our complement.

2. *Number of boys.*—In attendance eighteen. Eight of those present last year are now fighting under the "Stars and Stripes." One is a member of some one of the Iowa cavalry regiments somewhere in Dixie; others are connected with the commands of Generals Mitchell and Sully. It affords me pleasure thus to contribute to the armies of our country, but more pleasure to have such reports as the following, concerning them, come from their officers and others. "In point of moral conduct and soldierly excellency they are superior to the majority of their company."

3. *Number of girls.*—To obtain and to retain the complement of girls is yet very difficult. You should not forget that there are a great many more boys than girls in the tribe, and therefore a matter of more ease to obtain the requisite number of the former. Again, they are wanted at home by their mothers as nurses for the younger children. I think in proportion to numbers, &c., we have as many girls as boys. Before closing this part of my report may I suggest what I think would remedy this evil—"irregular attendance." It would be to introduce some article into their treaty compelling them to regularity. It is our desire always to have the complement full, so much so that we are willing to receive more than it calls for. By the addition of such an article I am tempted to think that the people would be made to feel that their Great Father had a hearty interest in the welfare of their children. If I am meddling with what is not my business, please excuse me.

4. *Number of teachers.*—Of these there are two engaged in the duties of the school-room. Under the direction of the farmer the boys continue during the hours of work. The girls, out of school hours, are engaged in sewing and other household duties, excepting so much of their time as is taken up in healthful exercise and recreation.

5. *Mission family.*—During the past year there have been some changes. Our former and efficient farmer, J. T. Betz, in the early part of autumn removed to his own residence; in November the vacancy was supplied by the arrival of Mr. C. Robb from Pennsylvania. By reason of the departure of so many of our largest boys we were compelled to secure the services of an assistant farmer.

6. *Farming.*—The long-continued and wide-spread *drought* of this year has told sadly upon our crops this season. We have harvested some 250 bushels of wheat from some 20 acres planted. Oats almost proved a failure. The same may be said of potatoes. Corn, about one-fifth of a stand, is now doing well. The most promising of our crops is that of imphee cane, of which we have growing finely some five or six acres.

I hope from the abundance of mast and what corn we raise to supply ourselves with pork.

7. *Missionary work* I have continued, as opportunity offered, at the Indian villages, and have engaged the services of a good interpreter. During the past year there has been a better observance of the Sabbath than I have been able to report before. We have some room for hope that the labors of the missionary and his assistants are owned and blessed by Him in whose service we are engaged.

8. In conclusion, I would remark again that the mission is growing in the confidence of the people. For the first time since I have been here has any one come to us, entreating us to take care of their children while they went upon the hunt. This was done by one of the chiefs, who was and is considered under the influence of Little Chief. This is remarkable, because in years gone by parents would come and steal their children away to take them with them upon the hunt. Were there not other evidences of this chief's breaking away from Little Chief, I should suspect some design, not for good, upon the part of the latter.

Again, never before has the attic of the mission house been so crammed with Indian baggage. May God grant the day soon may come when the missionary may report the Omahas to be a Christian people, "Whose God is the Lord," is the prayer of

Yours, truly,

R. J. BURTT, *Missionary.*

Col. R. W. FURNAS,
United States Indian Agent, Omaha Agency.

No. 180.

OMAHA AGENCY, *September* 5, 1864.

SIR: I hereby submit the following annual report upon the farming operations at this agency.

Permit me to say, first, that the season, in almost every respect, has been unpropitious. Spring was late opening—we had no rain for two months in the early part of the season, when we most needed it. Thus again insects, cut-worm, chinch-bug, vine-bug, and potato-bug, and blackbirds, a species peculiar to this region of country, have been unusually destructive this season. As near as I can calculate, without actual measurement, we have had under cultivation this year not less than 1,000 acres. There was enclosed last year, in addition for pasturage, 1,000 acres, estimate. We have planted this year, say 818 acres—50 acres of wheat, 10 acres in oats, 12 acres in sorghum, 30 acres in potatoes, 30 acres in squashes, pumpkins, and vegetables, 50 acres in beans.

The corn crop will not turn out over half what it should. Notwithstanding, there will be a surplus above what the Indians will actually need. The wheat and oats were almost an entire failure, owing to the extreme drought; we will not more than get the seed back.

Potatoes have been nearly destroyed by a new species of potato-bug, which has made its appearance here. It commences as soon as the plant appears above ground and continues during the whole season, or until the crop is destroyed. The sorghum is very fine—will yield perhaps two hundred gallons sirup to the acre.

I have cut and put up one hundred tons of hay; owing to the drought, the grass is short. When last year we could get an abundance, this year we could get none. In addition, many of the Indians have cut their corn after gathering the ears, and thus saved considerable fodder, which will help them out to a considerable extent.

The beans have done poorly, owing to the drought. The crops have been destroyed very much by stock this year, as has been the case every year. This will continue to be so until the Indians abandon their annual buffalo hunt, or leave a portion of the tribe to take care of crops while they are gone. They now all go, "bag and baggage," and leave what stock they have; and many men have quite respectable herds to roam at pleasure.

The Indians are improving in industrial and agricultural habits; many of the men now go into the field with horse and plough, instead, as heretofore, compelling the squaws to do all the work, and that, too, with the hoe.

Respectfully yours,

H. B. GAYLORD,
Farmer for Omaha Indians.

Colonel R. W. FURNAS,
U. S. Indian Agent, Omaha Agency.

No. 181.

OMAHA INDIAN AGENCY, *September* 15, 1864.

SIR: I have to inform you that, on the 10th of the present month, the whole of the Ponca tribe of Indians arrived at this agency. They report the cause for so doing that they have no agent, and are entirely destitute of everything save an abundant supply of buffalo meat, which they procured on a recent successful summer hunt. The Omahas have had no success in their summer hunt, and having a supply of corn, are exchanging corn with the Poncas for meat. It is extremely doubtful whether this arrangement will carry both tribes through the winter. In fact, I fear the result. I submit the facts, and respectfully ask instruction.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. W. FURNAS,
United States Indian Agent.

Colonel W. M. ALBIN,
Superintendent Indian Affairs.

No. 182.

OMAHA INDIAN AGENCY,
July 28, 1864.

SIR: During the early part of June last two Omaha Indian women were attacked by three or four United States soldiers, stationed at Dakota, thirty miles north of this. One was brutally murdered on the spot, and the other inhumanly cut up with a sabre. The outrage was promptly reported by me to the military commander of this district, who promised that the parties should "be promptly tried and adequately punished." The court-martial, it appears, did not deem the evidence sufficient to convict, and therefore acquitted the men arrested. The result is, as might very naturally be expected, a very unfriendly state of feeling on the part of the Indians. The son-in-law of the woman killed and husband of the one wounded claim that two horses were shot and injured to the amount of $100, and other property lost in the mêlée to the amount of $50. I am at a loss what further to do or how to act in this matter.

As to the acts of the soldiers being an unmitigated outrage, a cruel, cold-blooded, and unprovoked murder *there is no doubt.* As to being able to prove it upon any particular soldier or soldiers there is doubt—in fact, rather a clear case that it cannot be done. This explanation, you are doubtless aware, will not satisfy an

Indian. As the conduct of the Omaha Indians has been uniformly good in almost every respect, it seems that something should be done to satisfy and pacify in this particular case.

I know of no plan to meet it, unless there be some contingent fund somewhere from which could be drawn, say $150, with which to make the injured parties presents, as is the custom among Indians in such cases. I respectfully suggest this, and ask for the matter consideration and advice.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. W. FURNAS,
United States Indian Agent.

Hon. W. M. ALBIN,
Superintendent Indian Affairs, St. Joseph, Mo.

No. 183.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
Office Indian Affairs, September 2, 1864.

SIR: Your letter of the 6th ultimo, per J. J. Lawler, clerk, and that enclosed from Agent R. W. Furnas, addressed to you, in reference to an outrage committed by United States soldiers at Dakota upon two Omaha women, have been submitted to the Secretary of the Interior. Your suggestion is approved by him, and I have accordingly this day caused a requisition to be issued in your favor for funds to be remitted to you at St. Joseph, Missouri, from the appropriation "for presents to Indians" $150, which sum you will turn over to Agent Furnas, taking his receipt therefor as voucher in your accounts.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. P. DOLE,
Commissioner.

W. M. ALBIN, Esq.,
Superintendent, &c., St. Joseph, Mo.

No. 184.

DELAWARE RESERVE,
Kansas, September 13, 1864.

SIR: Having recently been appointed Indian agent for the Delaware and Wyandotte tribes, and as the duties appertaining to the office are entirely new, I apprehend that in submitting this report respecting the Indians under my charge, it may not be found as ample and complete as your office could desire. In the examination of the few official documents in my possession, emanating from your office, respecting annual reports from agents, I find considerable complaint of the meagreness of the information thus furnished. If your department will but consider that Indian tribes, such, for instance, as the Delawares, are in a manner not progressive, but are for the most part in the wane, it therefore becomes a difficult matter for an agent to present anything more than the usual routine, much of which has been from time to time submitted.

The Delaware tribe is divided into bands known as the Wolf, Turtle, and Turkey bands, each band having its representative head, (except the former, which is, for the present, without a chief,) and the tribe by a principal chief. There is also a council, consisting of five members, who are selected according to fitness, which constitutes a legislative body or court.

From the best information that I can obtain, the tribe numbers about one thousand and sixty souls, and there being no census taken the present year, to

my knowledge, I cannot therefore determine the number of each of either sex. There is, in addition to the above number, a party known as *Southern Delawares*, who are not disposed to return to Kansas and permanently locate on this reserve.

Independent of the funds held by the government in trust for the Delawares, there is no considerable amount of personal property owned by them. What there may be is mostly in stock, which is constantly being preyed upon by the whites, until it has become so reduced that it is difficult to obtain a good animal in the nation, much less any other property that would be of any considerable consequence.

I am also unable, for the want of proper information, to determine what amount the same may have been at the commencement of the year, but believe from observation that it has undergone a depletion to the extent of twenty thousand dollars the present year.

Their crops are principally corn, potatoes, beans, turnips, and an occasional patch of wheat, and is cultivated by the women and children. As there appears to be very little interest manifested by the male portion of the tribe in farming, they preferring, with a few exceptions, a nomadic, wandering life to that of tranquillity and peace; and therefore, out of a reservation of upwards of one hundred thousand acres of the finest land in the State, not more than three thousand acres are in actual cultivation. The crops of corn and potatoes will not exceed more than one-half of the usual yield, and the probabilities are that before spring the nation will be entirely destitute of such articles for food. The hay crops are unusually light, not exceeding more than one-third of a ton per acre, of which in former years a ton could be procured from the same area.

The tribe owns one of the most complete and best-constructed saw-mills in the State, which is in the charge of W. G. Bradshaw, who is a very efficient mechanic, and its capacity is sufficient to saw fifteen thousand feet per diem, if not more. Five hundred feet of lumber is allotted to each member of the tribe, and a certificate for the amount is issued by the clerk of the council. There is also a lumber measurer employed, whose duty it is to receive the certificates and measure what lumber there may be issued. There is also employed two smiths, one located upon each end of the reservation, who are constantly busy. Upon the reservation there is an excellent school, having one hundred scholars in attendance, under the auspices of the American Baptist Missionary Union, and in the charge of Miss E. S. Morse, whose report accompanies this, and to which I would respectfully call your attention.

The male portion of the tribe are either in the army or are employed in its connexion, and it is a matter of some satisfaction to be able to say they have distinguished themselves in the army of the frontier as most excellent troops. A party of twenty left here latterly under Captain Fall Leaf to assist in the expedition now being engaged against the Sioux.

In the spring there were a few cases of small-pox, and two or three deaths occurred from this disease; but since that time there has been no contagious diseases among them, and their health has been generally good.

There is a party of the Wyandottes who are in considerable trouble in relation to their lands, which have become taxable property, and under the laws of the State have been sold, from time to time, for its payment. The time for its redemption having about expired, they are endeavoring to obtain legal advice as to their being subject to taxation. I have reason to believe that a resolution will be presented to the ensuing Congress for their relief.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN G. PRATT,
United States Indian Agent.

Hon. W. P. DOLE,
Commissioner, Washington, D. C.

No. 185.

DELAWARE SCHOOL,
Delaware Reservation, Kansas, 1864.

SIR: Our school has been in session during the year just closing, as heretofore. The usual vacations occur in the spring and fall. The American Baptist Missionary Union directs its operations, appoints its teachers, &c. The entire support of the school is from funds furnished by the United States government, set apart for educational purposes.

One of the teachers, (of whom there are two,) Miss Clara Gowing, after a service of more than four years, resigned her connexion with the school in February last, and returned to her home in Massachusetts. The society has made no appointment to fill the vacancy caused by her resignation, and until such an one shall be made the position is occupied by Miss M. C. Everhart, of Leavenworth, Kansas. Our school consists of two departments, the pupils being divided according to the degree of advancement rather than sex and age. The older pupils work well in fractions, written and oral, and show much aptitude in geography. We do not see why Indian students may not prove intellectually capable of advancing to the higher branches of education with entire success. From various causes we have irregularity of attendance. Planting, harvesting, sugar-making, hunting, and trapping draw upon our number as the season for each occurs. When with us, effort is made to teach them what will be of the greatest value to them as intelligent, moral agents. Both sexes are required to engage in work suitable to their years. We use as text-books such as are generally found in primary schools. The Bible is daily read and studied—with what measure of profit the future will reveal.

During the year there have been but few cases of severe illness, and no death. Many of our former pupils are in the service of the United States as soldiers in the army on the frontier. Two lads of 15 ran away from school in February last, walked 17 miles to Fort Leavenworth, enlisted in the Kansas 16th, and have since been on constant duty.

Very respectfully submitted:

E. S. MORSE,
M. C. EVERHART,
Teachers.

Rev. J. G. PRATT,
U. S. Agent for Delaware Indians, Kansas.

No. 186.

SAC AND FOX AGENCY, KANSAS,
September 24, 1864.

SIR: In compliance with the regulations of the department, I herewith transmit my second annual report concerning the Indian tribes under my charge. The Sacs and Foxes of the Mississippi are all what is termed blanket Indians, having all the prejudices of that class of Indians against work. I have labored faithfully to show them the necessity of work, and that labor was both honorable and profitable; and I regret to have to say that they do not seem to see it. They were slow to put in their crops this spring, believing that the treaty made in September last would be ratified "as made," and that they would spend most of the year looking out for a new home south of Kansas. Nevertheless, they planted out their usual amount of ground. Those who planted early raised from a third to a half crop of corn, pumpkins, and beans. Those planting late made nothing, being cut off by the severe drought which prevailed in this and other portions of Kansas. The result is, that those

who raised nothing will eat up what was raised, and the whole tribe will be out of corn before spring.

From a careful enrolment made the 29th of April last, we have the following result, viz:

Number of men	255
Number of women	317
Number of children	319
Total number	891

Showing a decrease during the past year of eighty-four, and this, too, while the tribe has been unusually healthy. I can account for a portion of this large decrease as follows: A number of the Missouri Sacs and Foxes were in the habit of coming down here, spring and fall, enroling, getting pay, and returning home; these I cut off. A number are visiting the Iowa Sacs and Foxes, and may not return for a year or two.

The personal property of the tribe by actual census is as follows:

Number of horses or ponies, 1,580; estimated value per head, $40,	$53,200 00
Number of bushels of corn 2,956; estimated value per bushel, $1	2,956 00
Number of bushels of potatoes, 60; estimated value per bushel, $3	180 00
Number of tons of hay, 25; estimated value per ton, $8	200 00
Number of cattle, 44; estimated value per head, $20	880 00
Number of hogs, 36; estimated value per head, $5	180 00
Total	57,996 00

The three bands living nearest the agency raised all the corn, cattle, and hogs. The wealth of the upper or wild band is confined to horses alone.

The Sac and Fox mission school, under the supervision of Rev. R. P. Duvall and lady, commenced in April, 1863, under very unfavorable and discouraging circumstances, there being no school funds or provision for supporting a school, is still in full operation, and is progressing to the entire satisfaction of the Indians, (wild band excepted.) The progress made by the children in learning surpasses all our expectations.

I am truly gratified to be able to state that all the chiefs and council, twelve in number, are in favor of sustaining the school, while a large majority of them feel a deep interest in it.

Number of boys, 14; number of girls, 11; total number, 25; with an average attendance of eighteen.

The number of children could easily be increased to forty or fifty, provided we had the means to support them; but I assure you that we have had all we could do to clothe, feed, and furnish lodging for the number above stated.

Sabbath school and preaching regularly every Sabbath. For details of school mission farm I respectfully refer to the report of the missionary, the Rev. R. P. Duvall and lady. Too much praise cannot be awarded them for their untiring efforts to elevate this tribe of Indians.

The Chippewa and Christian Indians which were transferred to this agency last February are a small band, numbering eighty souls, viz:

Number of men	19
Number of women	25
Number of children	36
Total	80

Four or five of this number are in the army of the Union, and make good soldiers. The tribe have been generally healthy and industrious. As a tribe they are steadily advancing in civilization. The personal property of the tribe I estimate as follows, from an actual census just taken :

Number of horses, 64; estimated value per head, $40	$2,560 00
Number of cattle, 124; estimated value per head, $20	2,480 00
Number of hogs, 255; estimated value per head, $5	1,275 00
The whole amount of acres in cultivation, 209; number of acres in corn, 138; estimate per acre, 15 bushels; total number bushels of corn, 2,070; estimate value per bushel, $1	2,070 00
Number of acres in potatoes, 12; number of acres in oats, 13; number of acres of vegetables, &c., 14	200 00
Total	8,585 00

The Rev. J. Romig, a Moravian, is missionary and teacher. He has labored faithfully for the good of the tribe, kept up a day school and Sabbath school, and preaching regularly every Sabbath. The number attending school are:

Boys	10
Girls	15
Total	25

with an average attendance of twelve. Mr. Romig has twenty acres in cultivation as a farm. With this exception, he is supported entirely by the Moravian Missionary Society. For further details we respectfully refer to the reports of the missionary and teacher. The employés of the tribe at this agency are, one blacksmith, one assistant blacksmith, one gunsmith, one carpenter, one physician and interpreter.

I am gratified to be able to state, that all the employés have faithfully performed their respective duties, and to the entire satisfaction of the tribe.

For the sanitary condition of the tribe I respectfully refer to the report of the physician.

In conclusion, I will add that the Sacs and Foxes are all well clothed, peaceable, and quiet; and since the refugee Indians left last spring I have not seen a half-dozen drunken Indians in the nation; and during the payment just closed, *not one*. This we regard as a decided improvement over former payments, and well worthy of note.

The whiskey-seller, the natural enemy of the red man, has been pretty thoroughly cleaned out around the reserve, and the few that remain are in a fair way to follow in their footsteps. As a tribe, the Sacs and Foxes of the Mississippi are loyal to the government of the United States.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. W. MARTIN,
United States Indian Agent.

Hon. WILLIAM M. ALBIN,
Superintendent Indian Affairs, St. Joseph, Mo.

No. 187.

SAC AND FOX MISSION,
September 26, 1864.

SIR: The following constitutes a report of the school established eighteen months ago, among your Indians, during which time twenty-five children have been received into the family—fourteen boys and eleven girls. During the pres-

ent year, we have had an average number of eighteen. These have been clothed and subsisted in the family, and instructed daily in orthography, reading, writing, mental and practical arithmetic.

The last five months have been taught by Miss J. E. Thrift, a young lady from Ohio, who is an experienced teacher. She has been very successful in imparting knowledge, and is held in great esteem by the children. Thirteen of this number have gone through Wilson's Family and School Primer, and will finish Wilson's Primary Speller the present quarter. They are made thorough in their lessons before they are passed. We have adopted the "object system," which has proved very successful. This enables them to acquire a knowledge of many things not taught directly in the lesson. They also comprehend readily the object and use of figures. They read the Testament quite fluently, and comprehend to some extent its meaning. They manifest a willingness and readiness to do all that is required of them. Their parents, with but one exception, are compliant and pacific in all our wishes; giving us entire control of their children. The number could be greatly increased, and will be when provision is made for their maintenance.

The farm has been well cultivated by some refugee farmers from Missouri; but, in consequence of a fearful drought, there will not be over half a crop, viz: 87½ acres of corn, 25 bushels to the acre, 2,187½ bushels; share to mission, 729 bushels, at 75 cents per bushel, $546 75; 6 acres Hungarian grass, share of mission, 2 tons, at $10 per ton, $20; 4½ acres sorghum, 100 gallons to the acre, all to the mission, at $1 per gallon, $450; 2½ acres garden for mission, worth $50.

Your efforts during the year to mitigate the wants of the school, and perpetuate its existence until a treaty stipulation can be made available, demonstrates to us the interest you feel in the intellectual and moral welfare of the tribe, which will ever command our highest regards.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. P. DUVALL,
Superintendent.

Major H. W. MARTIN,
United States Agent Sac and Fox Indians of Miss.

No. 188.

CHIPPEWA AND CHRISTIAN INDIAN RESERVE,
Kansas, September 5, 1864.

DEAR SIR: You requested a report of the origin and progress of the school and mission at this place. In reply I submit the following:

In the spring of 1862, upon the request of the Christian Indians, and some few others of the tribe, I was sent here by the Moravian church as missionary and teacher. In order to gain the good-will and consent of the whole tribe, the offer was made by the church to support the teacher, independently of any aid from the Indians, except the use of the dwelling and the small farm, which improvements were made for the teacher by the government. The farm contains forty acres, half under cultivation, and half pasture.

August 19, 1862, the school-house being completed, a day school was opened, and has been maintained since, with very little interruption except necessary vacations. The following is a report for the present year:

Whole number of children who can attend school 25—boys 10, girls 15; highest attendance at any one time, 25; average attendance, 12. The branches taught were those commonly taught in new schools, with sewing and singing.

The school is kept by Mrs. Romig and myself. The progress of the children has been quite gratifying to all persons visiting the same.

With regard to my missionary labors, I would state that Sabbath school and preaching have been regularly kept up, and I am pleased to say are not without good results. In agriculture, I have likewise done all in my power to instruct and advance the tribe, and have met with considerable success. Accompanying this will be a statistical report of farming, &c., of the tribe, prepared by the council.

Yours, very respectfully,

REV. JOS. ROMIG.

Major H. W. MARTIN.

No. 189.

SAC AND FOX AGENCY, KANSAS,
October 10, 1864.

SIR: Amid the excitement occasioned by Price's advance into Missouri, I have only time to enclose you a single copy of the proceedings of the Grand Council held here between the 5th and 9th inst. by the loyal Indians of Kansas. It closed yesterday. Perfect harmony prevailed. Several tribes were not represented, and the proceedings have been sent to them for adoption or rejection. Taking it for granted that Col. Coffin will give you the details, I will only add, that I think the council will be productive of much good in uniting all the loyal and doubtful Indians in Kansas in favor of the government, or, as they term it, "uniting on paper."

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. W. MARTIN,
United States Indian Agent.

Hon. W. P. DOLE,
Commissioner, Washington, D. C.

No. 190.

SAC AND FOX AGENCY, KANSAS, *October* 8, 1864.

Know all men, that we, the chiefs and councillors, headmen and braves of the tribes and nations now assembled in grand council to confer together, to consider our relations to the government of the United States, in the present distracted condition of the country, owing to the wicked and unholy rebellion and bloody war now being waged by vicious men against the general government, and under which we have all lived and prospered so long, it is with pain and regret that we learn that a portion of our red brethren, under the influence of wicked and bad men, have joined with the rebels, and are making efforts to induce all loyal red men to join them in their unjust war against the government, by sending emissaries and agents to both red and white men among us, calling on us to meet them in grand council down in the Creek country the last of October, with the avowed purpose of enlisting all the red men of Kansas and the border in this wicked war against our Great Father the President of the United States. That we, the delegates from all the tribes in Kansas, in grand council assembled, declare that we have been faithful to all our treaty stipulations, and truly loyal to the government of the United States; and we solemnly pledge ourselves, our tribes and nations, to our Great Father the President, that we will remain true to him as good, obedient, and loyal children; we consider

his enemies our enemies, and his friends our friends; and, although weak and feeble within ourselves, we pledge him our aid and assistance in putting down and crushing out all his enemies, until every rebel in the land shall acknowledge the power of our Great Father; and we most solemnly and earnestly recommend to our red brethren everywhere, to stand by our Great Father in this his hour of trouble, and to those who have taken sides with the rebels, through wicked counsel of bad men, we earnestly invite them to return to their allegiance to the only government to which we can look for protection in the future; and we earnestly recommend to our young men and braves, wherever they may be, to urge upon our red brethren to remain true friends to our Great Father; and that when out on the hunt on the great plains, if they should find wicked counsellors as emissaries from the rebels, urging our brethren to join in this wicked war, to arrest them or give notice to the nearest military authority of their presence; and when distant from such post to destroy them, that their wicked counsel may not poison the minds of our people. And we would respectfully ask of our Great Father a faithful fulfilment of all our treaty stipulations, and that protection for ourselves, families, and homes due to your loyal and confiding children.

Done in grand council, at the council ground near Sac and Fox Agency, Kansas, October 8, 1864.

Sacs and Foxes of Mississippi.

KEO-KUK, his x mark.
CHE-KUS-KUCK, his x mark.
PUH-TICK-QUAM, his x mark.
QUAM-QUE-ESS, his x mark.
WAN-POL-LAW, his x mark.
MAN-AN-TO-AH, his x mark.
QUACK-CUP-PIT, his x mark.
I-AH-TUP-PIT, his x mark.
QUAH-QUAH-LUP-PE-QUAH, his x mark.
KE-KE-TAW-KAH, his x mark.
MAH-SHE-WAE-LUCK-BAS-RULE, his x mark.
QUE-WE-MO, his x mark.
KEP-PAH-CHE, his x mark.
BLACK HAWK, his x mark.
POM-ME-KEN-E-POT, his x mark.
QUAH, his x mark.
QUAN-KO-HO-SE, his x mark.
YOH-PAH-LET, his x mark.
SHALL-LOPE, his x mark.
PAU-ME-SE, his x mark.
BATTEAU, his x mark.
LITTLE ISLAND, his x mark.
QUAU-SHE-MA, his x mark.
PEM-ME-KEAH-TAH, his x mark.
KE-ME-TO-E, his x mark.
WAH-SE-NAH-SAH, his x mark.
WAU-PE-KISH-KO, his x mark.
KAH-KAH-QUAN, his x mark.
PAH-PES-KO-SIT, his x mark.
MOT-TAL-LAH-SAT-TAH, his x mark.
TAH-HE-SKICK, his x mark.

Chickasaw.

TECUMSEH, his x mark.

Osages.

PAR-HUS-CAH, or White Hair, his x mark.
MI-CHO-CHIRI-KAH, or Little Bear, his x mark.
NO-PA-WALLE, his x mark.
TWELVE O'CLOCK, his x mark.
HIR-HAH-NAH-SHO-SHE, Jr., his x mark.
CHI-TO-PAH, his x mark.
HU-LAH-WAH-SHO, "The Sun," his x mark.
PA-CHA-HUN-CHA, his x mark.
IN-CO-O-BE-BELUE, his x mark.
NAH-CAH-TO-HO, his x mark.
TY-AH, his x mark.
AH-SHE-CAE-BE, his x mark.
NO-TAH-TUN-KAH-TAH, his x mark.
CHI-WA-HE-TU, his x mark.
WA-TE-CHE, his x mark.
LITTLE BEAR'S MAN, his x mark.
ED. McCOONS, his x mark.
LEWIS GOKY, his x mark.
IGNATIUS LEAHUB, his x mark.
HENRY DONOHOE, his x mark.
GREY HORSE RIDER, his x mark.
LA-MO, his x mark.
KAH-HI-CHI-WA-CHU-HA, his x mark.
WE-KAH-PO-LAH, his x mark.
ME-KAH-WAH-SHE--AKO, his x mark.

Pottawatomies.

SHAW-QUI, his x mark.
WAHKI-MAH-PE-TUCK, his x mark.

Shawnees and Senecas.

GEORGE WRIGHT, his x mark.
ISAAC WARRIN, his x mark.
JNO. MUSH, his x mark.
JIM KING, his x mark.
JO SILAS, his x mark.
HARLEN MUSH, his x mark.
LEWIS DAVIS, his x mark.
WM. JACKSON, his x mark.
JNO. QUICK, his x mark.
JOHN WHITE FREE, his x mark.
JIM TALL CHIEF, his x mark.
JNO. WINNY, his x mark.
SILAS SMITH, his x mark.

Qua-paws.

CHI-HI-CHA-TE-TA-DU, his x mark.
SE-KE-TAH-HO-AH, his x mark.
JAMES McHENRY, his x mark.
MAH-TAH-TO-MONA, his x mark.
IN-KAH-HUH, his x mark.
WAH-SHE-HUN-KAH, his x mark.

Seminoles.

PAS-KO-FA, his x mark.
TAL-LAU-MAS-SE, his x mark.

Creeks.

DAVID GRAYSON, his x mark.
CON-E-TA-TOM, his x mark.

Kaskaskias, Peorias, Weas, and Piankeshaws.

BAPTISTE PEORIA, his x mark.
YELLOW BEAVER, his x mark.
THOMAS RODGERS, his x mark.
JNO. MITCHELL, his x mark.
WAH-KO-SHINQE, his x mark.
WAH-COCK-KOOS-SE-A, his x mark.
JOSHUA, his x mark.
SE-PI-WALE, his x mark.

Western Miamies.

WEME-THOP-PEB, his x mark.
TOM-TWO-SIN-NE-O, his x mark.

Witness:

W. G. COFFIN, Superintendent Indian Affairs.
H. W. MARTIN, Agent Sacs and Foxes.
W. A. HARLAN, Special Agent Cherokee Nation.
P. P. ELDER, Agent Osages.
G. C. SNOW, Agent Seminoles.
JOHN GOODELL, Interpreter Sacs and Foxes.

S. G. VALIN,	do.	Quapaws.
ALEX'R BEYETT,	do.	Osages.
LEWIS DAVIS,	do.	Shawnee and Seneca.
TONEY WILLIS,	do.	Seminoles.
DAVID GRAYSON,	do.	Creeks.
LEWIS GOKEY,	do.	Chippewas and Christian.
BATTIOS PEORIA,	do.	Piankeshaws, Peorias, Kaskaskias, and Miamies.

No. 191.

DEPARTMENT OF INTERIOR AND INDIAN AFFAIRS,
November 7, 1864.

SIR: Your communication of October 10, 1864, enclosing the declaration made by the chiefs and headmen representing sundry Indian tribes of Kansas, of their loyalty and determination to keep their plighted faith to the government, in spite of all the efforts made by southern emissaries to lead them into acts of hostility, was received with great gratification.

You will take the earliest occasion to inform the chiefs and headmen of the Sacs and Foxes of the Mississippi, whose names are appended to this declaration, that their Great Father, the President of the United States, is pleased to learn that they have thus openly and voluntarily placed themselves on his side, and resolved not to listen to the bad men who would tempt them to do wrong. They

say, very truly, that the rebellion is a "wicked and unholy one; waged by vicious and wicked men against the general government, under which we have all lived and prospered so long," and such a rebellion must be put down.

A great many precious lives have already been sacrificed, and millions of money have been already spent, in order to reduce these wicked men to obedience to the government. Many thousands of them have been slain; many thousands are in prison; their cities have been captured, and their country has been laid waste, and this must continue until they submit to the government and the laws.

The red men who were led to join with these rebels against a just government have suffered with them, and must continue to suffer with them until the wicked leaders are conquered. Tell the Indians of Kansas that their Great Father takes them by the hand as his friends, and he is glad to know that they have set their faces against those who would lead their young men astray. When this war is over, and the rebels shall have submitted to the government, the wicked white men, and the Indians whom they have persuaded to take up arms with them, will be overwhelmed with shame; while the loyal Indians will always feel proud that they have held fast to their Great Father's hand and supported him in this time of trial.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. P. DOLE, *Commissioner.*

H. W. MARTIN,
U. S. Indian Agent, Sac and Fox Agency.

Letters of similar import sent same date to agents of the Pottawatomies, Kaskasias, and Western Miamies; also to Superintendent Coffin, in reference to the Osages, Shawnees and Senecas, Quapaws, Seminoles, and Creeks.

No. 192.

KANSAS AGENCY,
Council Grove, Kansas, September 24, 1864.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report of this agency for the year ending with date:

I am sorry to say that I cannot report any marked improvement in the social condition of this tribe during the past year. The crops raised by the Indians in 1863 were good, and gave them, with what they derived from hunting, a comfortable support. They probably have never been better fed or clothed than during the past winter. Almost every family had sufficient corn for its own use and some to sell.

Last spring less ground was improved and planted than the year before. After planting, a large portion of the tribe went into the buffalo country, leaving, in many instances, no one to look after their fields. The result was that the crops of many were destroyed by the stock, and others were neglected and overrun with weeds. The season having been very dry, but little has been raised, but enough to show, that with proper cultivation, even in this dry season, the crop would not have been a failure. The mission and agency farms, which are no better, nor as well, situated as some Indian farms, have produced near half a crop of corn. Through their carelessness a considerable amount of fencing has been burned. The accompanying report of the farmer will give you more particular information. But few of the parents have any real interest in the education of their children. The majority of the scholars are orphans, and, in most instances, the most promising children are not sent to school. Notwith-

standing these and other numerous discouragements, the superintendent and teacher of the school have labored with great faithfulness and considerable success, as the accompanying report of the superintendent will show.

There is but one school, which is near the agency, and called the Friends' Kansas Mission School. The whole number of scholars the past year was fifty—forty-four boys and six girls. But one teacher is employed. The school is under the charge of the Society of Friends, but has received no aid from the Society or from individuals.

I have taken the annual census to-day, and it shows a steady decrease of the tribe. One year ago the whole number of full-blood Indians was 741; to-day they are but 701, showing a decrease of forty, with no general sickness among them. From want of suitable medical attendance or from constitutional defect, they do not recover from disease as do the whites. Men, seemingly robust, die from slight apparent causes. A very large portion of the children die in infancy, and the pains of child-birth prove fatal to many mothers. The chiefs and braves to-day, in council, desired me to ask you to allow $250 of their agricultural fund to be used for medical purposes. This sum is inadequate to their wants, but would enable the agent to furnish them with medicine and medical attendance in the most difficult cases. I have furnished them with considerable medicines at my own expense. I think the request of the council reasonable and humane, and should be allowed.

These Indians have very little personal property except ponies, the present number of which is about 500, of an average value of $30, and whole value $15,000. Although unfavorable reports have been circulated of this tribe, their loyalty to the government is not doubted by those who have the best means of judging. Nearly a full company of the young men are in the second year of their service in the Union army in the rebel States. The greatest part of the tribe will spend the winter in the buffalo country, having obtained protection papers from General Blunt.

In conclusion, I would suggest a change in the law which shall apply to all Indians in organized States, so as to make only individuals liable, and not the whole tribe, for violations of the right of property. If this were the case, the temptation to the Indian to do wrong would be less, and the temptation to the white man to claim exorbitant damages would cease.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. W. FARNSWORTH,
United States Indian Agent.

Hon. W. M. ALBIN,
Superintendent Indian Affairs, St. Joseph, Mo.

No. 193.

FRIENDS' KANSAS MISSION SCHOOL,
9th Month 21, 1864.

In accordance with request, I hereby furnish my second annual report. The school has been kept up the past year without any vacation, (except in one instance of sickness with the measles.) We have had fifty different children in school since last report, varying in age from four years to seventeen, but owing to their irregularity of attendance we are unable to give a correct average.

All those reported last year as reading have left the school, (except one,) and will not probably return. Their places have been filled principally by those termed half-breeds, who had been to school a little before coming here. We now have nine that can read—five pretty well in Wilson's Second Reader, and four in Wilson's First Reader, imperfectly. All that are in the school can spell in

words of two and three syllables; they can nearly all repeat half the multiplication table, in concert. Several of the larger ones have been instructed in mental and practical arithmetic, writing, geography, and some in drawing; of the latter they are very fond.

The reason of there being no more advancement since last year is owing to a change of scholars, new ones coming in whose educational advantages had been quite limited. Their conduct has uniformly been as good as we could expect, generally yielding ready obedience to our wishes; and the larger boys have been quite serviceable on the farm, in husking corn, ploughing, hoeing, &c.

The two girls spoken of in last year's report, have left the school. We have had three girls of the half-breeds within the past year; now only one, the eldest two having gone home on a visit. We find their capacity for receiving instruction about the same as white children. It is to be regretted that we cannot get more girls in school, as it will take much longer to civilize them than if we could have an equal number of each sex.

I would also suggest whether there could not be some plan adopted by which we could secure a more regular attendance of both sexes. It is discouraging, both to the Indians and those engaged in their improvement, to only have them stay until they begin to understand some of the first elements of the English language.

Respectfully submitted.

MAHLON STUBBS.

H. W. FARNSWORTH,
United States Indian Agent.

No. 194.

KANSAS AGENCY,
September 1, 1864.

SIR: I make this, my report, as farmer for the Kansas Indians during the last year. The Indians have not done as well in cultivating their lands this year as usual. They did not plant as great a breadth of land as they did formerly, and have not cultivated it as thoroughly.

As reported in my last, a large number of the laboring men are in the army, and this continued absence of the able-bodied men will tend to operate against their farming interests. But notwithstanding they planted less than usual, they would have had corn enough for their own use if the season had been favorable; but owing to the severe drought of the season their crops have almost entirely failed, and the Indians will have to depend on buffalo for food during the approaching winter.

We have about three hundred acres of land broken and enclosed, most of which they planted in corn, potatoes, and beans. They do not plant any other grain, for the reason we have not found it profitable for them to do so.

We are still laboring under the same disadvantages reported last year—the small supply of farming implements, teams, &c. They should have, say ten yoke of oxen, twenty ploughs, and one hundred field-hoes, before they begin the next year. They have failed in most families, this season, to get enough from their crops to seed the coming year, and I would suggest that you ask of the department a sufficient amount of money to purchase seed for next year.

Respectfully,

G. S. HUFFAKER,
Kansas Indian Farmer.

H. W. FARNSWORTH,
United States Indian Agent.

No. 195.

KANSAS AGENCY, COUNCIL GROVE,
August 11, 1864.

SIR: You are undoubtedly well informed of the condition of affairs on the Santa Fé road west of this place. In consequence of the outrages of the Kiowas, General Curtis has forbidden all the Indians in this part of the State from going to the buffalo country. This will work great hardships to the Kaws, for the drought has destroyed the greater part of their crops, and their annuity of $8,000, at the present price of goods, will go but little way towards feeding and clothing seven hundred people. Now that they are forbidden to go into the buffalo country, almost their only source of support is cut off. Unless some favorable change is made before the middle of October, this tribe will be in a starving condition. All Indians are now looked upon with more suspicion than common, and some bad men do all they can to create ill will towards them. General Curtis visited this agency a week ago and told me he thought it necessary to forbid the Indians going west, for they would be in danger from his troops. General Blunt has been placed in command of all the country west of this, with headquarters at Fort Riley. I have called your attention to this matter, because, if this state of things continues, you will be called upon to assist the Indians to prevent them from starvation. In this connexion I desire to say, that although suspicions are expressed by some that the Kaws are implicated with the Kiowas, I believe these suspicions are without foundation, and that no tribe bears truer allegiance than the Kaw.

With reference to the Kiowas, I think a very ruinous policy has been adopted—that of feeding them and making them presents at the post, to buy their good will. I think I have a desire to shield all Indians from wrong and severe treatment, but I believe that lead, and plenty of it, is what the Kiowas want, and must have, before they will behave. I have recently been in their country with the troops, and learned from observation something of their insolence and outrages. Loyal Indians complain that the government feeds and clothes these murderous thieves, and they are left to starve.

Your obedient servant,

H. W. FARNSWORTH,
United States Indian Agent.

Hon. W. P. DOLE,
Commissioner of Indian Affairs, Washington, D. C.

No. 196.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, OFFICE INDIAN AFFAIRS,
August 19, 1864.

SIR: Information has been received at this office that, in consequence of the hostile attitude of the Kiowas, Camanches, and other Indians of the plains, General Curtis has felt it his duty to direct that the friendly Indians on the frontier should not be allowed by their agents to go out on their usual buffalo hunts. I presume this order is given for the reason that our troops could not distinguish them from the war parties of the hostile Indians, and might in consequence thereof come in collision with them. While I appreciate that there is some reason for this order, and would not in the least call in question the propriety of General Curtis's action, I would respectfully ask if some plan cannot be arranged by which the difficulty apprehended could be avoided, and the Indians be allowed

to proceed as usual to the buffalo country. All the information received from the agents and from other sources on the border indicates that literally nothing will be raised upon the agency farm or Indian patches this season, for the support of these people, the great drought and the grasshoppers having destroyed the last hope of realizing anything for their support the coming year from farming operations.

This being the case, their only reliance is upon the small stipend received from the government, and the proceeds of the hunt. The amount received from the government, by most of the tribes, as you are well aware, goes but a little way towards their support; they must therefore provide for themselves by the chase, which is almost entirely confined to the buffalo found upon the plains. A successful buffalo hunt provides them meat for the winter, as well as clothing and a surplus of hides for barter for other necessary articles. To be debarred of this source of supply is to leave them in a most pitiable condition; they would literally be without any means of support except so far as the government annuities would supply them. This, as before said, would be certainly inadequate under the most favorable circumstances, and now, at the enhanced price of provisions and clothing, would not support the most favorably situated tribe four months of the year, even in the positive necessities of life. Under these circumstances I would recommend that you advise with the War Department with a view to sending the friendly Indians to the plains on their usual hunt, under an escort of troops. This escort need not be large, as the Indians would assist, of course, in their own protection. I am of the opinion that an expedition or expeditions of this kind, properly organized, would be a protection to the western settlements far in excess of sending out white troops alone. Should not something be done to encourage and protect the Indians in their hunt? They must starve, or a debt created by the department for their support. I know well how earnestly you wish to avoid the latter alternative.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. P. DOLE, *Commissioner.*

Hon. J. P. USHER,
Secretary of the Interior.

No. 197.

POTTAWATOMIE AGENCY,
September 15, 1864.

SIR: I have the honor to state that the Pottawatomies numbered, in accordance with the pay-roll of April 12, 1864, 2,278 souls, viz: 622 men, 625 women, and 1,031 children, showing an increase over the roll of June, 1863, of four persons, and over the roll of May 17, 1862, of twenty-one persons. These figures of themselves are the best evidence that can be given of the healthy and prosperous condition of the tribe.

About two hundred of the persons to whom land has been allotted in severalty have taken the necessary steps to become citizens. They have appeared in open court, and produced satisfactory evidence that they are competent to become citizens; their naturalization papers have been issued and forwarded to the proper department, and they are now anxiously waiting the arrival of the patents to their land. These persons are all sufficiently intelligent to become worthy members of society, and I trust the department will not long delay the final step which frees them forever from the tribe, and places them in the proud position of citizens of our republic. There are many more who will make their application as soon as the patents to their lands are received, and the money paid to those who have complied with their treaty stipulations regulating the

matter. I have been very careful not to urge nor discourage members of the tribe, who are competent to become citizens, leaving them to act in accordance with their own judgment entirely unbiased, although I believe the time is near at hand when it will be found advantageous to the tribe to require all of those who have taken their lands in severalty to become citizens, and remove the wild ones to some country remote from settlements, where game is more abundant. Indeed, many of the members of this band entertain the same opinion, and are now casting about for a desirable position for their future home. About forty men, women, and children of that portion of the prairie band living on Mill creek, known as Shanqués, went to the eastern portion of the Osage, and and western part of the Cherokee country, about six weeks ago, for the purpose of spending the winter in hunting and looking at the country. It is confidently expected that this band, under the head of Captain John, will find a place that will suit them, and where they will be willing to settle down. I told them when they left, that if they found a country that pleased them, the government would ratify any reasonable arrangement that they might make with other tribes for the land, believing that by the settling of even a small band in that Indian country a nucleus would be formed, around which the whole tribe would eventually be drawn.

The portion of the prairie band living on Soldier creek have many of them gone north, into portions of Iowa and northern Wisconsin, where they expect to spend the winter, but will return in the spring. There are two very good and justifiable reasons for the Indians scattering, as they have this fall. One is owing to the serious difficulties between the settlers of the borders and the wild Indians of the plains, with whom the Pottawatomies have never been on sociable terms. The troubles are so extensive, that they are afraid to go there to kill the buffalo, their only resource for meat for the winter. The wild Indians they are in greater fear of than the whites are; and if the whites should find them in the region occupied by the wild ones, they would consider them their allies; so that between the Indians of the plains and the whites they would be exterminated. On the other hand, they must go where they can subsist through the winter, for, owing to an extreme drought, from which we are now suffering, the agricultural prospects of the tribe are anything but encouraging. A great amount of labor was expended in getting in crops in the spring, but, to our sorrow, everything but wheat has proved a failure; there will be a small crop of oats, but there are many cornfields that have hardly an ear of well-filled corn, while some will have half a crop. It is hardly probable that we will have potatoes enough to plant the same number of acres that were planted last spring. In fact, we can say the same of all root and garden crops; so severe has been the drought, that unless the Indians are allowed to go where they can subsist on game, I fear that much suffering will be experienced among the poorer portions of them during the coming winter.

There are about two thousand acres of land under cultivation on the reserve. About two hundred acres are cultivated by the St. Mary's mission, and eighteen hundred by individual Indians; of this there were about—

1,400 acres of corn, at 10 bushels per acre; 14,000 bushels, at 50 cents per bushel	$7,000
115 acres wheat, at 20 bushels per acre; 2,300 bushels, at $2 per bushel	4,600
20 acres oats, at 20 bushels per acre; 400 bushels, at 50 cents per bushel	200
20 bushels potatoes	50
700 tons of hay, at $4 per ton	2,800
The wealth of the tribe in other individual property is about as follows:	
1,200 horses, at $30 each	36,000

800 cattle, at $10 each	$8,000
Agricultural implements	10,000
Household goods	18,000
Total	86,650

Owing to the high prices that beef, work-cattle, and work-horses have brought during the past year, and particularly this fall, our stock of cattle and horses has become very much reduced; so much so that I know of no work-oxen on the reserve, except a very few in the herds of whites and half-breeds.

We have employed in the tribe one physician, one wagon-maker, two blacksmiths, two assistant blacksmiths, one ferryman, and one miller, all of whom are attending reasonably well to their respective duties.

The St. Mary's mission school is the only one now in operation on the reserve. It is conducted on the manual labor principle, receiving from the moneys of the tribe seventy-five dollars per head for board, clothing, and tuition, making in the aggregate nearly fourteen thousand dollars per annum. There have been in attendance two hundred and fifteen scholars during the past year. There have been in regular attendance one hundred and seven boys and eighty girls. They are well clothed and cared for, and appear to be quite contented and happy. The school has ten teachers, five males and five females, all under the control of the Catholic church, which has four missionaries at the mission. For further particulars of the school, see the accompanying report of J. F. Diel, superintendent of the school.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. W. ROSS, *Indian Agent.*

Hon. WM. P. DOLE,
Commissioner Indian Affairs, Washington, D. C.

No. 198.

ST. MARY'S MISSION,
Pottawatomie Reserve, September 10, 1864.

SIR: Herewith I have the pleasure of submitting to you the annual report of the schools under my superintendence.

The female school is in charge of ten religious ladies, entirely devoted to the good work of imparting knowledge, virtue, sound principles, and habits of industry to their pupils. The male school is carried on by fifteen members of the Society of Jesus, who strain every nerve to provide food, apparel, and lodging, together with a good moral and intellectual education for the children intrusted to their care.

Both schools are in a very flourishing condition. They number wellnigh two hundred pupils, highly commendable for their virtuous conduct and progress in the various branches of their studies. Both the boys and girls are boarded, clothed, and cared for by the directors of St. Mary's mission. It is unnecessary to add, that the partial failure of the crops, the high wages to be paid to work-hands, and the extraordinary prices of articles of dress and consumption, render it exceedingly difficult to carry on this work of the education of the red man, which, however, at least in this instance, has had very happy results and has met with no little success.

I remain, sir, with due regard, your obedient servant,

J. F. DIELS, S. J.,
Superintendent of Pottawatomie Manual Labor School.

W. W. Ross, Esq.,
U. S. Agent for the Pottawatomie Indians.

No. 199.

KICKAPOO AGENCY,
Kinnekuk, September 20, 1864.

SIR: I have the honor of presenting my first annual report.

During the short time I have served as agent for the Kickapoos there has been a feverish excitement continually, principally on account of the provisions of the recent treaty. I called the Indians together in council, hoping to allay their feeling on the subject, setting forth its most objectionable features in its best light. Failing in council, I then visited them privately, but all failed to overcome their aversion to have the whites settle around or among them.

They have also had a desire for some time past, which appears to be on the increase, to emigrate further south, where winters are milder. So, about the 1st of August, one-half of the Kickapoos packed up and started south to see if they could not find a more congenial home.

Another object of discontent was that their cattle and ponies were being stolen, and they think it will get worse as long as they live in such close proximity to the whites. Fortunately, I am picking up some of their oxen on the road, with a fair prospect of securing some of the thieves. The removal of such a large body of Indians at the time of the Indian difficulties in the west caused considerable excitement throughout the country, and of course rumors soon had it that those Kickapoos were going to join the hostile bands. Accordingly, to allay excitement, I selected three good faithful Kickapoos and sent them as a delegation to ascertain their objects and motives, and return and report immediately. They found them quietly encamped down in the southern portion of Kansas, preparing for a grand hunt, and they wrote me that their object was to explore the country this winter and return next spring to their reservation.

At an early day I wrote the department the condition of the mission and agency house. The agency house I am repairing, or, in fact, have repaired, so that I am staying in it, as it will be but a stay without a further appropriation. In regard to the mission house I have heard nothing definite. The recent developments have rather rendered the mission and school a precarious business and of doubtful propriety.

My opinion is that at an early day a commissioner should be appointed to treat for the balance of the reservation, and a new home provided away from white settlements for them in a more southern position. Considering the dryness of the season, the Indians are doing well in their agricultural pursuits, as the following table will show.

I close this part by saying that the Kickapoos are strictly loyal and are much attached to the government, and many of them are good farmers; some, of course, are factious and inclined to roam about.

The Indians have on hand the following material wealth: 334 horses; 231 head of cattle; 1,973 hogs; 40 wagons; 151 ploughs; 16 harrows; 120 hoes; 20 shovels; 20 spades; 71 dwelling-houses; 57 stables and cribs; 39 chicken-houses; and raised this year, 594 bushels of wheat; 745 bushels of oats; 1,311 bushels of potatoes; 22,910 bushels of corn; 200 gallons of sorghum sirup; 75 bushels of barley; 306 dollars' worth of other products not enumerated.

I close by saying that, outside of the treaty excitement and its effects, the Kickapoos are as quiet and industrious as any other Indians to be found.

Yours, respectfully,

ABRAM BENNETT,
U. S. Indian Agent.

Hon. W. M. ALBIN,
Superintendent Indian Affairs, St. Joseph, Mo.

No. 200.

GREAT NEMAHA AGENCY,
Nohart, Nebraska Territory, September 30, 1864.

SIR: In accordance with instructions, I beg leave to submit the accustomed annual report of affairs in this agency.

The Indian tribes embraced in this agency are the Iowas and Sacs and Foxes of Missouri. The Iowas, according to a late census, number 78 men, 105 women, 51 boys, and 59 girls—making a total of 293. Of the 78 men, 14 are soldiers in the 13th Kansas regiment, 23 in the 14th Kansas cavalry regiment, 1 in the 1st Nebraska regiment, and 3 in a Missouri regiment, making a total of 41 Iowa Indians who are soldiers, leaving only 21 men on the reserve who are between the ages of 20 and 45 years. The Iowas have thirty-four farms or patches, containing 289 acres, and notwithstanding the small number of men, have produced, without any assistance except the farmer breaking the ground, laying it out, &c., for the families of soldiers, about 6,500 bushels of corn, 65 bushels of wheat, 40 bushels of oats, 550 bushels of potatoes, and 150 tons of hay. The tribe own 276 head of cattle, 326 head of hogs, 98 head of horses, 22 wagons, 19 yoke of oxen, 6 frame and 18 log houses. Their wealth consists principally as follows:

Ninety-eight horses and ponies, valued at	$4,900 00
Nineteen yoke of oxen	1,615 00
Twenty-two wagons	1,760 00
Two hundred and ninety head of cattle	3,350 00
Three hundred and twenty-six head of swine	1,630 00
Agricultural implements	3,000 00
Total valuation	16,255 00

They are now confined, under the provisions of their late treaty, to twenty-five sections of land, which is well watered, with plenty of good timber, stone, &c. I have encouraged them to work by employing those who are the most willing to do such work for their tribe as they are capable of performing. Having induced them to cultivate vegetables, they are now seen daily going to the different neighboring towns to dispose of them for cash. They have long since abandoned the old customs of living in villages. Each family own and cultivate their patch. There are a few who still live in wigwams. If they continue to improve as they have done, it will be but a short time before each family will have a log or prairie house. A number have built stables for their stock, and all have secured hay for the winter. They have a good school-house, with 32 male and 14 female scholars. The school is a failure, from the fact that the majority have a great distance to come, and having no regular meals at home, the parents not exercising any control over them; not feeling the importance of education, they are kept at home to assist in planting, tending and securing the crop, or take them with them when they go on a hunt, or a visit to the neighboring tribes. The teacher can only secure a respectable attendance while there is a prospect of a distribution of clothing. If the tribe would consent, it would, in my opinion, be better to abandon the school on the reserve and send their children to some mission, where they would be entirely away from the influence of their tribe. The only trouble with this tribe is the non-payment of the interest on $22,000, State of Florida; $9,000, State of Louisiana; $21,000, State of North Carolina, and $3,000, State of South Carolina—bonds invested for them by the late Secretary of the Interior, Jacob Thompson, now held in trust, which interest amounts to some $15,000. They contend that the government

is bound to them for the interest and principal, and think the government is not acting in good faith with them by not paying the interest annually.

The Sacs and Foxes of Missouri have complied with the provisions of their late treaty, by moving upon those lands purchased for them of the Iowas. They are now confined to about twenty-five sections of choice lands, well watered, with choice timber, &c. They number, according to the last census, 31 men, 39 women, and 47 children—total, 117. The amendment of their treaty, providing for a portion of the proceeds of the sales of their trust lands to be expended for breaking and fencing lands, erecting houses, and furnishing with provisions until they could raise a crop, having been ignored, has left them almost in a destitute condition, and has prevented their having much done for them.

I had forty-six acres of ground broken this summer and fenced, with their assistance, the most of it cultivated by them. This being new sod grounds, has produced but little, and has not yielded over 600 bushels of corn, and a fair crop of beans, &c. The principal part of the corn being made into sweet corn, will go a great way towards feeding them during the coming winter. I have erected three frame houses; the Indians have two log houses under way. This tribe have done but little good since I have been here, on account of their treaty not being ratified, which compelled them to move. This year they have felt settled, and have done more work than for the last three years. While the recent Indian outbreaks have affected almost every tribe on the frontier, the two little bands comprising this agency have remained insensible alike to the whispers of the disaffected of their own race and the seduction of disloyal whites.

About one year ago there were fifty-seven Winnebago Indians who came to this reserve, under the leadership of One Horn, with Mary Crain acting as interpreter; some twenty more followed soon after, making a total of seventy-seven that came here almost destitute. Under the direction of the honorable Commissioner of Indian Affairs, I furnished them with some food. The Iowas and Sacs and Foxes of Missouri divided their corn, &c., with them, which gave food enough for the winter. This spring the Iowas gave them patches to cultivate. Some of them raised a little corn, beans, &c., which are nearly exhausted. During the spring and summer a few came straggling along; there are now one hundred and seventeen of them, almost in a destitute condition. From what I can learn, this is a roving band; are never settled; almost always visiting some neighboring tribe, and not willing to settle down in one place. They are doing no good here. If they are permitted to remain here during the winter some permanent provision will have to be made to feed and clothe them during the winter. I would most respectfully suggest the propriety of sending them back to their people and compel them to remain and settle with the balance of their tribe.

According to instructions of the honorable Commissioner of Indian Affairs, the Sacs and Foxes of Missouri trust land were offered for sale on the 10th of March. According to the awards made at this office, there were 4,299 acres sold, averaging $1 87 per acre; the lowest bid received was $1 25 per acre, and the highest $8 51. At the sale closing August the 15th there was awarded at this office 10,709 acres, averaging $1 52 per acre; the lowest bid was $1 25 per acre, and the highest $10 01. This leaves about 17,000 acres to be offered at the sale closing October 11.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN A. BURBANK,
United States Indian Agent.

Hon. W. M. ALBIN,
Superintendent Indian Affairs, St. Joseph, Mo.

No. 201.

SEPTEMBER 30, 1864.

SIR: I herewith report to you in relation to the farming and building operations under my charge. In obedience to your directions, I commenced work in October, 1863, upon Robert White Cloud's log-house, covering, shingling, and finishing inside, together with many repairs for others of the tribe, to make their houses comfortable for the winter.

During the winter months I was making doors, windows, and door-frames for houses erected in the fall by members of their tribe. Early in the spring I assisted in completing two houses, when you furnished me a team to commence spring ploughing, with instructions to plough the fields of the soldiers who were absent in the army first, with the suggestion that it would then be too late to plough for those able to perform their own work; the result was that most of them commenced when I did, and when I was through ploughing they all had their patches ploughed and planted, thus showing that it is good policy to create the necessity for them to work.

Notwithstanding the unusual dry season, they all have an excess of sweet corn, beans, and potatoes; and many will have several loads of American corn to sell.

At present there is only material enough to finish two log-houses, already commenced. Unless more lumber and other material are furnished, it will be impossible to complete those houses already erected before the cold storms of winter are upon us.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. W. WASHBURN,
Farmer for Iowa Indians.

JOHN A. BURBANK,
United States Indian Agent.

No. 202.

OTTOE AND MISSOURI AGENCY,
September 15, 1864.

SIR: In compliance with the regulations of the department, I have the honor to submit the following report relative to the affairs of this agency. Having assumed the duties of agent within the last six months, I can say but little of the comparative condition or improvement of the Indians within this agency. The general health has been excellent, with but few deaths. The census of the tribe taken this year will not differ materially from that of last year—say about five hundred souls. Their conduct is orderly; and intemperence, during my connexion with the Otoes and Missourias, thus far has not been known. The education of this tribe having been entirely neglected since June, 1860, and the efforts made previous to that time in connexion with the mission board having failed entirely, there is not one member of this tribe that can speak the English language sufficiently well to act as interpreter; and the effort being made to apprentice one of suitable age under each of the mechanics employed within this agency consequently bids fair to become an entire failure. It is quite apparent to my mind that if this tribe is ever to be elevated to a self-sustaining condition in society, it is only practicable through education; and, as is contemplated in the fourth article of the treaty made the 15th day of March, 1854, I would earnestly recommend that a sufficient amount of their

annuity to defray the expenses of a common school at their village be diverted and set apart for that purpose.

In the agricultural operations of the past season they have succeeded well, the season having been quite favorable. They have produced a sufficient amount of both corn and wheat, with potatoes, beans, pumpkins, &c., to supply them bountifully during the approaching winter. The corn crop the past season has been more thoroughly cultivated than in former years, having been well hoed, in addition to the usual amount of ploughing, leaves the ground in an excellent condition, besides a larger yield of grain than in any previous season at this agency. There was cultivated in corn, for the use of the farm stock, and to be distributed to the Indians late in the winter and in early spring for the use of such of their ponies as are most needy and likely to perish, seventy acres; it is still unharvested, but fairly estimated to yield forty bushels per acre, making twenty-eight hundred bushels. The main cornfield, which is divided into patches and cultivated by families, contains about 140 acres; there is also cultivated in small patches, apart from the main field and near the watercourses, about 100 acres more, which is cultivated in potatoes, pumpkins, &c., all of which has produced the past season an abundant crop. Many of the Indians are preparing hay for their horses during the coming winter. The farmer has prepared for use of the farm stock about 40 tons of hay. There was sown in wheat about 75 acres, which has been harvested and stacked, is yet unthreshed, and is estimated to yield 20 bushels per acre, making, in the aggregate, 1,500 bushels of good wheat. The saw and grist mill has been partially useless since my administration as agent, caused by a deficiency in the boiler, consequently the amount of grinding (which is the principal business of the mill) will be small; there has been ground for the settlers 3,280 bushels of wheat, making 546 bushels of toll; when manufactured, produced 218 sacks of flour, which has been distributed to the Indians. The amount of toll-corn during the same period is only 37½ bushels, which has also been distributed to the Indians. There has been sawed, for the use of the farm and individual Indians, 18,000 feet of lumber. Before closing my remarks, it is but simple justice to this tribe of Indians that I state, that, notwithstanding proposals to join in with those tribes of Indians and lawless band of white rebels now making war upon the frontier settlements and the great overland route, they remain faithful to their obligation of friendship to the whites, and are willing to join the government with all their warriors in the campaign about being made against those offending tribes. It is also proper to state that the present war with the Indians inhabiting the buffalo regions of country in the southwest operates particularly hard upon this small tribe; they are cut off from their usual supply of meat and skins, arising from the fact that they cannot sustain themselves in the chase, having become fully identified with the whites in the present difficulty. This, in connexion with the unprecedented high prices of goods, makes their prospect for clothing during the coming winter very gloomy. Should the present condition of things remain unchanged until winter, which at present seems more than probable, it would be but the part of humanity and a faithful keeping of the obligations of the government to protect those dependent tribes from the assaults of hostile tribes, for the department to assist them in preparing clothing and some meat as food for the long, dreary winter now approaching.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WILLIAM DAILY,
U. S. Agent for Ottoes and Missouris.

WM. M. ALBIN,
Superintendent, St. Joseph, Mo.

No 203.

OTTOE AND MISSOURI AGENCY,
August 29, 1864.

SIR: Not having received any reply to my communication of 25th of July in relation to dissatisfaction of this tribe of Indians, and the fact of the outbreak of this Indian war, which greatly tends to increase the complaints of this tribe, I think proper to urge that some concession be made to their demands, that their annuity be paid to them in coin, as they claim that when the treaty was made they were to be paid in coin, and for a time that was the practice, and that under that practice they did well, being able to buy a sufficient amount of goods to make them comfortable. But they say, with much truth, that since they are paid in paper currency, that they cannot buy a sufficient amount with it to do them any good—that they are getting poorer every year.

It would, in my judgment, be advisable to pay them at least one-half of their annuity in coin, as that would insure their loyalty to the government, and their services in this war as scouts, &c.

Another great cause of complaint is the inefficiency of their mill, as expressed in one of my previous letters. The boiler is so worn out and imperfect that their wheat crop cannot be ground with it. The fact that flour is worth $8 per sack, and that this is the only mill within thirty-five miles east, and the only dependence for the country west of this, makes it very important that funds be forwarded with instructions to either purchase a boiler or repair the present one. I would recommend the purchase of a second-hand boiler, as this one cannot be repaired except at a locomotive boiler factory, and the expense of transportation and repairs would be greater than the cost of a boiler that can be purchased near this place.

The probable cost of a boiler and the expense of moving it and setting it up, $1,000.

WILLIAM DAILY,
United States Indian Agent.

Hon. W. P. DOLE,
Commissioner, Washington, D. C.

No. 204.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
Office Indian Affairs, September 21, 1864.

SIR: Referring to my letter of the 20th instant, in reply to your letter enclosing one from Agent Daily requesting that one-half the annuity to the Ottoes and Missourias be remitted in coin, I have now to inform you that I have this day requested of the Acting Secretary of the Interior that of the $13,000 remitted for annuity purposes, $2,000 should be sent in small coin.

This request has been made from the fact that a similar demand had been made for the Sacs and Foxes and Iowas, neighboring tribes, and you will direct Agent Daily, in making this disbursement, to have diligent care for the interests of the Indians, and to know that in the disposition of the small amount of coin paid to them they receive therefor its full value, including the premium at which specie is held. Any indebtedness the Indians may be held for to the traders they will only be required to cancel in treasury funds. This requirement is imperative.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. P. DOLE, *Commissioner.*

W. M. ALBINS, Esq.,
Superintendent Indian Affairs, St. Joseph, Mo.

No. 205.

SHAWNEE AGENCY,
De Soto, October 1, 1864.

SIR: In submitting my annual report for the present year it gives me pleasure to be able to say that the Shawnee Indians within this agency are, and have been since the rebellion broke out, truly loyal to the government of the United States.

They number about eight hundred and sixty souls, four hundred males and four hundred and sixty females. Over one hundred are in the army of the United States. The approximate wealth of the tribe, four hundred and thirty thousand dollars. They are located on the south side of the Kansas river, and adjoining the State of Missouri on the east, and are living on their land, within an area of twenty by thirty miles, on one of the best, if not the best, tracts of land in the State of Kansas, both as to quality of soil and locality. They have received the last annuity due them from the government of the United States, and from this fact alone a favorable effect has been produced upon the morals and habits of the tribe. They are now required to resort to their former habits of industry for their sustenance and support, and a marked improvement is discernible with reference to drunkenness and dissipation, with a less tendency to get in debt, depending upon future annuities for liquidation. Notwithstanding the improvement in the habits of the Shawnees, the continued trouble on the border of Missouri has had a tendency to prevent anything like extensive farming, while farmers further in the interior of the State have become rich by the excessive high price of produce. The most wealthy Shawnees who live near the border of Missouri have been compelled to give up business altogether, from the fact that there was almost a certainty of having their horses and mules stolen. Mr. Graham Rogers, who usually cultivates over two hundred acres of land, has had stolen within the last eighteen months over eleven hundred dollars' worth of horses and mules, and is now cultivating only about ten acres. In consequence of this condition of things, and the fact that so many male adults are in the army, the Shawnees have not cultivated so large a breadth of land as usual. There will be about a medium crop of corn, while wheat is very good, but owing to the drought oats were small, and potatoes almost a total failure. There are no farms cultivated by the government, or mechanics employed for the tribe, within the agency. The educational interest has been as prosperous as could be expected under the present condition of things. An agreement was made last year with the committee of the Friends' Indiana Yearly Meeting, by which fifty Shawnee children were to be taught the common branches of English education, boarded, clothed, furnished medicine and medical attendance, for the sum of eighty dollars per scholar per annum. It has been the policy of the chiefs and council, as far as possible, to fill up the school with orphans, and children whose parents were unable to provide for them at home. The school has been a success. The children, as a general thing, have made good progress, and some have become quite proficient in writing, arithmetic, and geography. They have been comfortably clothed, are tidy in their appearance, are provided with plenty of wholesome food, and appear happy and contented. But I regret to have to state that, owing to the extreme high price of provisions and clothing, the superintendent has been compelled to give notice that the school will close at the expiration of the present term. For further particulars with reference to this school I refer you to the annual report of the superintendent, accompanying this report. About twenty Shawnee children attend the district schools of the State, where they pay full tuition, although they are taxed the same as whites. This includes all the schools from which the children receive any benefit. The council is anxious to provide for another school as soon as possible, but as yet have made no decision

with reference to the matter. There are no regular missionaries in this agency, but there is preaching almost every Sabbath from the Methodist denomination. There are also three or four Shawnees who preach occasionally to their brethren in their own language. The Shawnees who are members of the Black Bob settlement, and who were driven from their homes in the fall of 1862, have never felt that it was safe to return. About one-third of this band were induced to go south into the Indian country last fall by Black Bob, where, from the extreme hardships they were forced to undergo, nearly one-third have died, and Black Bob among the number. The balance of the band are living with those who hold their land in severalty, and during the summer have cultivated small patches of ground. Most of them have raised enough to enable them to pass the winter without suffering for food, although, owing to the high price of clothing, will, if the winter prove any way severe, suffer unless relieved by their more fortunate brethren. And I am glad to be able to say that there has always been a disposition shown to assist their members' distress as far as their ability would permit.

The subject of jurisdiction of the State of Kansas over the person and property of Shawnees is the source of considerable trouble, and they feel that they are entitled to protection from the general government from such jurisdiction. They believe that the treaty of 1854 has not changed their tribal condition, and that they are an independent nation, and owe no allegiance to any power except to the United States. That by article twenty-ninth, in the act organizing the Territory of Kansas, and article one, "act admitting Kansas as a State into the Union," their lands were excepted out of the boundaries of the Territory and State, and that the Territory or State had no right to extend their jurisdiction over them, they never having signified their assent to the President of the United States to be included within said Territory or State, as required by said acts, as a condition by which they should come under said jurisdiction; and they think that taxing their land and personal property, that being forced into the State courts, is contrary to their treaty stipulations, as well as all law and precedent. A large proportion of their lands have already been sold for taxes, and in many instances deeds therefor given and the purchasers taken possession.

The taxes are very high, and on the lands lying in Wyandott county taxes are as high as one dollar and twenty-five cents per acre on the uncultivated lands, with an interest of fifty per cent. per annum after due, which will very soon swallow up all their lands and put them past redemption. It is partly owing to this condition of things; and in order that they may be relieved from these discouraging and troublesome complications, that they have urged upon the Senate of the United States an early ratification of the treaty now before that body, with a special reference to their removal to a new home, where they can reunite all the bands belonging to their tribe, settle in a more compact body, establish schools for all their children, erect churches, and at the same time place themselves beyond the reach of the influence of bad white men, and by these means they hope to make a more rapid progress in civilization, morals, and religion, than they can ever expect to in their present locality. All of which is respectfully submitted.

JAS. B. ABBOTT,
United States Agent for Shawnee Indians.

Hon. W. P. DOLE,
Commissioner Indian Affairs, Washington, D. C.

No. 206.

FRIENDS' MISSION,
Kansas, September 20, 1864.

FRIEND: In compliance with thy request, I herewith respectfully submit my annual report of Friends' Shawnee manual labor school. In the past year we have had an attendance of 77 Shawnee children of both sexes, 34 boys and 43 girls, 46 of whom are orphans, 25 neither parents—50 to the quarter being all we get pay for, though we generally have over that number on the roll. The school has been kept in one room by one male teacher, assisted by a female most of the time. The condition of our school for the past year has been quite prosperous and encouraging, with the exception of the time of affliction. About one year ago the small-pox broke out in the school, and, with all our care, spread amongst the scholars until we had about thirty cases; lost three. Some of the rest had it very badly, though got through well. It was over three months before the school regained its size and interest.

The children appear neat and cleanly in their persons, and are cheerful and happy. Many of them are industrious, and are ready to assist in the farm and household duties, in which they have been employed, where circumstances would admit, taking care not to deprive them of school hours when it is practicable to avoid it.

Those scholars who have been regular in their attendance appear to take an interest in acquiring an education, while the irregular ones make poor progress. The school instruction comprises the common branches of an English education. Some attention paid to history. The educational interest of the nation is not so good as it was before they made their treaty of 1854, which placed them in easy circumstances. I am convinced that it is very injurious to the unenlightened mind to have a large amount of money paid to them in any other way than by improving the mind or enabling them to make improvements of a permanent character that cannot be squandered.

I was associated with others at this place twenty years ago, when they received but little money except what they worked for. At that time most of them appeared anxious to make advances in every branch of industry. Several learned trades, and many could be hired to labor; but now their energies appear paralyzed. There are, however, some who feel a deep interest in the improvement of their people, and use their influence to cultivate a lively interest in the promotion of religion, education, and civilization. In my last quarterly report I informed the council that if the high prices continued I should be under the necessity of closing the school for want of means to defray current expenses, which have still continued to advance, and we have mutually agreed to close the school at the end of the present quarter. No money has been contributed by the Society of Friends or individual Indians for the support of the school, but all the means have been obtained from the farm, and that received by contract from the department. This is the only mission or school of the nation, though some of their children attend district schools among the whites. Our desire is that all the members of our family should be true missionaries, though no one professes to be a minister of the Gospel. We hold a meeting twice in the week, and read a portion of the Scriptures in the family daily, in accordance with the custom of the society, and the morning and afternoon of the Sabbath is devoted to the scriptural instructions of the children. All of which I respectfully submit.

JAMES STANLEY, *Superintendent.*

JAMES B. ABOTT, *Indian Agent.*

No. 207.

PAWNEE INDIAN AGENCY,
Nebraska Territory, September 30, 1864.

SIR: I have the honor to submit, in compliance with instructions, the following report in relation to the affairs of the agency for the past year:

By reason of the rigid regulations adopted and enforced for the suppression of horse-stealing, and the commission of depredations generally, there have been, comparatively, very few complaints made against Pawnees during the past year. The morale of the tribe, I am happy to state, is greatly improved, and I have every reason to hope and expect that the impressions made upon them by their individual responsibility will soon lead to the total suppression of their former criminal practices.

The manual labor school is in a flourishing condition, notwithstanding much sickness prevailed among the scholars during a considerable portion of the season.

The limited accommodations afforded by the building at present occupied as a school-house precludes the introduction of as many children as could be obtained, but this difficulty will soon be removed. The new school-house, now in course of erection, is rapidly approaching completion, and will be capacious enough to accommodate a large number of scholars equally as apt and promising as those now in the school.

The primary object of the government being the civilization of these Indians, it will require no argument from me to demonstrate that through the agency of this school alone can that object be effected. A detailed report of its operations is herewith submitted from the teacher.

I regret exceedingly to have to report about our entire failure of crops this season. We had no rain during the spring nor summer, until the last of June, and none from that time forward that was of any benefit to the crops. Notwithstanding the extreme drought, there still would have been a partial crop, but for the visitation, in the month of August, of swarms and myriads of grasshoppers. After their disappearance not a green thing in the form of corn or vegetables was left, except some few corn patches situated on the low lands bordering on the creek. The Indian crops, and those on the school farm, shared the same fate.

The loss of their crops is a severe blow upon the Pawnees, and leaves them in a destitute condition. To add to their troubles, whilst they were on the summer hunt, and had overtaken large herds of buffalo, they were attacked by the Sioux, in superior numbers, and driven from their hunting-grounds. Having neither corn nor meat, their only remaining resource is their annuity. When it is considered that the tribe numbers between thirty-two and thirty-three hundred, this will go but a short way towards subsisting them for the next year. I earnestly commend the tribe, in their present necessitous condition, to the favorable consideration of the department.

In the month of June last one of the settlers in the vicinity was engaged in securing hay upon land adjacent to this reservation, and whilst there employed, with a number of men assisting him, the party were attacked by a force of hostile Indians, who killed three of the men, and wounded four others, and run off all the stock belonging to the party. Immediately after this outrage was committed, the prevailing war broke out on the great overland road.

The excitement and consternation which seized the inhabitants upon the border has never been exceeded before in the history of the country. Settlers fled precipitately from their homes, and resorted to the river towns for safety. Much loss of property, distress, and inconvenience resulted to them from the sudden abandonment of their farms, and left the country in a deserted and

almost desolate condition. It was but natural that the employés at the agency should partake of the prevailing excitement, but having the nominal protection of a company of United States troops they felt comparatively secure. When, however, the danger became the most imminent, the military authorities saw proper to remove these troops. We were thus left entirely exposed at this extreme outpost to incursions and raids, which were daily threatened. I am happy to state, that notwithstanding the trying position in which they were placed, not a single male employé deserted his post of duty. They all stood firm, determined to sacrifice their lives, if necessary, in the defence of the agency and the large amount of property upon the place. Their conduct in the hour of danger was commendable in the extreme, and I make this acknowledgment of their services with pleasure.

The season is now so far advanced that I do not anticipate any further trouble from hostile Indians. Confidence among the settlers has been restored, they have generally returned to their homes, and resumed their usual avocations.

Upon the visit of General Curtis to this locality, in August, some eighty Pawnees volunteered to accompany him upon an expedition against the hostile tribes on the plains, and from two to three hundred more of the best warriors in the tribe expressed an anxiety to join the expedition; but inasmuch as we had been deprived of the meagre military protection which had been previously accorded, I did not deem it judicious to permit them to go, and thus leave the agency wholly undefended. I did propose, however, to General Curtis, if he would station a company of cavalry at the agency, that I would give him all the warriors in the tribe for service west. This proposition was declined by the general, and thus matters stand at present.

The Pawnees are thoroughly loyal to the government, and ready to enter the service against the tribes who are now at war with the whites. From their intimate knowledge of the country, the Indian mode of warfare, and the habits and haunts of their enemies, I think the Pawnees would make efficient allies in the prevailing war upon the border. I would, therefore, earnestly recommend to the department the propriety of creating an organization amongst them for the purpose indicated, upon such a basis as it may deem best.

I have the honor to be, respectfully, your obedient servant,

BENJAMIN F. LUSHBAUGH,
United States Indian Agent.

Hon. W. M. Albin,
Superintendent Indian Affairs.

No 208.

Pawnee Manual Labor School,
October 1, 1864.

Sir: In compliance with your request, I beg leave to present the following as my annual report. During the year that has passed we have been compelled to meet many difficulties, but at this time the future prospects of the school are highly encouraging. As you are aware, early in the season the measels and diptheria simultaneously made their appearance in the tribe, carrying off many of their children, and soon made their appearance among the children of the school. We lost one of our largest girls and best scholars in consequence. After the disappearance of the measels there seemed to be a lack of recuperative energy in many of the children; lung and bilious disease, superinduced by the attack of measles, followed close upon the exit of that disease, and by these we lost four more of our number. The health of the school at this time is good.

I would, in this connexion, urge the importance of not taking very small children, and the necessity of exercising the utmost care in selecting only those of good constitutions and of sound physical health. Two of our pupils were taken away by their parents with them on their annual visit, and have not returned. I would respectfully suggest that it be distinctly impressed on the minds of these parents, that upon their entrance into the school all control over the child by the parents ceases to exist, as the meddling and interference of those persons creates discontent and insubordination among the children, and causes no small amount of trouble for the teacher.

But the most serious obstacle to be overcome during the present season arose from the outbreak of the Sioux, who indiscriminately plundered and murdered along this whole frontier. In consequence of the consternation and alarm caused by those murderous forays, nearly all the settlers abandonod their homes and fled to the eastern settlements for safety. Many of the persons connected with the reservation left, and among them the hired help employed to assist in the care of the children. No blame whatever can be attached to any person for their leaving for a place of greater safety, when we remember that in the hour when danger seemed the most imminent the troops stationed here for protection were withdrawn by order of the military authorities. If troops were necessary for our defence in time of peace, was it wise, was it humane, to remove them and leave us entirely defenceless in time of war, when carnage was raging all around us? I am aware, sir, that you spared no effort in trying to induce the military authorities to leave a small body of troops to defend the place, but your efforts were of no avail, and we were thus left the prey of any predatory band of savages who might make a hostile incursion here. Thus far we have not been interrupted by their presence. Since the removal of the troops, and as the season advances, we may expect the danger to decrease. Notwithstanding all these difficulties, it is with the greatest pleasure that I report the commendable progress made by the pupils of the school in acquiring a knowledge of the rudiments of an English education. From the advancement displayed by them in the branches they are now studying, I am sanguine of attaining the very highest results in the not very distant future.

The more advanced ones read really very well in the New Testament, and are quite proficient in political and physical geography, as taught in Pelton's System of Outline Maps. In arithmetic their progress is illustrated by the readiness with which they solve problems in intellectual arithmetic. They have been under instruction in this branch but a few months, which renders their advancement more striking. I must not fail to direct your attention to the wonderful facility with which they acquire a knowledge of penmanship. Here the imitative traits of the Indian character are remarkably displayed. They learn to write almost intuitively, excelling in this respect anything I have ever witnessed among white children. In manual labor both boys and girls receive daily lessons; from the examples seen here, I cannot think that the proverbial indolence of the Indian race is inherent. These children exhibit no greater repugnance to manual labor than may be seen among white children anywhere. I have taken especial pains, by example as well as precept, to teach them that labor is not dishonorable. The very least that I can say, in justice to both boys and girls, is, that they readily learn to work, and that they work well.

In conclusion, I have only to add that the future looks bright with promise. The new school-house, now rapidly approaching completion, will afford the much-needed room, and other facilities, required for the successful prosecution of this truly benevolent enterprise. The unflagging zeal displayed by yourself in furthering the interest of this institution gives us no small encouragement for the future. Respectfully yours,

J. B. MAXFIELD, *Teacher.*

Major B. F. LUSHBAUGH, *Agent.*

No. 209.

PAWNEE INDIAN AGENCY,
September 26, 1864.

SIR: In compliance with your request, I have the honor to submit the following report in relation to the farming operations at this agency. The past season has been the most unfavorable for farming of any I have ever known in this section of country. No rain fell here after the winter months until the last of June, and none after that time in quantity sufficient to benefit the crops, except one shower about the first of August. By reason of this extreme dryness of the soil most of the corn planted remained sound and dry in the ground from three to five weeks after planting, and did not germinate until the first week in July, and at no time after did it make a vigorous growth. Still there might have been part of a crop, but for the swarms of grasshoppers which came in the month of August and attacked every green thing; field crops and garden vegetables alike disappeared before them. I never saw before so rapid and complete destruction of crops wrought by insects.

A portion of the land cultivated by one band of the Pawnees, and which is situated near the creek, escaped the effects both of the drought and of the grasshoppers, and will produce a fair crop.

Apprehending the difficulty of procuring labor here in harvest time, and in compliance with your suggestion, I did not sow any small grain. It is now evident that if any had been put in it would have been ruined by the drought.

In the early commencement of haying three men were killed and three other persons severely wounded by Sioux Indians on the field where I procure hay. This fact and the continual reports of Sioux depredations up the valley have rendered it extremely difficult to induce laborers to go into the field for hay, it being in an exposed position, three or four miles from the agency. I have, however, succeeded in procuring about fifty tons in good condition.

CHARLES H. WHALEY,
Farmer for Pawnee Indians.

BENJAMIN F. LUSHBAUGH,
United States Agent for Pawnees.

No. 210.

WASHINGTON, *June* 13, 1864.

SIR: I respectfully request that instructions may be issued to me for making a treaty of peace and friendship between the Pawnee Indians and the Sioux, their ancient enemies. Agent Loree is now engaged in collecting his chiefs and headmen for this purpose, and the Pawnees are desirous of meeting them for the purpose of settling their old difficulties. Much good to both tribes is expected to result from such a settlement, and especially to the Pawnees, whose reservation has for several years past been rendered insecure by the frequent raids of the Sioux.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

B. F. LUSHBAUGH,
United States Indian Agent.

Hon. W. P. DOLE,
Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

No. 211.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
Office Indian Affairs, June 15, 1864.

SIR: Your communication of the 13th instant, requesting instructions for making a treaty of peace and friendship between the Pawnee and Sioux Indians, has been received. You are aware that there are no funds at the control of this department which have been specially appropriated for this object. In view of the enormous demand upon the resources of the country and the perilous condition of its finances, growing out of the rapid increase of the public debt, it is a vital necessity that no hostilities be incurred in any branch of the public service except such as are of absolute necessity.

The department is fully aware of the importance of securing friendly relations between the various tribes of Indians within our borders. It is also aware of the enmity which has existed for many years between the tribes above named, and would rejoice at any arrangement by which peace and friendship would be restored between them, and the further commission of depredations and effusion of blood be prevented If you and Agent Loree shall find it practicable, with the means now at your disposal, to bring about an interview between the respective chiefs and headmen of the tribes above named, and then to enter into stipulations in the nature of a treaty, whereby peace and friendship will be secured between the tribes they represent, you are not only at liberty so to do, but will also have accomplished a work alike creditable to you and conducive to the welfare and best interests of the people of your charge. Agent Loree will be furnished with a copy of this letter, and directed to co-operate with you in securing the proposed objects.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. P. DOLE, *Commissioner.*

B. F. LUSHBAUGH, Esq.,
United States Indian Agent, Present.

No. 212.

OFFICE OF THE UPPER PLATTE AGENCY,
September 30, 1864.

SIR: In compliance with the regulations of the Indian department, I have the honor to transmit the following, my annual report for 1864:

In compliance with your instructions, I have broken fifteen acres of ground and planted the same in corn, potatoes, and pumpkins. I experienced considerable difficulty in producing even a very small crop, which was caused by a scarcity of laboring hands, who were unwilling to work because they were alarmed by the threatened encroachments from northern Sioux Indians.

In the beginning of July we had a fine prospect of crops, which I regret to have to state were almost all destroyed by heavy hail-storms, and also by emigrants located at the agency, seeking protection from hostile Indians. These emigrants destroyed the balance of the crop of corn, paying the Indians therefor about $250 in provisions, which, in my judgment, was ample compensation for the injuries sustained by the Indians for the loss of their corn.

In August last large swarms of grasshoppers passed over the country from northeast to southwest, destroying all the potatoes and pumpkins.

The outbreak among the Indians the present year has been brought about by a variety of causes. The primary and in fact principal cause was the dissatisfaction of the southern Cheyennes on account of the late treaty of Fort Wise, as they state, which takes their country away from them without treating with

them, and without their consent. Another cause is the fact that unscrupulous white men and half-breeds use their influence to prevent their making treaties, furnish them with whiskey and presents, imbitter the minds of the Indians against the government and its agents, and induce them to rob and murder. These whites are generally living among the Indians, claiming to be old citizens of the Platte country, live in lodges with squaws, have a range of five or six hundred miles of country, and claim all the rights and privileges of squatters. Many of them are Canadians, and not one in ten is loyal.

There are none of the Upper Platte Indians engaged in hostilities, to my knowledge. All the strongest inducements have been held out to them to join the hostile bands in committing depredations. They have all refused to smoke the war pipe or accept the tobacco, which is considered a token of joining the war party. The Cheyennes and Arapahoes are now, and have been during the difficulties, out on Powder river, about 120 miles northwest of the scene of the recent troubles. There are also a large number of the Ogallallas and Brulés in that region, in accordance with my request to that effect. I also sent runners to the rest of the Indians of this agency, who were on South Platte, advising them to go north to their own country, and to abstain from participating in the difficulties, and I am happy to state that most of them complied with the request. I have ascertained beyond a doubt that most of the depredations were committed by the northern bands of Sioux, Minneconjuis, Unepapas, and others, numbering sometimes three to four hundred in a band. Frequent conflicts ensued between them and the emigrants and soldiers. Many mistakes have been made by the emigrants and soldiers in mistaking peaceable Indians of the Platte for the hostile Indians of the north, by which great injustice has been done to the Upper Platte Indians, which has produced a bad state of feeling among them, and particularly toward the soldiers located at Fort Laramie. They were much disappointed, at the distribution of their annuity goods, at not receiving any provisions or ammunition with which to kill small game, which is necessary for their subsistence, as the large game has been driven off by the extraordinary emigration passing through their country to the gold regions. I have no doubt that the Indians of the Upper Platte agency will still continue to behave themselves, if the government will furnish them provisions to subsist upon. If this is not done, they will be in danger of starvation. I fear they will be induced to join the hostile bands, and steal rather than starve. I have a small amount of agricultural funds in my possession, which I recommend may be expended in provisions for their benefit. This they have requested of me, and I think it would be good policy to do so.

This outbreak, which I foresaw last year, and intimated to the department, is assuming formidable proportions, and some inducements should be held out to those who are peaceably inclined to remain so. I have remained with my Indians up to a recent date, when they started on a fall hunt. I left them upon the best possible terms, they feeling sure that I did the best I could for them, and saying that they did not blame me if I did not furnish them provisions and ammunition to kill small game, when these articles are not sent to me for that purpose by the government.

I am clearly of the opinion that if unscrupulous traders and whiskey traffickers were kept out of the country there would be less trouble among the Indians. These men settle down among them, and get their furs and robes for insignificant *shells*, trinkets, and whiskey. Whereas, if good, honest traders dealt with them, they could procure for their robes and furs sufficient to live on during the winter months, and even the lighter skins, if exchanged at their proper value, would nearly subsist them the year round. The settlers of Canadian birth who live amongst them are the worst men I ever saw, and it would be well for the Indians if they were compelled to leave the country. The claim which they set up of being "old citizens" is perfectly ridiculous, as they live in lodges

with squaws, and roam over the country for five or six hundred miles, wherever the Indians happen to go. There are but two exceptions where this class of men have made any improvements. And the instances are numerous where they are a serious detriment to the country, by cutting down the finest trees for their horses to subsist upon in the spring, which the Indians complain about very much.

All of which is most respectfully submitted.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN LOREE,
United States Indian Agent.

Hon. WILLIAM M. ALBIN,
Superintendent Indian Affairs, St. Joseph, Missouri.

A.

UPPER PLATTE AGENCY, *July* 13, 1864.

SIR: I have to inform you that the report has been received by me from a Brulé Sioux to "Swift Bear," chief of the Brulés, that one hundred Indians intended to attack the fort, one hundred to attack Bordaux ranch, and one hundred to take possession of the road, in the vicinity of Scott's Bluffs, for the purpose of stealing horses from government and citizens.

The above information was brought in by a Brulé, who reports that the attacking party consisted of the Minneconjuis and Two Kettle's band.

The Indians are under great excitement here. There is no doubt but that these parties are all from the north.

This letter is an answer to Colonel Collins's communication, herewith enclosed.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN LOREE,
Indian Agent.

Hon. WILLIAM M. ALBIN,
Superintendent Indian Affairs, St. Joseph, Missouri.

FORT LARAMIE, *July* 3, 1864.

The Indians continue to steal stock upon the north side of the Platte, and I am anxious to ascertain who they are, and where they come from. Could you not ascertain from the Brulés and other treaty Indians who are coming in to the agency for their goods? The depredations have all been upon careless emigrants who neglect their stock or tie it up at night, and the stealing parties seem to be composed of from two to ten Indians, who conceal themselves until a good opportunity offers to run off the stock without danger. Of course pursuit is useless, for before they can give the troops notice the Indians are well out of reach. It is probable that they are Missouri Sioux, who are said to be about three hundred miles north, and that the stolen stock is taken there. It would be well to send out some scouts, and I would like to send some. Please put up the notice I sent to caution emigrants to the same effect.

If I can find out the locality of these Indians, I wish to take or send a strong party after them.

W. O. COLLINS,
Lieutenant Colonel, Commanding.

B.

UPPER PLATTE AGENCY,
July 15, 1864.

SIR: I have to acknowledge the receipt of yours of the 14th instant, and, having counselled with the chiefs, I have to state that it is their desire to remain at this point on account of feed for their horses. They think that they can protect themselves. Being destitute of all provender, I have to request that you will be kind enough to send them something in that line.

They manifest a willingness to furnish spies, provided they can have a guarantee that the soldiers will not interfere with them. Be good enough to send assurance to them that while acting in the capacity of friends they will not be taken for foes by the United States soldiers.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN LOREE, *Indian Agent.*

W. O. COLLINS,
Lieutenant Colonel, Commanding Fort Laramie, M. T.

C.

UPPER PLATTE AGENCY,
July 18, 1864.

SIR: The bearer, White Eyes, brother to the Indian killed by Foote, has made and is making application daily for satisfaction for the death of his brother.

With the assurance you gave me I have told them that it would be attended to. They think the time very long, and I am fearful that if this matter is not settled immediately they will take it upon themselves to get revenge some other way.

I would respectfully suggest they be rewarded with a suitable present, and that Foote and Hunter be ordered out of the Indian country. It would probably save their lives, and prevent an outbreak among our friendly Indians. Should you think of any other plan which would give satisfaction to the Indian, please do so.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN LOREE, *Indian Agent.*

W. O. COLLINS,
Lieutenant Colonel, Commanding Fort Laramie.

D.

UPPER PLATTE AGENCY,
August 10, 1864.

SIR: The bearer, Black Tiger, brother-in-law to John Richards, says that he and his family were taken prisoners with eight (8) ponies. At the same time the Indian *Grass* was wounded, (of whom I informed you before.) Black Tiger states that he was not there, and had nothing whatever to do with the matter, his family living at Deer Creek, with his brother-in-law, at that time. Please do me the favor to examine him, and act as the case demands, as soon as possible.

Please inform me what will be done with similar cases, as there are many inquiries on that subject by the Indians.

I herewith enclose a communication from Major Wood, of August 17, relative to hostages held at Fort Laramie.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN LOREE, *Indian Agent.*

Major J. WOOD,
Commanding, &c.

E.

HEADQUARTERS, FORT LARAMIE, I. T.,
August 17, 1864.

MAJOR: The following persons are held here as hostages:

Stone Belly's family	6	persons.
Milk's "	5	"
Rock Bear's "	5	"
Roushaw's "	7	"
Red Shell's family, who died at Platte Bridge	3	"
	26	

These persons are held here, and you will issue to some person whom you will designate, the amount of goods which are or may become due them.

By order of

JOHN S. WOOD.
Major 7th Iowa Cava'ry.

E. F. WARE,
Lieutenant and Adjutant.

Major LOREE,
Indian Agent.

F.

UPPER PLATTE AGENCY,
September 30, 1864.

SIR: I have the honor herewith to enclose a circular from William O. Collins, colonel commanding at Fort Laramie, recommending, among other things, that the settlers of the country be called to a point near the fort, and suggesting that Major Loree, United States Indian agent, would do well to remove to the same point or some other point near the fort, so that proper protection could be extended to him and all the government property in his charge.

His request could not be complied with, as nearly all the property I had on hand was the agency and buildings which he requested me to leave.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN LOREE, *Indian Agent.*

Hon. WM. M. ALBIN,
Superintendent Indian Affairs, St. Joseph, Mo.

CIRCULAR.

HEADQUARTERS, FORT LARAMIE,
July 14, 1864.

The recent attacks made and threatened by the Missouri Indians along the Platte river make it necessary that every precaution should be taken for defence against them. It is, therefore, recommended that all mountaineers and other citizens and settlers in the vicinity of Fort Laramie who may be exposed to danger should immediately collect at some proper point, with their families and stock, and prepare themselves to defend their persons and property, and be in a situation to give prompt notice to the commander of the post in case of danger. Some place between the stations of Bearrais and Burdeau would be sufficiently near. It is also suggested to Major Loree, United States Indian agent, that it

might be prudent to remove to the same or some other point near the fort, so that proper protection could be extended to him and the government property in his charge.

WILLIAM O. COLLINS,
Lieutenant Colonel, Commanding.

No. 213.

OSAGE RIVER AGENCY, KANSAS,
November 1, 1864.

SIR: In accordance with the regulations of the Indian department, I have the honor to submit the usual annual report of affairs in this agency.

The Indians embraced in this agency are all loyal to the government and peaceable among themselves. They are mostly living upon head-rights, and have adopted the clothing and many of the customs of civilized life. They retain but little of their tribal character, and the chiefs are a mere matter of form. With that strange fatality which seems to follow in the footsteps of the Indian, his associations with the white race are making out his slow but ultimate extinction. The Indian tribes, when brought into contact with the white race, will either die out entirely, or become in process of time absorbed in the white race.

There are four small tribes residing within the limits of this agency—the confederated band of Peorias, Piankeshaws, Kaskaskias, and Wea Indian, and the Miamies. The Peorias number about sixty men, women, and children; the Piankeshaws, twenty; the Kaskaskias, three; and the Weas, one hundred and thirty; added to these are fourteen or fifteen white persons, who have intermarried among them, making two hundred and thirty in all. Of these forty-three are male Indians; sixty are female, and ninety are children. There are fifteen whites and half-breeds, and twenty-seven children. The Miamies number one hundred and twenty-five; of which twenty-three are males, thirty-five females, and seventy-five are children. The Miamies have a blacksmith shop, but no school. Although liberal provisions have been made by treaty for schools among them, they have been lost in consequence of divisions among themselves. Some were in favor of a Catholic school, and some were in favor of a Baptist school, and every attempt to organize a school among them has only demonstrated these divisions and postponed still further their organization. They have finally abandoned the idea altogether, and agreed to a per capita division of the principal and interest of the school fund, and also of the blacksmith fund. White schools are cheaper, and in a short time will be convenient; and as the disposition to go to school is weak, this is probably the best method. It is also cheaper for the Indian to get his blacksmithing done at the shops of white men, which are mostly convenient. As it is, a few of the Indians get all the benefit of the shops, many of them getting no work done at all. In keeping up a blacksmith shop the greater number of the tribe indirectly are compelled to pay for the blacksmithing of a few. I am firmly of the opinion, after considering all the advantages and disadvantages of a school and a blacksmith shop, that it would be better to divide the principal and interest of the school fund and blacksmith fund in per capita payments among the Indians, from time to time, as their necessities seem to require.

The confederated bands of Peorias, Piankeshaws, Kaskaskias, and Weas have no school nor school fund. They have a good school-house, but no school nor blacksmith shop. They have twelve hundred acres of land under cultivation, tolerably fenced, but poorly farmed. The present season has been one of great drought, and they have raised but little—no wheat, potatoes, nor garden

vegetables; of corn they have raised about a fourth of a crop, as near as I have been able to ascertain. They have raised this year about 4,000 bushels of corn, (mostly by the half-breeds,) 100 tons of hay, 50 tons of Hungarian grass. They have of stock 200 head of cattle, 200 horses and ponies, and 100 hogs. The Miamies have 500 acres of land under cultivation, tolerably fenced, but poorly cultivated. They have raised this season 1,000 bushels of corn, 60 bushels of wheat, 100 bushels of oats, 40 tons of hay, and 40 tons of Hungarian grass; of stock they have 60 head of cattle, 120 hogs of a poor kind, and about 75 horses and ponies. The Indians will need the assistance of the government during the coming season, if possible, more than ever.

There are a number of questions growing out of their location in organized white communities which are perplexing and annoying to them in the highest degree. The first is the right of the State to tax their lands. Last year their lands for the first time were assessed and a tax levied upon them. They were advertised for sale, but before they were sold an injunction was sued out in the district court of the State of Kansas, at the instance of the Miami Indians, and the sale was restrained until the matter could be heard in the State courts. No decision has yet been made. If the right of the State to tax their land is affirmed, it will compel them to get rid of all their surplus land. I think they would be anxious to make a treaty with the government, and remove immediately to some other locality, where taxes "would not molest them nor make them afraid." Then there are the estray laws of the State. White men have settled close around the reservation, and it being a prairie country, with but little timber for boards or rails, their fences are generally very poor; the consequence is that the ponies of the Indians break into the enclosures of white men, and are either shot or taken up. At certain seasons of the year their stock is taken up under the estray laws of the State, and often kept and sold before the Indian would find it out. These things are a source of constant and unavoidable annoyance, which will continue as long as they live among white people. Then there are the settlement of estates under the laws of the State, embarrassing, annoying, and incomprehensible to the unlettered Indian. These annoyances are increasing as the country settles up and becomes more populous with white men. I am of the opinion that the sooner a treaty is made, and a suitable home provided for them elsewhere, the better. Peace will bring a steady and constantly increasing emigration to this State. The Indian lands are the best in the State, and justice would demand, as well as every consideration of policy and humanity, that these fertile lands should be thrown open to settlement, and the abode of civilized and industrious men. That class among the Indians called half-breeds are industrious and intelligent, and in every way fit to be intrusted with the rights and privileges of citizens of the United States, and I would most earnestly recommend that suitable steps be taken to make them citizens at once.

I have the honor to be, respectfully, &c.,

G. A. COLTON, *Indian Agent.*

Hon. WM. P. DOLE,
Commissioner Indian Affairs, Washington, D. C.

No. 214.

OTTAWA, FRANKLIN COUNTY, KANSAS,
October 1, 1864.

SIR: The Ottawas of Blanchard's Fork and Roche de Bœuf number, all told, a few more than two hundred. Not having made a payment to them for about a year, no accurate census has been taken, but there has been a slight decrease

in numbers. Evident progress is being made by this tribe in the arts of civilization, but some among them, like shiftless whites, spend all the money they receive in showy articles of little value, and regard with great mistrust all efforts towards their improvement. Since my last report, the Ottawa lands, which were, under the late treaty, to be sold to actual settlers, have been offered for sale, and many farms have been taken, while a thriving settlement has been commenced in the centre of the reservation. The village has received the name of the tribe, and by a vote of the people of the county it has been made the county seat. The town is adjacent to the section of land set apart under the treaty stipulations for the Ottawa school. This section of land is admirably adapted to the purposes of a manual labor farm, being of good soil, having a running stream across its entire length, whose banks are lined with shade trees, and abound with an excellent quality of building-stone, while a large body of timber lies near at hand.

Of the twenty thousand acres of land so generously donated by the tribe for the establishment of the school, five thousand acres have, under the terms of the treaty, been sold to produce a fund for the erection of school buildings. A handsome basement, forty feet wide and sixty-five feet long, built of dressed blue limestone, is just being completed, and on this will be erected, another season, a handsome and convenient edifice of dark sandstone, which is designed with special reference to the wants of an Indian manual labor boarding-school. The continuance of the war in our immediate vicinity, and the extreme scarcity and high price of labor, seemed to render it unwise to attempt this year more than the erection of the basement.

The intelligent portion of the tribe have acted with entire harmony in all matters relating to the settlement of the reservation and establishment of the school, and many of them will live to see their efforts for the good of their race crowned with glorious success. The fifteen thousand acres of unsold land can be held by the trustees without the payment of taxes, and it is proposed to keep it until it becomes valuable.

The Rev. J. S. Kalloch, formerly of Boston and New York, has accepted the presidency of the institution, and now resides at this place, and the highest results are confidently expected from the active zeal and commanding talents which he brings to the work. It is proposed to make this an institution where not only the Ottawas, but children from other Indian tribes, can be educated, with a college for the thorough training of advanced Indian pupils together with whites. The Ottawas continue to maintain, as they have for some years past, a day-school, taught by a thorough and earnest instructor, Mrs. Filson, whose self-sacrificing labors have resulted in much good to the tribe.

The census of the products and property of the tribe differs so little one year with another, that I would give the returns as rendered in my last report, by which it could be seen that this tribe raise a large amount of grain and stock.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

C. C. HUTCHINSON,
United States Indian Agent.

Hon. W. P. DOLE,
Commissioner Indian Affairs Washington, D. C.

NORTHERN SUPERINTENDENCY.

No. 215.

OFFICE SUPERINTENDENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
St. Paul, October 1, 1864.

SIR: In compliance with the regulations of the department, I have the honor to submit this, my fourth annual report, as to the condition of the Indians, their business, and affairs generally within this, the Northern superintendency.

In this superintendency there are about fourteen thousand Indians receiving goods and annuities from the government, with but three agents to conduct the detail of the business. This has thrown a large amount of work on the hands of the agents, and required a great portion of my time to be spent in the Indian country.

These Indians are divided into tribes, as follows: the Winnebagoes, and the Sisseton, Wahpaton, Madewakanton, and Wahpakoota bands of Sioux, who are under the charge of Agent Balcombe; the Chippewas of the Mississippi, Pillager, and Lake Winnebagoshish and Red Lake and Pembina bands of Chippewas, under the charge of Agent Morrill; and the Chippewas of Lake Superior, under the charge of Agent Webb. This enumeration does not include the Indians now in hostility to the government, and who belonged to this superintendency at the time of the outbreak of 1862, but only those who keep up peaceable relations with the government.

THE WINNEBAGOES

Were removed from Minnesota to the Missouri river, above Fort Randall, in Dakota Territory, in May, 1863, the detail of which I gave in my last annual report. Since that time, however, they have become very much dissatisfied with their situation. The majority of them have left their reservation and become wanderers, although their agent has used every means within his power to prevent it. This will not be wondered at when we take into consideration the condition of these Indians before they were removed, the character of their old reservation, their associations, the manner and cause of their removal, and the position and surroundings of their new reservation.

These Indians were located on some of the best lands in Minnesota, from which those who would work received a large return for their labor in farm products, while the heavy growth of grass afforded them plenty of pasturage and hay for their cattle and horses. Their reservation bordered on and was partially covered by what is known in this State as the Big Woods. Here was found an abundance of ginseng, from which, by gathering it for market, they derived a considerable revenue. From the desirableness of the land in their locality, they were, as might have been expected, early surrounded by white settlers, who were friendly, and lent a helping hand to them, up to the time of our troubles with the Sioux Indians. After meeting together at time of payment, and receiving their annuities and provisions, they were then at liberty to scatter off as their instincts or habits dictated. A few of the industrious, as has been stated, would attend to their farming and get in good crops, while some would go to the Big Woods and dig ginseng; but the largest number would scatter through the white settlements, sometimes to work for the farmers, sometimes, and more generally, perhaps, to beg. They felt a sense of freedom and privilege of which they are no longer conscious. In the southern portion of our State it was not uncommon to see a camp or two near each small village. From these camps the Indians would go out and bring in ducks and geese to exchange for flour and pork. The squaws would make baskets, or perform labor to aid in the support of their families, and the whites would give them a

great many pairs of old pants, or old coats, from which the squaws would manage to clothe their children. At the towns along the Mississippi it was a common thing to get ferried across the river in an Indian canoe. In this manner they obtained what they deemed a good living, and the whites looked upon them as a poor, ignorant race, sometimes troublesome, but fit subjects for their charity, and therefore did not resist their importunities for bread and clothing, or make great complaints at their petty larceny, until the Sioux massacre of 1862, when all became suspicious of the Indians. None would be troubled with him; no charity was extended to him; each recollected what he had given him. The poor Indian was severely punished if he presumed to enter the farmer's cornfield and help himself to roasting ears, as he had been accustomed to do. The farmer's wife would not let her husband leave the house to attend to his ordinary duties while Indians were in the neighborhood. The cold shoulder was turned against them from all quarters, and the white man's dislike of them was manifested on all occasions.

The report was circulated among the people that a portion of the Winnebagoes were engaged in the massacre, while the Indians claimed that they were friends of the whites. They had always been friendly with the Sioux, but finding the white people suspicious of them, they caught two wandering Sioux, killed and scalped them to convince the white man that they were on his side in the conflict, and the enemy of the Sioux. In order to be more positive in this demonstration they even went before the Sioux then held as prisoners at Fort Snelling and held their scalp-dance; but all of this was of no avail; the people of Minnesota, who had a thousand of their citizens barbarously butchered by the *Indians*, could not distinguish the difference between Sioux and Winnebago. All were Indians, and all must be driven out. Public opinion made it unsafe for the Winnebagoes to remain longer in Minnesota. It was conceded by all that it would be better for the Indian, as well as the white man, that the Indian should be removed to a new home. The Indian saw that he could not live here, and consented to remove. Congress having passed a law allowing them to be peaceably *removed outside the limits of any State*, it became my duty, under instructions, to remove them. They went peaceably to the reservation selected for them on the Missouri river, but the change was too great. The land was new, and would not have produced a crop the first year if they had had a disposition to test it. They had no white men to beg or pilfer from. They had no Big Woods to dig ginseng in. They felt they were out of employment, and in a strange place. They were surrounded on all sides by the Sioux, who threatened them with annihilation. I promised them the protection of the government. I built a stockade, and told them that some troops would be kept there, and that, if necessary, they should come inside the stockade and defend themselves. But when I left, nearly all the troops were withdrawn from the place. The Indian expedition, under General Sully, which had gone up the river, had returned and gone below. But the soldiers on their way back, and the whites generally, began to sympathize with the Indians in their troubles, and to tell them that they ought not to have been driven from Minnesota. This, along with the disagreeableness of their general situation, fostered their discontent; so when they discovered the real state of the case, and saw that not enough soldiers and white men were to be left with them to defend them against the Sioux, they felt that their condition was an intolerable one, and that they must furthermore leave the reservation.

I left them on the 8th day of August, 1863. Then they were all there. The agent was called away immediately to visit his sick child. This very naturally increased the fear of the Indians that they would not be protected from the Sioux; consequently a part of them went down the Missouri river in canoes, during the month of August, but they were kept above Fort Randall by the soldiers. They subsisted themselves, however, by cutting wood for the

whites; but when I arrived at their reservation on the 1st day of December last, there had not one-third of them gone away.

September 28, 1863, I was ordered by the department to supply the Sioux and Winnebagoes with provisions, and to transport to the new some provisions which the Winnebagoes had left at their old agency. I advertised, and let the contract for transportation. This necessarily consumed considerable time, so that the train did not leave Mankato until the first day of November. I was obliged to visit the agency to transfer the annuity money and witness the payment. I requested an escort to accompany the train; General Sibley willingly granted it. It was composed of three companies of infantry. I availed myself of this opportunity of crossing through the hostile Indian country by accompanying the expedition. The soldiers had just returned from the campaign against the Indians, and were very much dissatisfied with the order to return to the Indian country at so late a season. They acted badly, and so detained the train. They committed depredations upon it, and for awhile it was doubtful whether we could get across. Information was at once sent to General Sibley, when Colonel Crooks, of the 6th Minnesota infantry, came to our relief.

To his determination and soldierly conduct we were indebted for a better state of feeling. Good discipline was immediately instituted, and this was maintained through the balance of the trip. But this detention hindered the train so much that we did not get fairly started until the 15th day of November, when we left Leavenworth, about 40 miles west of Mankato. I had procured an odometer and had it attached to my wagon. Was also provided with a compass, which was our guide after we passed Lake Shetek. This was operated by Lieutenant King, a copy of whose report to Colonel Crooks is herewith transmitted, marked A, giving the distances and a brief description of the country we traversed. Had it been at the proper season of the year we would have had a pleasant journey. As it was, however, the train arrived safely at its destination on the 2d day of December. I had left the train behind and arrived at the agency on the first. I found the Indians in something of a panic. They were pretty short of provisions, and feared we would not succeed in reaching them with the train; but, as they said, when they saw us approaching, "their hearts were glad."

They were called together and paid their annuities. There were taken to this reservation 1,945 Winnebago Indians, and there were 1,382 present at this payment to receive their annuities. They appeared satisfied with everything except their reservation. I remained at the agency about one week, during which time some of the wandering Indians returned. I thought at that time they would nearly all return, but I was mistaken. The military had kept the Winnebagoes above Fort Randall, and they were supporting themselves by cutting cord-wood for the fort, or laboring for the farmers in the neighborhood. But soon after I left the Missouri the military at Fort Randall withdrew their restraint and allowed the Indians to pass down the river. Those in the vicinity at once embraced the opportunity. They also informed those on the reservation that this barrier to their scattering was removed. But few of them, however, left the reservation until spring, when the majority of them did so, and congregated at the Omaha reservation in Nebraska; and they arrived at Omaha reservation as follows, viz:

January 31, 1864, there were	31
March 26, 1864, there were new arrivals of	639
April 16, 1864, there were new arrivals of	291
May 8, 1864, there were new arrivals of	95
June 6, 1864, there were new arrivals of	150
August 6, 1864, there were new arrivals of	16
Total	1,222

It is probable that a few straggling ones came in at other times who were not enumerated. This, in fact, is shown by the result of an enumeration I made of them under your instructions of July 25, 1864, a report of which has been transmitted to your office, and which shows that there were present on the Omaha reservation on the 7th day of September, 1864, as follows, viz:

Present on the reservation	1,133
Died during the month of August	10
Killed by the Sioux, and died of wounds received in battle August 24, 1864	11
Absent since September 1, visiting friends at Omaha	2
Enlisted as soldiers in company C, Nebraska veteran battalion, August 1, 1864	22
At mouth of Little Sioux river, Harrison county, Iowa	16
Left Omaha agency for St. Joseph	18
Enlisted in company D, Nebraska veteran battalion	24
At this time there were at the Iowa and Otoe agencies	121
Total	1,357

Absent from their reservation.

I held a council with them on the Omaha reservation, in which they expressed a strong desire to have some arrangement made by which they would be allowed to occupy a portion of that reservation. It was represented that the Omahas wished it also, and it appears to me, as I shall have occasion to suggest hereafter, that such an arrangement would be wise. I found that I could not gain the consent of the absent ones to go back to their reservation, and I had no means within my reach of forcing them back, even if I had deemed it proper to do so. If sent back to their reservation by force they would scatter again the first opportunity that offered. Besides, such a removal would be attended with a large expenditure of money, which I think would be better expended in subsisting them where they are until there can be some arrangement made to their satisfaction, or some concert of action agreed upon between the Interior and War Departments, by which they can be kept on their reservation after they shall have been removed there. I therefore, by letter, a copy of which is herewith transmitted, marked B, requested Colonel Furnas, the Omaha agent, to subsist them until further instructions from your office.

If the Interior Department should decide to remove the Winnebagoes back to their reservation, it would be necessary to provide them with a strong military escort while *en route* to their agency, as well as a strong guard after their arrival there, even should they return willingly. This is rendered necessary because of the increasing hostility between them and the Sioux, with whom they have had a battle this last summer.

It will be recollected that in the latter part of July, and the fore part of August last, a party of Sioux commenced depredations in the vicinity of Garden City, in this State; they killed one man, wounded his son, and took a number of horses near Vernon, and were finally driven away by the military. The next depredation and murder committed by the Sioux were upon Mr. Wells and family, an old resident of this State, and who was temporarily located on the headwaters of the Floyd, about sixty miles east of Spirit lake. He had his family with him, and was engaged in hunting and trapping. He had two green buffalo and three elk hides, besides other skins, when the Indians came upon him, the 19th day of August. They killed him, and wounded his wife and son. The wife and one son succeeded in escaping with his body, and brought it into Spirit lake on the 28th of August. The Indians, however, captured his horses, buffalo hides, and other skins. Soon after, the settlers on the stream in northern Iowa known as the Soldier reported thirty Indians passing down towards the Mis-

souri river, with ponies packed. About this time three of the Winnebagoes had left the Omaha agency, crossed the Missouri, and were hunting. They came upon some Indians on the bank of the river, making boats of two buffalo skins and three elk skins by stretching them over a framework of poles.

The three Winnebagoes at first supposed them to be their own people, but as they approached they heard them talk, and found they were Sioux. They immediately fired upon them and fled. One or two of the Sioux were killed. In the pocket of one there was afterwards found a New Testament, which had written on the fly-leaf: "Presented to Aaron C. Wells, by the Rev. F. L. Breck, Faribault, Minnesota." After the Winnebagoes had fired on the Sioux and fled, the Sioux pursued and killed two of the Winnebagoes. The third succeeded in swimming the Missouri river to the Omaha agency, where he spread the alarm among the Winnebagoes, who rallied, and, with such arms as they had, swam the Missouri and started in pursuit of the Sioux.

The Sioux, after killing the two Winnebago men, found some Winnebago squaws and children around a lake, gathering rushes for matting. They had killed and scalped nine, when the Winnebagoes came upon them. A running battle ensued; the Winnebagoes killed in all of the Sioux nine, and drove them off. They held their usual war dance, and roasted and ate the hearts and body of one of the Sioux.

This battle, which occurred August 24, and the war dances and eating the Sioux, have become notorious on the Missouri; and these evils, taken together with the killing two Sioux before they left Minnesota, have so exasperated the Sioux, and aroused such threats of vengeance, that it would be impossible to keep the Winnebagoes in the Sioux country, on their reservation, without a strong guard for protection.

It is proper to state, in this connexion, that Agent Balcombe was furnished with the proper funds to enable him to do so, and that he did plough, plant, and sow for the Winnebagoes and Sioux early in the spring. Their crops at first did well; the barley came up and looked very promising; the corn bid fair to be the finest crop in Dakota; but the Indians were induced, in some instances, to cut their barley before it was ripe, that they might sell it to the cavalry in the vicinity, for hay. And before the final harvest, the grasshoppers made a descent upon the whole region, so that the finest prospect of a crop proved a failure as far as furnishing the Indians with any subsistence.

It becomes my duty to make some recommendation respecting the future management of the Winnebagoes. This, however, is not a welcome task, the more especially when I consider how widely my views differ on this subject from any that have been hitherto expressed, and that, in all probability, they will not receive the approbation and acceptance of a single white person connected with the tribe; for, as I have occasion to know, every such person, of whatever relation to this people, has his peculiar notions as to what is necessary to be done to secure the perfect happiness of the Winnebagoes.

The agent and his employés have each a theory of their own. The politician and his admirers differ again from them, and differ one from another. The trader and the half-breeds see the matter in a still different light, and would recommend and pursue a policy peculiar to themselves. The contractor entertains still another opinion, and the settlers and officers of the country in which the tribe is located are in disagreement with all the rest, as to the treatment which the Winnebagoes should receive at the hands of the government. There seems to be no concert of opinion on this troublesome question, but in this—that each is satisfied he could readily and surely accomplish the end to be sought, if he only had the management of the Winnebago affairs.

When I start out, therefore, with a recommendation which contradicts all the preconceived theories of Indian writers and all their current notions, it is not to be expected that I shall escape severe opposition. But my firm conviction is

that the Indian can be taught to labor. I believe, in fact, that he is naturally just as fond of labor as a white man; that labor is as essential to his civilization as it is to the civilization of the black or white man; that above all things he needs to labor—to labor systematically and diligently for his daily bread. The truth is, what seems sometimes to be strongly overlooked, the Indians are degraded. The noble Indian of Longfellow and of Cooper are altogether different from any noble Indian to be found in my superintendency. Yet white men have been engaged all these years in promulgating the theory that the Indian is too proud to work; that he roamed untrammelled in his native forest, as free as the wind; that his independent spirit would not brook confinement to any legitimate business, nor would he be dragged so low as to earn his own bread by the sweat of his brow. The popular notion has been that the Indian was nature's nobleman, and that he was not born for industrial pursuits, but to roam the world at will, making his own ease and gratification the laws of his life.

This is the lesson which the white man has persistently impressed upon the Indian. By all our policies and theories regarding him, he has been made to believe the doctrine that the white man is the proper person—that it is, in fine, his peculiar and befitting business, to till the soil, raise the bread and pay the taxes, so that the treasury may contain money enough to meet their demands for goods and annuities, for agents and interpreters, for school-teachers and missionaries—in short, for their subsistence. We have taught them the notion that there is no law to restrain them; that they owe allegiance to none; that they are, in fact, an independent people, having an inherent right to levy tribute upon the white man—not the legal right, but the right through sympathy and the peculiar doctrine which we have in so many ways urged upon them, whereby he has been upheld in his determination not to labor. His pride has been cherished rather than humbled, and generosity tendered him such as manifested itself in supplying all his wants while he remained in idleness has been supposed to be the white man's special duty. Should the white man, however, injure the *noble Indian* in any way, the noble Indian feels at liberty to declare war; armies are raised, attacks are made, long night marches are undertaken and endured, large amounts of plunder are taken and carried away; they can kill; they can destroy; they can bear up under almost any amount of hardships and fatigue. Now, is it to be proved that they cannot labor? Indeed, can they do all these things without immense labor? Can they rob frontiersmen of their oxen and wagons; can they load them with grain; can they drive the teams long distances; can they do all that white men do, and under the double disadvantage of inexperience and fewer facilities, without capacity, and, may we not also add, disposition for labor? If an Indian wants a canoe he will fell the largest tree with an inferior axe; he will toil at fashioning his canoe, and will devote to the work more hours in a day, and will expend more of the toil of his own hands, than any ordinary white man. When he wants to drain a beaver dam to aid him in capturing the beaver, he can handle the spade and shovel with effect, and would not be called lazy by a disinterested person. If he wants to follow the deer or buffalo in the chase he can walk or ride as far as any ordinary white man, and, when he takes his game, can carry as large a load to camp, if there is no squaw to do it, as a white man. In fact, there is nothing that an Indian desires to accomplish that he does not work at as steadily and persistently as the white man. He has the capacity, and, when it suits him, the disposition to work. Then, why so much stress upon the Indian's natural aversion to labor? True, he has not a white man's desires; he cares nothing for riches, imposing and elegant mansions, carpeted halls, or fine furniture, but he will work hard to get a good "*tepee*" or a good canoe. He will spend hours of hard labor on his bow and arrow and pipe; and in nothing that he really desires is deficient in fertility of reason or ability to labor. Place the Indian in ever so poor a country, and he will find the necessary implements

for the medicine dance; he will take some kind of weapon for the war path; he will be expert in the chase. Then increase his wants, and his power and disposition to labor will increase in a corresponding degree.

Here, then, the important question arises, how can these Winnebagoes be put in a situation to feel these wants, and at the same time to find in them a motive to labor? How can they be made to feel the same motive to work at industrial pursuits which the white man feels? Permit me to suggest what, in my judgment, will meet the case.

The Winnebagoes have in the hands of the government about $1,085,000. This is over $500 per head. On this the government pays five per cent. interest, which goes to them in annuities. The government also pays the expenses of the agency, such as the agent, interpreter, transportation, &c., and builds and keeps in repair agency buildings, warehouses, school-houses, and shops, which would make the real expenditure for these Indians between six and seven per cent. per year upon their money now in the hands of the government. Now, if the government should distribute their fund among the Indians, or rather expend it for them in the purchase of lands, say in sections of eighty acres, under cultivation, and with fair buildings upon each section, they would at once be put in possession of good farms. Let their farms be located in the older settled States, not more than two in a county, and let a family be put on each of them. This would at once put them into the circle of civilizing influence. They would be surrounded with white men, would feel the inspiration of new motives, would see what palpable resources industry brings, and would gradually be drawn into the modes of a higher life. Blankets and strouds would be abandoned. Fashion, whose law is as potent with the red man as with the white, would compel the Indian to dress according to the habits of civilized life. There would be no more medicine dances; there would be no more opportunities for pipe-smoking around the council fire; no more talk of the bravery of warriors; no more scalp dances; nomore hunts, with their dissipating influence; no more indulging in drunken frolics. Public opinion would come to bear upon him; the spirit of philanthropy and Christianity would reach him in a practical and effectual way; church and Sabbath instruction would be open to him; the children would be educated in the district school; each succeeding generation would more and more imbibe the principles of the white man, and more and more fall into and adopt the customs of well-regulated life. And just here, one important consideration growing out of Indian character must not be overlooked. The Indian is an imitative being. He has an ambition to do what he sees others do. The Indian child will learn to write quicker than a white child. Their aptness in fashioning canoes, pipes, war implements, the facility they manifest in ornamenting, are well known. They can easily and readily do what they see done. This disposition and ability to imitate would lead to very different results in the midst of an old and industrious settlement from what it would on the borders. Missionaries and others interested in their welfare say to them constantly, you must become like white men. But what is the character of the white men by whom they are surrounded? To what sort of life would imitation of this example lead? There is the agent, in their estimation the great man; he does nothing but sit in his office and write. Next to the agent is the trader, and he in turn does no manual labor. The missionary does not work with his hands; the teacher does not; in fact none of those of whom they are accustomed to entertain a high opinion are men who work at agricultural pursuits. Even those about them who pretend to labor and earn their living by honest toil, live a kind of mixed life. They are, for the most part, restless men, devoting more of their time to hunting and ranging about than to regular farming. But in an old community all this is changed. The men of such a community are accustomed to severe and systematic toil. The men of respectability are men that work. The heads of families are seen to go reg-

ularly to daily employment. They plough, and plant, and sow, they carefully cultivate the growing crops, and in the autumn gather the harvest. The boys are trained up to drive oxen and horses, to use the hoe and the axe, and to make themselves generally useful. This is what would be seen. To imitate the white man in such circumstances would be to become a laborer; useful employment, and not indolence, would be the badge of respectability. His tribal relations being broken up, he would obtain an idea of law and order such as he cannot now perceive. He would learn to understand the rights of property. The ambition of the white man would at length be felt. He would feel the elevating influence of men and noble ideas. He would be drawn towards habits of regular labor for certain remuneration just as much as by his present surroundings he is repelled from those habits. This fact, in my opinion, merits the careful consideration of the government.

Besides, to look at the matter from another stand-point, this policy, if adopted by the government, would obviate the necessity of the present expenditure for superintendent, agents, interpreters, &c., and so, as a simple question of economy, is worthy of attention.

Now, two questions will at once arise—two questions which, as it seems to me, embrace all the serious objections that can be urged against this plan:

I. Will the Winnebagoes consent to this removal and distribution of themselves among the older settlements?

II. Will the people of the various communities, where it is proposed to place them, give assent to this arrangement?

I. As to the first question, "Will the Winnebagoes consent to this removal and distribution of themselves among the older settlements?" I believe I hazard nothing in giving an affirmative answer. In my judgment they are ready for this step. They are, to begin with, partly civilized. They can and do labor at regular work. When driven to it they readily obtained a living by cutting wood on the Missouri; and even now, such men as Baptiste, Ko-no-hut-a-kay and Young Frenchman are petitioning to be allowed to settle among the whites. They would willingly surrender their rights under the treaty for half the sum they are entitled to, if they could but be allowed to emerge from their old barbarous habits and assume the responsibilities of civilized life. It seems to me a matter of wise policy to place these men where they wish to go, especially when their own instincts and aspirations are manifestly leading them to something nobler and better than they have yet attained. As has already been intimated, the frontier is the wrong place for the Indians; for, besides the fact that his surroundings and associates have no tendency to elevate him to a life of industry, the laws are weakly administered on the frontier; even the white man cannot always be punished for the violation of them, much less may we expect the Indians to be reached with their beneficial care and wholesome restraint. Indeed, it it well known that very few agents succeed in catching and bringing to merited punishment the man who kills an Indian, or who sells them whiskey. A jury cannot be obtained to convict their transgressions; consequently the agent's power to control the Indian, either in the way of restraining his violence or affording him needed protection, is rendered almost void by the people who surround the reservation, and who trade with and corrupt these aboriginal inhabitants of the land, by all the subtle arts of avarice, and by manufacturing a public opinion among them which shields and defends all manner of lawless actions.

As a measure, therefore, of immediate and practical utility, let a council be held with the Indians. Let them choose (each for himself) whether they will break up their tribal relations, and be settled about in separate localities, according to the method herein suggested, and my firm conviction is that the majority of them will choose to take their share of the money belonging to them, and go for settlement into some one of the older communities far from the fron-

tier. If any are unwilling to enter into this arrangement, let them still retain their tribal relations, and their proportion of the money, and be put among the Omahas.

I think I appreciate the responsibility of such a step as this. It is no light matter to make suggestions where the happiness and future well-being of so many human beings are involved. But something must be done with the Winnebagoes; they cannot remain as they are; their own good and our peace require something different in our treatment of them. Let there be no shirking from a policy because it is novel, and no hesitancy in taking any step which gives fair promise of elevating the poor Indian in the scale of civilized being.

II. But here the second question meets us:

"Will the people of the various communities where it is proposed to place these Indians give assent to this suggested arrangement?

The answer to this question, and to all the objections implied in it, may be brief. These Indians, as has been said, are partly civilized. They know how to work—they do work. Some of them are desirous of entering at once on a new mode of life.

It seems to me that there can be no reasonable objection, therefore, to opening the door and giving them an opportunity. Nothing is to be feared from them, for they are too remote from each other to make combinations and to act in concert; and then they have not the slightest disposition to do harm; they have done everything they could do to show themselves the white man's friends. Once fairly settled, they might be confidently relied upon to manage their own affairs, and to live peaceable, industrious, and commendable lives. But, finally, so far from there being objections raised in these various communities to the Winnebagoes coming amongst them, it might well be anticipated that these communities would gladly welcome the poor Indian to their industrial circles—common humanity would suggest this. It would be a service of love; it would be a bringing of the heathen and the Gospel together, and a practical exemplification of the command "Go ye in into all the world and preach the Gospel to every creature." Such an opportunity to render a physical, intellectual, social, moral, spiritual benefit, it is very easy to believe, would be readily embraced. At any rate let the trial be made.

THE SIOUX OF THE MISSISSIPPI

are divided into many bands, among which are the Sissetons, Wahpetons, Madewakanton and Wahpakoota, who engaged, with Little Crow as their leader, in the outbreak of 1862. The majority of them are yet in open hostility to the government.

The peaceably-disposed ones of those tribes, together with the families of those captured by General Sibley in his expedition against them, were removed to the Missouri river at the same time the Winnebagoes were. Their reservations join that of the Winnebagoes. The buildings for both tribes, constructed at the same time and adjacent, are surrounded by one stockade on account of economy. They have professed to be well pleased with their location, but I fear that the continued fault-finding of the Winnebagoes, together with the disposition of the whites in that country to say to them that their reservation is not a good one, and that they ought to be removed to a better one, will have its effect on the Sioux.

There were one thousand three hundred and six of them removed to the Missouri in May, 1863, since which time there have been a few added. There are seventy-five now en route for the agency, and about sixty at Davenport that I am notified by the military authorities to take charge of. These Sioux are nearly all women and children. There are perhaps one hundred men able to hunt; not more. These men are generally steady, quiet, and industrious, and if not made dissatisfied

with their present location, will soon be able to secure for themselves comfortable houses, and would have been in good circumstances for the coming winter had not the grasshoppers consumed their crops. This is discourging to them, but to meet this deficiency there is being forwarded to them a train with their winter provisions.

As has been said, they were removed from this State in company with the Winnebagoes. They have occupied adjoining reservations, and most of the time have been under charge of the same agent. Their provisions for last winter were taken over at the same time with those for the Winnebagoes, and the history of their business operations is contained in what has already been said of the Winnebagoes.

The Indians engage in the buffalo hunt, and were they provided with horses and suitable arms, could obtain by their own exertion a great portion of their necessary subsistence. I would therefore recommend that their agent be directed to provide them with horses, say fifty in number, and a few necessary arms, as soon as the department can obtain the requisite appropriation.

These Indians have not received annuities since their outbreak in 1862, and unless Congress makes appropriations for their benefit, as was done last session, they must severely suffer; indeed, the amount appropriated last session was small compared to their wants. They are being increased by the families of those that were taken prisoners, and by those released from prison. I hope you will urge Congress to make an appropriation that will subsist these Indians, having in view their increased numbers and the price of provisions in their country.

CHIPPEWAS OF THE MISSISSIPPI.

This tribe of Indians have been remarkably peaceable during the last year. I think they will not again engage in such depredations as marked their history in 1862. Their troubles of 1862 have made a division among them. The Mille Lac band are particularly desirous of keeping away from the Crow Wing agency. They say they cannot go there without getting into trouble with those Indians who were foremost in the outbreak of 1862, and then they are sure to be made drunk and robbed as they pass through the town of Crow Wing on their way home. It will be recollected that these Mille Lac Indians did not engage in the hostilities of 1862. On the contrary, they did much to induce the others to become peaceable. I think, therefore, we are under obligations to them for the influences they exerted, and their active co-operation with us in putting down the attempted raid of Hole-in-the-Day and his followers. It is but due that they should receive their annuities at or near their own reservation.

The Chippewas of the Mississippi, as a tribe, are unsettled in feeling, growing out of the troubles as to what will be done with them. They sent a delegation of chiefs to Washington in the winter of 1862–'63, who entered into a treaty with the government, ceding their lands. The Indians left Washington satisfied, but on their arrival home they learned that Congress had amended their treaty so that it was a question whether it could be carried out as they understood it. The ensuing winter, 1863–'64, they sent another delegation to Washington. You, in connexion with myself, made another treaty with them, varying somewhat from the one of the year before as to their future home or reservation. This treaty was not reached or ratified by the Senate; consequently still another doubt was created in the mind of the Indian, who cannot understand the press of business or any other cause for the delay. They clamor to know what is to be done with them. The whites, too, are equally anxious to get rid of them. By the terms of this treaty the Chippewas of the Mississippi are to be removed north and west of Leach lake, to a country that will not probably be wanted by the whites for many years.

It is a good country for the Indians, and is the choice of their chief. It abounds in wild rice. The lakes have in them a plenty of fish. There are forests containing a large quantity of the hard maple, from which they make their sugar. It has also enough good prairie land for their farms.

They are to have agency buildings put up for them, and the reservation is so arranged that the agency building can be placed in a position to accommodate the Chippewas of the Mississippi, the Pillager and Lake Winnebagoshish bands, and the Red Lake and Pembina bands of Chippewas, thus avoiding the necessity of warehouses and sub-agencies at a distance from the agent. Everything will be under his immediate care. It deserves to be further noted that their present reservations, which are ceded by this treaty, contain good pine lands, and would become a great source of profit for the lumberman. At present they constitute the frontier, and the Indians are surrounded and under the influence of that class of bordermen who teach the Indian all the vices, and none of the virtues of the white race. The ratification of the treaty and the removal of the Indian would be a blessing to both classes—the Indian and the white man.

The Pillager and Lake Winnebagoshish bands of Chippewa Indians have been very peaceable and quiet during the last year. They show no signs of repeating their depredations of 1862. They have not troubled the white settlements by loitering around or pilfering, but have been generally engaged in some occupation to procure subsistence. In the spring they work at sugar making. In the summer they hunt, and take fish from the numerous lakes in their vicinity. In the fall they are accustomed to gather rice and to shoot ducks; and now they are anxiously waiting their payment before going on their winter hunt. For further particulars in relation to this tribe, as well as to the Chippewas of the Mississippi, I respectfully refer you to the report of Agent Morril, herewith transmitted.

CHIPPEWAS OF RED LAKE AND PEMBINA.

There have been several unsuccessful efforts to make a treaty with these bands of Chippewas. Last October Senator Alexander Ramsey and Agent Morril finally succeeded, and the treaty which they were able to make with them was ratified by the Senate. The promise was made to take the chiefs of these bands to Washington. This was done. One of the chiefs had not signed the treaty, and was disposed to be troublesome. Agent Morril and myself made with them a supplemental treaty, satisfying, as I believe, all parties. This supplemental treaty was also ratified.

By these treaties was ceded to the government a large tract of fine agricultural lands. An international route for the transportation of goods and passengers, between this country and the British or Hudson Bay settlements, was also secured.

Agent Morril is making preparations to meet these Indians for payment at the crossing of the Red Lake river.

Their goods and provisions are now in transitu.

There being no warehouses built for those Indians, I thought proper to make a request of General Sibley for a military escort to guard the government property, and keep order at the payment. This was granted, and an escort of one company of infantry is now with the train. Arrangements are also being made to carry out the provisions of the treaty for building the Red Lake Indians a saw-mill. The employés are being sent to them, and preparations will soon be made for buildings, &c.

CHIPPEWAS OF LAKE SUPERIOR.

I have received no report from the agent of this tribe of Indians, but have learned through other sources that they have been peaceable during the past year, are improving in agricultural pursuits, and generally contented.

These Indians are scattered around the head of Lake Superior on a number of small reservations, a considerable distance apart. Their annuities are small; it costs the Indians about what they are worth to travel to and from the payments, and by their travelling so much alarm the white settlers in the country through which they pass. I would respectfully suggest that they be encouraged to locate nearer together, and on one or two reservations, if possible.

The Lac Coutoreilles and Lac Flambeau reservations are isolated, and lie a long distance from the place of payment; they are in a difficult position to reach, and the Indians have not made the same progress in farming that the other Indians have. I think they ought to be brought up nearer the other Indians, and placed in a position that their agent can visit and exercise a care over them.

Respectfully submitted.

CLARK W. THOMPSON,
Superintendent Indian Affairs.

No. 215 A.

MINNEAPOLIS, MINNESOTA, *January* 26, 1864.

SIR: It affords me pleasure to comply with your request in furnishing you a report of the route taken by a detachment of your regiment under the command of Captain J. C. Whitney, acting as escort to a supply train from Mankato, Minnesota, to Fort Thompson, Sioux and Winnebago agency, Dakota Territory.

I regret that it is impossible, from the brief notes taken on the route, to give you a more definite and complete description of the comparatively unexplored country over which we passed.

Yet a knowledge of the points where wood, water, and grass may be found, is of more importance to the voyager whose fortune, fate, or curiosity may lead him over that portion of country, than a minute geographical or geological report.

The country from Mankato to the point at which my report commences being so advanced in population, improvements, and civilization, it was not thought necessary to refer to it in this connexion.

Leavenworth is a well-selected town site on the northern bank of the Big Cottonwood river, about forty miles west of Mankato, and fifteen miles from New Ulm. Like many other western towns, its proprietors exceed its population.

Yet it was here the last smoke of a white settler met our eyes, until reaching the agency on the Missouri river.

From our camp on the opposite bank of the river, which we left on the morning of the 15th of November, we moved up the stream, keeping near its banks for a distance of five miles; then diverging and leaving it from one to four miles to our right, we passed over rich rolling prairie for ten miles, when we came upon a series of high gravel knolls, much like the Coteau de Missouri, but not so abrupt as to compel us to change our course.

Two miles further on, at a bend of the Cottonwood, we found a good camp ground near the mouth of Mound creek, a beautiful little stream of good water, abounding in fish, wood, and grass in abundance.

The creek being crossed without difficulty, we passed over high uneven prairie for two miles, when we came upon a rich undulating country, and seven miles brought us to Dry creek, (a misnomer, there being plenty of water,) upon whose banks were a few scattering trees and kinnekinnick. Crossed without difficulty or delay.

Four miles from this we came to Old creek, a small, clear stream, easily crossed and well timbered.

Four miles of rich, level prairies, and we came to the town-site of New Brunswick, on Charles creek, where were two or three log-buildings and other improvements, which the merciless hands of savages had made desolate.

The banks of Charles creek are from fifty to seventy-five feet above its bed, but at the point of crossing they are of so gradual slope that the heavy-burdened teams found no difficulty in crossing.

There is an abundance of timber upon this stream, viz., white ash, cottonwood, and basswood.

The ascent of its opposite bank brought us upon a broad, level prairie, with a dark, rich soil. Seven miles in a direction little south of west we came to the northern extremity of Long lake; good water and grass, but no wood. From this point the land it more rolling. Five miles further on is a beautiful sheet of water, from one to one and a half mile in extent, known as Buffalo lake, upon the banks of which are some scattering trees, cottenwood and ash.

Six miles more of rolling prairie brought us to the Des Moines river, at the foot of Lake Sheteck.

The rich farming lands, timber, and water power, had induced several families to make their homes here previous to the Indian massacres; but some having been killed, others captured, and the remainder driven off, it is again desolate, and the once happy homes, now ruined and abandoned, are all that is left of civilization.

After fording the Des Moines, a mile below the lake, we crossed ten miles of rolling prairie, and came to Beaver creek, a small, muddy stream running south from the Great Oasis, a timbered marsh and lake three miles above.

Our general course up to this time had been about ten degrees south of west, and nearly on the old trail leading from New Ulm to Sioux Falls, on the Big Sioux river.

Bearing a little more south for three miles, to avoid low, marshy ground, we then took a course nearly west.

A continuation of rich, rolling prairie for twelve miles, and three miles of hilly country, brought us to Rock river; near its source a small, clear, running stream of pure water; no timber in the vicinity.

The country from this point to Big Sioux river is alternately rolling and level.

Two miles from our crossing the Rock river we crossed a branch of the same.

Ten miles further on we came to the consecrated ground of the Dakotas, the red pipestone quarry; also crossed Pipestone creek.

Twelve miles from here, after making a gradual descent of the high bluff, and crossing a mile of intervening flat, we came to the Big Sioux.

The stream is from two to three rods wide; crossing excellent, water not exceeding one foot in depth; gravel bottom and low banks.

This crossing is about a mile below the town-site of Flandraus, or the mouth of Coteau Percé creek.

A narrow belt of timber marks the course of the river for miles, above and below.

Bearing a little north of west, and passing over a rolling country interspersed with small marshes for fourteen miles, we came to a little round lake one-fourth of a mile in diameter, which we named Lake Katy; water slightly alkali.

Changing our direction about twenty degrees south of west, five miles brought us to two small lakes of good water.

Ten miles more of rolling country, in the same direction, brought us to Skunk lake, where we found wood and grass.

Changing our direction due west, (or nearly so,) we passed over ascending prairies and dry ravines for thirteen miles, when we came to a small lake of good water. Continuing our course over a broad, level prairie for fifteen miles, we

passed the bed of a dry creek, and three miles beyond found water in a large marsh. Four miles further, crossed the bed of another dry creek; and three miles further, still another.

These streams, in ordinary seasons, no doubt have running water. Eight miles from this we reached the James, or Dakota river, at the mouth of Raven creek, a small stream emptying in from the east.

The bluffs are from seventy-five to one hundred feet above the bed of the river, yet nature has provided a road for ascent and descent.

The stream is from three to four rods in width; water about one foot deep at the fording; scattering trees and brush along the banks on either side.

On the western bluff is a prominent knoll, covered with brush and small trees, which may be seen from a long distance; this we named Mazeppa hill.

A direct line from this point to Fort Thompson, as near as could be ascertained from the map we had, was seven degrees north of west, which course we pursued to that point, proving it to be a close calculation. After ascending the bluff, and crossing four miles of level prairie, we crossed without difficulty a deep ravine, also a small stream, running southeasterly, which we called Plum creek.

From this we crossed ten miles of level prairie, and came to a group of hills towering one hundred feet, or more, above the surrounding plain.

Eleven miles further on brought us to the foot of the coteau ridge.

This ridge is from two to three hundred feet above the broad plain that stretches out between its base and the Dakota river. Its eastern slope is diversified by deep ravines and patches of timber. Ascending diagonally, to take advantage of its rugged slope, about half way up we found two fountains of clear, pure water, forming little rivulets, which are absorbed in the plain below. These are laid down as Washington springs, but are located upon the map several miles too far north.

Near the summit we found excavations made for the passage of wagons, supposed to have been done by Colonel Noble's party in 1857.

Crossing two miles of coteau, we came upon a level prairie, four miles in extent. Then traversing alternately hill and plain for twelve miles, we crossed a small stream, supposed to be the head of Crow creek.

Eleven miles more of rolling country brought us to Elm creek, a stream of some importance, it having a beautiful rich valley, and timber along its banks.

The bluffs on either side are quite high and abrupt; but, as was our fortune at the Dakota river, here also nature had provided a road.

The stream at that point is small, yet large pools are found at intervals along its bed. The water is slightly alkali.

Ascending the western bluff brought us upon a broad, gradually descending prairie, six miles across, where we passed a small tributary of Elm creek.

Four miles of ascending prairie and we were upon the Missouri bluffs, overlooking the valley and river below.

After descending a succession of slopes and plateaus, and crossing Campbell's creek, at a distance of seven miles from the summit of the bluff, we reached Fort Thompson; making the whole distance from Mankato two hundred and ninety-two miles, which we travelled in nineteen days with ox-teams.

With great respect, your obedient servant,

S. H. KING, *Lieutenant, C. E.*

WILLIAM CROOKS,
Colonel of the Sixth Minnesota Volunteers.

Recapitulatory table.

Distance from—	To—	Miles.	Remarks.
Mankato	Leavenworth	40	Wood, water, and grass.
Do	Mound creek	57	do. do.
Do	Dry creek	66	Water and grass.
Do	Old creek	70	Wood, water, and grass.
Do	New Brunswick	74	do. do.
Do	Long lake	81	Water and grass.
Do	Buffalo lake	85	Wood, water, and grass.
Do	Lake Sheteck	91	do. do.
Do	Beaver creek	101	Wood near, water and grass
Do	Rock river	119	Water and grass.
Do	Pipe stone quarry	131	do.
Do	Big Sioux river	143	Wood, water, and grass.
Do	Lake Katy	157	Water and grass.
Do	Two Lakes	162	do.
Do	Skunk lake	172	Wood, water, and grass.
Do	——— lake	183	Water and grass.
Do	Long Marsh	203	do.
Do	Dakota river	219	Wood, water, and grass.
Do	Plum creek	223	do. do.
Do	Coteau ridge	244	do. do.
Do	Corn creek	263	Water and grass.
Do	Elm creek	274	Wood, water, and grass.
Do	Fort Thompson	292	

No. 216.

USKEES LANDING, DAKOTA TERRITORY,
September 23, 1864.

SIR: The past year has been one full of fears, anxieties, and misfortunes. Most of the time we have been without a sufficient military force for protection for either the white people here or the friendly Indians. I have frequently personally requested that two companies of United States troops be permanently stationed here, and as often been refused by the commanding general of this district, Brigadier General Sully, because, as he said, he cannot spare that number; and a good portion of the time there has been but two dozen troops here, who, in the event of an attack by any considerable number of hostile Indians, could do but little towards a successful defence.

It is true that we have a fine cedar stockade, four hundred feet square, around the agency buildings, and that with two companies of well-armed men inside a number of thousands of Indians could not take the place; but with only two dozen men in it, it could be burned and taken by a comparatively small number.

My firm conviction is that simple justice demands that at least two companies of troops be kept here, and without them it is useless to attempt to civilize the Indians in the wild country so far distant from civilization, and in the midst of numerous wild and hostile Indians. The Indians under my charge are disposed to try the ways of civilization, and have arrayed themselves on the side of the white people, and against their own race, and thereby incurred the everlasting animosity of the great family of savages; and if they continue to perform the duties of their new relation, they must receive the protecting care of the government.

The Sioux under my charge are those who were the most under the influence of the missionaries previous to the outbreak in Minnesota, and who had made

the most progress in agricultural pursuits, but were forced by the tribe to join it for a short time in its hostilities against us, but who left their tribe the first opportune time, bringing with them the white people who were in the hands of the Indians as prisoners, and delivered themselves up into our hands, and thereby got the lasting hatred of the hostile Indians.

The Winnebagoes have always been loyal, and have lived in the vicinity of the white people so much that they prefer to live with them to any tribe of Indians, and they are more averse to living near the Sioux than any other tribe they know, and unfriendly feeling has always existed between them, which have resulted in the killing of each other occasionally. A number of these occurrences have taken place since my connexion with them; eleven Winnebagoes were killed by the Sioux at one time in the present month.

Both Sioux and Winnebagoes here are called white men in derision by the wild Indians, and are threatened with extermination by them; and being but a small number as compared with the great number of wild Indians, they feel that they could do but little to save themselves in case of an attack, and that they would be obliged to look to us for protection; and they earnestly ask that a sufficient force be kept to protect them as well as the white people here, and their request is right and just; and unless we can protect them, they will be obliged to rejoin the wild Indians to save their lives, or at least fail to perform the duties of their position as they otherwise would do.

This subject has been pressed upon the attention of the Indian and War Departments by a great number of agents and missionaries of sage experience in all former times, and seemingly without any effect. Still they do not seem to appreciate the importance of furnishing the agents with sufficient military force for protection, and to enforce obedience and good order among the friendly Indians against the hostility of the wild Indians.

The agents who had charge of the Sioux previous to the terrible massacre in Minnesota frequently warned these departments of the danger of a serious disaster taking place unless an adequate military force was placed at that agency to prevent such disasters, but were not listened to, and finally the dreaded outbreak followed. Major Galbraith, the last agent, in referring to this subject in his last annual report, made after the outbreak, says: "A sufficient force to protect the *farmer* from the '*Blanket*' Indians was never provided, and this at first in time of peace, and during the administration of my predecessor, because, as I learn, the matter was not fully comprehended by the War Department; and since, because it was '*hoped*' that we could get along with the Indians with a merely nominal force, in order that the available men might be used to put down the great rebellion and save the Union. In this '*hope*,' or rather decision, I yielded sorrowfully and reluctantly, yet determined to stay at my post, do my duty and abide the consequences, still not yielding my fixed belief that it is easier to keep from rising than to put down a rebellion or raid. May we all learn a lesson herefrom is my sincere desire."

Had the government listened to the major's request, and furnished him with, perhaps, two or three companies of troops, in all human probability the indiscriminate massacre of hundreds of men, women, and children, and the expenditure of millions of money in conducting a war against the Indians, would have been avoided. And yet this sad experience has failed to teach some a lesson.

I have been unable to procure proper military force for protection. It has been "hoped" that I could get along with a merely nominal force. I have been obliged to yield. I propose to stand by and perform my duty, and "hope" that no such results will follow as before, but still I hold to my former opinion. The absence of a protecting force has been one of the chief reasons why a majority of the Winnebagoes have left this reserve, and the rest propose to leave. Both the Winnebagoes and Sioux who have stayed here have lived in fear and trembling close to the stockade, in one consolidated community, and have refused

to separate and live upon separate tracts of land, and hence they have failed to attempt the cultivation of farms. This could be easily remedied by abandoning either, or both, Fort Randall and Fort Sully, and taking the force there placed and stationing them here. This would be a better post than either, and as well located for a fort or base of supplies or garrison One of these forts is 100 miles below, and the other 65 miles above us on the Missouri river, and either or both could be abandoned without injury to the military service; and, by placing the troops here, both the military and Indian service would be benefited. Whether this agency is to meet with the same fate the Sioux agency in Minnesota did, no one can foretell; but if left without protection, as heretofore, no one need be astonished if such is the result.

It seems very strange to me that the opinions and warnings of agents and others, who live in the Indian country, and of course know more of the difficulties and dangers which surround them than anybody else can know, who are at a distance in safety, are not heeded more. I still have faith, and believe they will.

CROPS.

The failure to raise crops the first year was a discouraging circumstance indeed to the Indians, who are very easily discouraged in their agricultural attempts, but the second year's failure, this year, I fear, has very seriously disheartened them.

This last spring I could not induce them to take broken lands, in severalty or collectively, and cultivate them, because they were firm in the belief that nothing could be raised in this latitude. This belief was based upon some traditions received from Indians who had formerly occupied this country. Therefore I caused all the lands which were broken last season to be put into crops very early in the spring, and well guarded and attended through the season at a considerable expense, but the drought in the forepart of the growing season, and the grasshoppers in the latter, caused an entire failure to produce crops—literally nothing was harvested. The seed, labor, and time were all lost.

From what I can learn from the Indians who formerly occupied, and the white people who have frequently journeyed through this section of country between Fort Randall and Fort Rice, it has been subject, as a general rule, to droughts and the destructive visits to crops of grasshoppers and other insects. The soil has a great quantity of alkali in it; it is an excessively dry climate; it very seldom rains, and dews are almost unknown here; almost destitute of timber, and, from what I can judge from my experience and the general appearance of the country, it is unfit for agricultural purposes. It is possible that some kinds of stock-raising may be successfully prosecuted here under favorable circumstances after we are at peace with the Indians surrounding.

It is quite frequently remarked that white people will never desire this country, and, therefore, it is just the place for Indians. If it is the intention to abandon the idea of civilizing the Indians, and thereby allow them to become gradually extinct, then the position is true; but if we intend to prosecute our efforts unto success for their civilization, and induce them to follow agricultural pursuits, it is absolutely necessary to place them in the very best agricultural country, where the very elements will encourage them to well-doing. I have caused the broken lands to be fall-ploughed, and shall put in the seed early in the spring, and continue to do all in my power to produce good crops, and pray for success; and if good crops are not raised, it shall not be for the want of exertion or care on my part.

GAME AND FURS.

It is generally supposed that game is plenty about here. This is an erroneous impression; there are but a very few small streams; an entire absence of

lakes, and an almost entire destitution of timber, the whole country being one wilderness of dry prairie for hundreds of miles around; and hence, there is but a very little small game, fish, or wild fruits to be found; more could be found within fifty miles of any point in the settled portions of the United States than can be within a like distance from here.

In former times the buffalo roamed over this country, but they have receded, and very seldom come here in any numbers; and now that they are generally at a considerable distance, the Indians must have horses to successfully hunt them. Horses they have not. The Winnebagoes had some when they arrived here last year, but they were soon stolen by the hostile Sioux; and now the Winnebagoes and Sioux together do not own a dozen horses, and not any cattle. The result has been, that both tribes together have not sold $5,000 worth of furs during the past year. The Winnebagoes do not hunt at all, and would not if they had horses, on account of their fear of the hostile Sioux; and the Sioux hunt but very little indeed.

SUPPLIES AND FREIGHTS.

The failure to produce crops, and the inability of the Indians to procure game, fish, and wild fruits, have created the necessity of furnishing them with their living, provisions and clothing, or allow them to starve, which would be inhuman under the circumstances. To entirely support two tribes of improvident and wasteful Indians is no small or cheap undertaking, especially when they are idle. We are about three hundred miles from where food is raised—too far to take the advantage of the season and purchase when the cheapest, and sometimes obliged to buy of the few who happen to have it on hand in this section, at exorbitant prices. The Missouri river is navigable to this point but a very short period of time in the spring, and always unsafe and uncertain; hence, most of the provisions and goods are hauled by teams through a country only inhabited by hostile Indians at a very great cost.

Freights being so high, it has been thought best to furnish the Indians with fresh instead of salt meats, as the former would transport itself; but notwithstanding my very best efforts to have the cattle as well guarded as they can be in this country, some are lost, either killed by the Indians or stolen by trains passing by, or wander away into the wilderness of uninhabited country. Indians are very wasteful and improvident, especially when in perfect idleness in one community; and hence it requires much more to support them than it does an equal number of white people. Therefore, under our present circumstances, it is a very expensive job to supply them—so much so, that I cannot believe the government will undertake to do so much longer; and yet, humanity would dictate that this be done this next year, as they have not raised anything.

REMOVAL OF THE INDIANS.

Much has been said upon this subject here and elsewhere. The Winnebagoes, more especially, have been determined to leave here. They thought themselves very much wronged when they were forced by the public sentiment in Minnesota to leave the home of their own choice, and the one they had become so much attached to; but they felt that they were still more unjustly dealt with when they were placed here. They say this is the very last location they would have selected for themselves: 1st, because it is in the midst of the great Sioux family of Indians, with whom they are not friendly, and who have the power to exterminate them, and continually threaten so to do, and they expect this to be their fate if forced to stay here; 2d, they are firm in the belief that nothing can be raised here for their support, and the two years of failure has fixed the matter in their minds: 3d, their fear of the hostile Indians is such that they will not attempt to hunt here—hence they think that when the proceeds of the

sales of their late reservation are expended, and they are left with only their annuity money to subsist them, that starvation will be their fate. So firm have their convictions been in regard to the unsuitableness of this location as a place of abode for them, that a part of them have left, in violation of my orders, and are wandering below in the settlements and among other tribes, and the rest have refused to prosecute agricultural pursuits, say, or do anything which would tend to recognize this as their home, but have continually begged that they be removed on to a part of the Omaha reservation, or to some other location distant from the Sioux, and in a country adapted to agricultural pursuits.

They very urgently ask that a small delegation of their chiefs be allowed to accompany me to Washington, at the expense of the tribe, that they may have an opportunity of consulting with the honorable Secretary of the Interior and the honorable Commissioner of Indian Affairs, and others in authority, upon the whole subject-matter. It is very evident to my mind that they cannot be kept here long unless as prisoners in the hands of a military force; and when they wander away they suffer very much indeed with cold and hunger, and are either dependent beggars or petty thieves in our settlements, which results in a very unfriendly state of feeling towards the Indians, and causes the Indian department much perplexity. Something must be done to relieve the matter, and therefore I would commend their request to the favorable consideration of the department.

As to the Sioux, much depends upon the final settlement of our troubles with the rest of the tribes, and their final disposal cannot very well be made until after that event. The farmer Sioux think they ought to be furnished with a reserve better adapted to agricultural pursuits than this is, but they do not dare to press their requests in this regard on account of the conduct of the rest of the tribe, which they know has prejudiced the minds of our people against the whole tribe.

If, in course of time, both tribes should be removed from here, this fort would be worth all that it has cost, for the use of the War Department for a military fort. It is in the right location and well arranged and constructed for said use. I doubt very much whether there is a better one in the west.

MISSIONS AND SCHOOLS.

The Winnebago school has not been kept open the whole of the year on account of the departure of a part of the Indians and the wandering and unsettled condition of the rest; but I shall open it again the first day of October. The school is conducted by Bradford S. Porter and Eliza Humphrey, both full-blooded Indians, who have had considerable experience in teaching, and are more successful than any other Indians I ever knew to be in this department. The children are taught altogether in the English language, and make good progress, taking all of the circumstances into consideration. The whole number of scholars on the roll was two hundred and one; the average attendance was about ninety.

There is no mission among the Winnebagoes, and why, I cannot understand, and I would thus publicly call the attention of missionary societies to this fact, and suggest that here is as good a field for missionary effort as any in this country.

There are two missions with the Sioux—one under the charge of the American board of commissioners for foreign missions, conducted by the Rev. John T. Williamson, whose report is herewith transmitted, and one under the charge of the Bishop Seabury mission, conducted by the Rev. S. Dutton Hinman, from whom I have not received a report, as he is at present absent. Notwithstanding all of the unfortunate surroundings, and they are many, these missionaries have made much progress among the Indians, while there has been but little, if any, progress in the other departments, and they deserve more en-

couragement from the government than they now receive, and more than can be given them under the present circumstances, but I hope the time will soon come when justice will be done them.

Discontent, dissatisfaction, and discomfiture have reigned among the Indians on account of their dislike to their location and the failure of their crops, and the fear of the hostile Indians, and yet the efforts of those missionaries have produced good results.

These Sioux having withdrawn from their tribe, and lost their tribal relations, they look to the religion of civilization for aid and comfort, and when in this frame of mind their hearts are more than ever accessible, and if only placed where they could successfully cultivate the soil, and acquire the industrial habits of civilization and receive the protection of our laws and military forces, much might be accomplished by these missionaries.

WANDERING INDIANS.

I have received countless numbers of letters and petitions praying that the wandering Winnebagoes, who are in Wisconsin, Minnesota, Iowa, and Nebraska, be gathered up and brought to their reserve. They assert that these wanderers are a source of very much annoyance to the settlers, and that unless they are taken away serious results will follow. I have been unable by moral suasion to accomplish the desired result, and I have not had a military force placed at my disposal, nor the means to transport and subsist the Indians while on the way furnished me; hence I have been unable to gather them together upon their own reserve, where they ought to be. This subject is also referred to the department for its favorable consideration.

EMPLOYÉS.

Being without proper military protection, I find it difficult to procure and keep efficient and experienced workmen and artisans, and more especially when the remuneration I am allowed to pay is less than the same service will command in the settlements. I employ as few regular employés as possible, and then employ men for temporary service when the work is pressing, deeming this more economical than to keep a larger number of regular employés, who would be out of employment some of the time. The regular employés have all been very faithful and industrious, and much work has been done, but it is of that character which does not make a show. In addition to putting in all of the land which was broken into crops, about seven miles of fence have been constructed, a powder magazine made, about seventy thousand feet of lumber sawed, a large amount of other small jobs and repairs, and I am now having the bastion which was burned down reconstructed, and the other, which was left unfinished, completed.

GENERAL REMARKS.

After a residence west of Lake Erie of about thirty years, more or less among the Indians, and after much reflection as to what is the true policy towards the Indians, I have come to the belief that a material change is needed, and that it would be best to remove and consolidate, as fast as possible, all of the different tribes within the United States into one territory—say the Indian territory already organized in the southwest.

As the honorable S. C. Pomeroy has expressed my views in a more concise and pointed manner than I can myself, I will use his language in advocating this measure, to wit:

1st. The small defenceless tribes, surrounded by white settlers, are subject to depredations, destructive alike to the best interests of the whites and the Indians.

2d. The history and experience of almost three centuries teach that such contact degrades the white man, demoralizes the Indians, and tends directly to his extermination.

3d. While scattered in small bands there will be, of necessity, less social, educational, and religious influences, so essential to their elevation and improvement; also, experimental agriculture and practical farming must be entirely neglected while they are so scattered.

4th. All the Indians, no matter by what name they are called, are essentially *one people;* their color, origin, habits, and nationality, indicate that without violence to nature or prejudice they can become one and homogeneous.

5th. That, consolidated as one people, they would enjoy the combined and concentrated influences of all religious denominations, who have for centuries made most commendable efforts for their improvement.

6th. They would, concentrated, be able to enjoy the *uninterrupted protection of the United States government*, as the military forces which have always been stationed for their protection and defence could easily be massed for that purpose and made effective.

7th. It would lessen the vast expenditures of our present system, both the cost and expense of small local agencies could be remedied, and the sources of enormous frauds dried up.

8th. This system of removal and consolidation, if made successful, would stimulate and facilitate the settlement and wealth of the new States; and while it secured the building and completion of their system of internal improvements, it would also remove, to a great extent, the fruitful sources of temptation, idleness, intemperance, dissipation, and fraud.

But as this report is already too long, I will close by commending to favorable consideration the Indians under my charge. The failure of their crops, and their inability to hunt while the Indians around are hostile, makes them entirely dependent upon the government for clothes, provisions, and protection, and I pray that it may be furnished them.

I am, as ever, yours, most respectfully,

ST. A. D. BALCOMBE.

Col. C. W. THOMPSON,
Superintendent Indian Affairs, St. Paul.

No. 217,

FORT THOMPSON, DAKOTA TERRITORY,
August 2, 1864.

SIR: Permit me to present the following annual report of the school and mission under charge of the American board of commissioners for foreign missions for the Sioux at this agency:

The following persons have been employed at this mission during the year: John P. Williamson, missionary, and H. D. Cunningham and wife, and Edward P. Pond, assistant missionary. They have derived their support wholly from the missionary society, except that they have occupied the Sioux school house, assigned to them by Superintendent Thompson.

The school, under charge of Messrs. Cunningham and Pond, was opened early in December, which was as soon as the house could be made comfortable for the winter.

Excepting two children kept in the family, it was strictly a day school, and no rations were issued, or any inducement further than the desire of learning, found necessary to secure an attendance. The whole number of scholars on the roll is 222, of these 90 are boys and 132 girls. The average attendance

was about 100. The studies pursued were reading and writing, both in Dakota and English; also singing and arithmetic. Some attendance was also bestowed by Mrs. Cunningham in teaching the girls domestic work. The majority of the pupils had to commence with their letters, and consequently the studies were none of them far advanced.

The progress in learning to read and write their own language was very rapid; more than 100 learned to read Dakota, and about 30 to write it legibly during the year. We have followed the practice of not teaching the English language until they learn to read their own. We believe they will learn the English more readily in this way. Not understanding English, their progress in learning it is slow, and good readers cannot be formed until they do understand what they read.

The desire for an education among these Sioux never was so great as now. And most of the scholars are large—many of them grown. Nearly all the small children died in 1863; at least one-fourth of these children died during that year.

The progress of Christianity has been very marked. Of the Indians, no less than twenty professed the Christian religion before the Indian massacre two years ago. Now, we have connected with our church 222 members, besides those who belong to the Episcopal church here. That all these members are true Christians or live exemplary lives we would not represent; but the influence of religion in taming the ferocity of their tempers and imparting a more docile, industrious, honest spirit, we believe, is very apparent. The chains of heathenism among them have been broken. It opens the gates for both virtue and vice. Some vices have abounded. Soldiers and other transient white population have shamed themselves and the American race by their foul licentiousness. Christianity has had to stand alone in opposing this vice. As it is a public vice, why should not government take some means to arrest its progress, as they have intemperance?—which, we are happy to say, has been so far successful that we have not seen a drunken Indian during the year.

The present revolution has also opened the way, as never before, for the advancement of civilization. The heathen pride so long causing prejudice against work has been crushed, and there is a general disposition to acquire both learning and the arts.

We would respectfully suggest that some more liberal measures should be taken to improve the present opportunity, by furnishing superior facilities for education, and introducing different trades among the young men.

Very respectfully yours,

JOHN P. WILLIAMSON.

ST. A. D. BALCOMBE, *Agent.*

No. 218.

CHIPPEWA AGENCY,
October 1, 1864.

SIR: This is my second annual report, transmitted for your information, as to the condition of the bands of Chippewas under my charge during the past year. Their material wants have been fully supplied, and their prospect as to subsistence and clothing the coming winter are good. Their physical condition, as will be seen by the physician's report sent herewith, has been better than usual, although not better than in the year terminating October 1, 1863. During the fall and winter they met with extraordinary success in the hunts, finding fur-bearing animals of every kind very abundant. As furs were high, they

were able to procure from their traders in exchange for them all supplies necessary for their comfort. In their spring hunts they were not so successful, but got enough for their moderate needs in that season. The value of the furs secured by them during the entire year is, as near as can be ascertained, forty thousand dollars.

In the spring they made a large crop of maple sugar, which is always a great advantage to them, as they can readily obtain with it any goods which they may require during the summer. They planted their usual gardens, amounting among the Pillagers and Winnebagoshish Indians to three hundred acres, among the Mississippi lands to two hundred acres, with assistance rendered by myself in ploughing and furnishing seed at an increased cost over former years, from scarcity and high price of labor and seeds. Owing to excessive dryness of the spring and early summer their supplies from this source will not be as large as usual, but the deficiency is more than made good by the very large rice crop which they have just gathered, and which they will garner for use in mid winter, when other food cannot be obtained. Fish, which have always been the chief reliance of this tribe for subsistence, have been more than ordinarily abundant; and to the end that their supply of these should not be stinted by insufficiency of nets in which to catch them, I have purchased and furnished to them a considerable quantity of net twine, in addition to their annuity supplies. This article is of greater profit to them than any other form of goods which they get, and I would therefore respectfully recommend that in the future a larger quantity be procured than has been the habit.

Of personal property there has been no increase. They have but little, consisting of the canoe, which is the sole means of transportation among them, a few dressed skins used for making moccasins, together with the birch bark strips used for the covering of their wigwams. The average value of personal property is estimated at fifteen dollars to the family.

From efforts which I have made during the year to prevent the sale of whiskey, and its higher price consequent upon the revenue tax laid upon the article by Congress, its use has been limited among the Indians, and that curse, which is the prolific cause of suffering and crime among them, has exercised but a small portion of its ordinary influence, very much to the increase of their comfort and happiness. Having been sufficiently supplied with food and raiment, and deprived in a great measure of intoxicating liquors, there has been no disposition among them to a renewal of the scenes of 1862, but, on the contrary, on one or two occasions, when reports have reached the ears of distant bands that difficulties with whites were projected by bands nearer this locality, they have assembled in council, and, with almost entire unanimity, declared their unwillingness to participate in any disturbances. The reports referred to have no foundation in fact, the Indians near the agency having been as friendly as they ever were. The military authorities have been somewhat suspicious of them, but entirely without cause.

From their fine sanitary condition through the year it is probable that their number has increased.

I insert tables showing their number six months ago, as nearly as could be calculated. Also table showing aggregate of all the products of their industry, as well as personal property for the year.

	Men.	Women.	Boys.	Girls.	Total males.	Total females.	Grand total.
Pillager and Winnebagoshish.....	535	749	367	315	902	1,064	1,966

	Men.	Women.	Boys.	Girls.	Total males.	Total females.	Grand total.	No. in Miss.
Mississippi bands.....	442	632	500	426	942	1,058	2,000	3,966

	Furs.	Rice.	Sugar.	Potatoes.	Corn.	Personal prop'y.	Land ploughed.	Cost.	Aggregate.
		Bush.	*Lbs.*	*Bush.*	*Bush.*		*Acres.*		
Amounts.....		5,000	150,000	3,000	1,000	.....	500	.....	.....
Value....	$40,000	$25,000	$15,000	$3,000	$1,500	$15,000	.....	$3,000	$99,500

The school at Leech lake during the first part of the season was under the charge of Arthur Garden, but since June 1 James Whitehead, engineer, has been in charge. An additional amount of land has been ploughed and fenced, and quite a number of the young men have come forward and assisted in the work. Little advantage can be derived from any system of schooling, until those who desire to derive a benefit from it can be induced to lay aside the blanket and be made to work with their hands. In this respect I think there has been an improvement over former years.

Since my last report the Red lake and Pembina bands of Chippewas have been added to this agency, and I am about to make them their first payment. Steps are being taken to put up a mill for their use at Red lake, to make a road from Leech lake to Red lake, and to erect shops for the mechanics provided in their treaty. These measures will all be accomplished by the ensuing spring.

Hoping that the above detailed facts may be satisfactory to yourself and the Indian bureau, I remain, respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. C. MORRIL,
Indian Agent.

Hon. C. W. THOMPSON,
Superintendent Indian Affairs, St. Paul, Minn.

No. 219.

CHIPPEWA AGENCY,
October 1, 1864.

SIR: I have the pleasure of reporting to you a continuance of the fine state of health which prevailed last year. No epidemics have visited the tribe, and there has been no increase in cases of syphilis and gonorrhœa. Last spring I feared that small-pox might get among them, as several soldiers at an adjacent garrison had it, but by impressing upon the Indians visiting this vicinity the great risk they ran in going near the fort, it was avoided. I vaccinated the Lower Mississippi bands, as also a few of the upper Indians, who were down

here. There has been but little acute disease, save an inflammation of the eye, which has prevailed to a very large extent. This is a disease always prevalent among them, being caused by the continual smoky state of their lodges, and the habit they have of leaving the head uncovered and exposed to the full glare of the sun, which in winter and early spring has the effect of producing snow blindness. The proportion of cases has been much larger this year than usual, always, however, yielding readily to treatment.

With much satisfaction I remain your most obedient servant,

G. F. TOWNSEND, M. D.

Major A. C. MORRIL,
Agent of Chippewas of Minnesota.

No. 220.

AGENCY CHIPPEWAS OF LAKE SUPERIOR,
Bayfield, Wisconsin, November 10, 1864.

SIR: I have the honor to submit herewith my fourth annual report of the condition of the Indians within this agency.

Civilization.—After a residence of nearly four years among these Indians, the question naturally arises, What improvement can be perceived during that period?

The uncivilized Indian regards labor as degrading, and compels his squaw to do the drudgery. The prejudice naturally existing with the Indian against labor must be overcome before he adopts the habits of civilization. It is useless to talk of education and moral instruction while these ideas of labor are entertained. Overcome the prejudice existing against labor, and the Indian is already half civilized. In this respect there has been a marked improvement.

The Indians residing on the reservations adjacent to the agency have become industrious, and are constantly employed when possible to find work. They have labored in copper mines, saw-mills, as farm laborers, deck hands on steamers, &c., and in every instance have given satisfaction to the employer. I enclose herewith report of the government farmer, James A. Western, showing the extent of agricultural operations on the Bad River reservation.

I can report but little, if any, progress or interest manifested in the schools during my residence among these Indians.

The instances are exceedingly rare when the parents manifest any interest in the education of their children. The school on the Bad River reservation is conducted on the manual labor system and is producing beneficial effects.

There are two missionaries laboring among these Indians, one Protestant and one Catholic. Both are laboring zealously to promote the welfare of the Indians.

I enclose herewith report of Dr. Smith, regarding the health of the Indians, during the past year.

There has been but little whiskey sold to the Indians in the vicinity of the agency during the past year. There are *seven* reservations within this agency, and some of them are situated so remote from the agency that it is impossible to control the sale of whiskey to the Indians.

A large number of Indians are not settled on the reservations, but lead a roving life on the headwaters of the St. Croix, Chippewa, and Black rivers. They frequent the villages, obtain whiskey, commit depredations, and annoy peaceable white settlers. It is important that some action be taken to secure their removal to their reservations and compel them to remain thereon.

The payments for the present year have all been made, to wit: At Fond du-Lac, September 18; at Red Cliff, September 23; at Grand Portage, October 3;

at Bad river, October 8; and at Warsaw, October 21. The Indians made objections to receiving the currency sent to pay them, and refused to give a receipt in full for their annuities. They would only receive it under protest, and signed a receipt for the amount paid, claiming the value in currency of the coin. They said that the treaty promised to pay them their annuities in coin, and that hereafter they would not receive anything but coin. In my judgment they should receive the coin, or the value thereof in currency.

The government should be particular to fulfil the treaty stipulations. They were promised coin, and ought to receive it. It is utterly impossible to make Indians understand the cause of the suspension of specie payment, or the law making "greenbacks" legal tender. Their reply to such explanations always is that they sold valuable land to their Great Father, and he promised to pay them in coin, and they want what was promised them. Article 4, treaty of 1842, reads as follows, viz: "In consideration of the foregoing cession, the United States engage to pay to the Chippewas of Mississippi and Lake Superior annually, for twenty-five years, twelve thousand and five hundred dollars ($12,500) in *specie*," &c. Article 4, treaty September 30, 1854, reads as follows, to wit: "In consideration of the country hereby ceded, the United States agree to pay to the Chippewas of Lake Superior annually, for the term of twenty-five years, five thousand dollars ($5,000) *in coin*," &c., &c.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

L. E. WEBB,
United States Indian Agent.

Hon. W. P. DOLE,
Commissioner of Indian Affairs, Washington, D. C.

No. 221.

BAYFIELD, *November* 10, 1864.

SIR: I herewith submit my fourth annual report on the sanitary condition of the Chippewa Indians of Lake Superior.

The past year has been very healthy; no particular disease prevailed to any considerable extent, yet the calls for medicine have been more frequent than during any previous year. An Indian thinks he must take medicine for the most trifling indisposition, and it is impossible to convince him to the contrary.

I notice a very great change in the general appearance and conduct of these Indians, the past year especially; they are warmer and more suitably clothed; have more and a better quality of food; consequently have less sickness among them. One of the principal reasons for the change is the suppression of the whiskey traffic.

Very truly, your obedient servant,

V. SMITH, M. D.

General L. E. WEBB,
United States Indian Agent.

No. 222.

BAD RIVER RESERVATION,
November 1, 1864.

SIR: I would respectfully report that during the past year, in addition to the labor performed for individuals, we fenced over two hundred acres of woodland for pasture, cleared a small meadow, and built a substantial bridge of forty feet span across the river.

We raised sixteen acres of potatoes, fifteen acres of oats, one acre of peas, and about one acre and a quarter of vegetables. The yield of potatoes was over twenty-four hundred bushels. They are in the root-house in fine order. The oats, judging from what we have threshed, will yield fully forty bushels per acre, and we have twenty-one tons of beets and turnips. Fifteen acres were seeded with timothy and clover, and look fair. There are about twenty-five tons of hay, which with the straw will be sufficient to subsist all the stock.

The Indians are gradually increasing the size of their gardens; have cut more hay, secured more rice, and have better crops this year than for the past three years; consequently they are better prepared for winter than they have been during that time.

The great demand for labor this season, together with the almost entire suppression of the liquor traffic, has been highly beneficial to them, and must in time, if continued, conduce much to their improvement. I have heard of but one case of intoxication on the reservation since the first of July.

I am, sir, most respectfully, yours,

JAMES A. WESTERN,
Government Farmer.

General L. E. WEBB,
United States Agent, Bayfield, Wisconsin.

No. 223.

FORT THOMPSON, DAKOTA TERRITORY,
September 8, 1864.

To the honorable J. P. Usher, Secretary of the Interior, and the honorable W. P. Dole, Commissioner of Indian Affairs:

The undersigned, members of the mission of the American board of commissioners for foreign missions to the Dakota or Sioux Indians, feeling a deep interest in the welfare of said Indians, desire respectfully to represent to you some facts respecting said Indians, especially those at this place.

We believe that you are sincerely desirous of placing your red children in circumstances in which they can earn for themselves an honest and comfortable living. To us here on the ground, looking at these Indians and their surroundings, it is very manifest that they are not so placed. When Colonel Thompson selected this region as a home for the Winnebagoes and the Sioux, who had rescued two hundred and seventy-nine women and children from those who captured them, and delivered them to General Sibley under the promise of kind treatment, it was supposed to be a country in which men might live by cultivating the earth. No person with whom we have met here now believes this to be the case. For two years much corn has been planted on the reservation here, and been well cultivated, but the first small ear has never yet attained to the roast-ear state. This year considerable barley was sown as early as practicable, before the frost was out of the ground, but even then there was so little moisture in the ground that very little of it grew, and it was doubtful whether there would be any worth cutting, when the grasshoppers came and devoured it all. Potatoes have been planted, but while the vines were yet young and tender the drought and heat scorched them so that they became dry and crisped. The ground which has been planted is the alluvial bottoms of the Missouri, and the soil is composed of such a mixture of sand and clay and loam as with a sufficiency of moisture to produce excellent crops. But no crop cultivated in the United States can bear such heat and drought as have prevailed here the two last summers. The wild grasses of the prairie send their roots much deeper, and consequently bear drought better than do any of the cultivated grasses, and there are still patches of green grass on the prairie, but most of the prairie on this reservation is now, though it has not been burnt over for more than a year,

more destitute of vegetation than are the Minnesota prairies just after they have been burnt over in the fall. Nor does the country afford any other adequate means of support.

Game and fish of every kind are scarce, and few of the esculent roots, on which they subsisted in times of scarcity in Minnesota, are found here. Most of the women, of whom there are five or six to every man, have no legitimate means of earning anything, except for a short season in summer when they gather berries, and such wild fruits as the country affords, and sell to the military and such other white persons as may be in or passing through their country. A few of the men, at times, get employment about the establishment here, or at chopping wood or making hay for the forts on the river below and above this point, but provisions are so dear that a man's wages are rarely more than sufficient to feed himself and family while at work.

You and the officers under you, so far as we know, have endeavored to make the best disposal you could of the funds subject to your control for supplying the wants of this people, but it is not to be expected, nor do we suppose it desirable, that our government should furnish funds to purchase for any tribe of Indians all the food and clothing they need. Owing to the great cost and difficulty of bringing provisions here, the sufferings of these Indians have probably been much greater than you are aware of. Of the thirteen hundred brought here, three hundred died in the first six months, and, though since that time the number of deaths has been much less, we suppose that not more than three-fourths are now alive. The greater part of these deaths are owing to lack of suitable food and clothing, for this is certainly a healthy country.

These Indians do not see how it is possible for them to get a living in this country; nor do we, unless government will furnish them with cattle and sheep, and such protection as will enable them to keep them. The short grass in these dry prairies is supposed to be very nutritious, and sheep might thrive well on it; but without protection of law, which they have not, they cannot keep cattle or sheep. They are all very desirous of being in a country where they can support themselves. Many of them have spoken to us of the coteau of the prairie between the Minnesota and Big Sioux rivers. We are not much acquainted with the country. The upper or northern end about Fort Wadsworth is said to be well wooded and good land. It belongs to the Upper Sissitonwans, who are doubtless anxious to return to it, and we suppose should be permitted to do so. Whether there is wood enough for them and these we know not. The more southern part was ceded in the treaty of Traverse des Sioux, (1851.) That part of it west of the western line of Minnesota has very little wood—not enough for building or fencing purposes, but perhaps enough for fuel for these Indians, and they would much prefer it to the country here.

We suppose that you, like your predecessors in office, wish to place your red children where they will be exposed as little as possible to the corrupting influences of wicked white men. In reference to this a more unfortunate location than this could hardly be found. They are completely isolated from all the beneficial influences of civilized society, yet as much exposed to the evil influences as they could be anywhere in the immediate vicinity of the white settlements. The travel from Iowa, Missouri, and States further east, to the forts on the upper waters of the Missouri and to the mines of Idaho, does and doubtless will continue to pass this place. What is called Noble's road from Minnesota to Colorado, Nevada, and California, crosses the reservation. This latter is not much used at the present, but is likely to be as soon as friendly relations are established with the several tribes of Indians near it. Miners, soldiers, and teamsters, with the whiskey sellers who accompany them, are the persons who exert the most pernicious influence on Indians. There is as yet no line of travel crossing the coteau of the prairie, nor is there likely to be any except to and from Fort Wadsworth, which is near the northern end. We who have been residents,

and half our number natives of Minnesota, cannot be ignorant of the strong prejudices there existing against these Indians, and their husbands, brothers, and fathers, still in confinement at Davenport, Iowa. But our Saviour has commanded us to forgive those who have injured us, as we ourselves wish to be forgiven; and history and philosophy show that it is wise in rulers to exercise a forgiving spirit towards those communities who have done wrong, as soon as they give satisfactory evidence of repentance. We think these Indians have already been severely punished for the part they took in the outbreak, as, owing to the circumstances in which they have been placed, more than one-fourth of their whole number have died in less than two years. They have also given every evidence which could be expected of sincere repentance for whatever wrong they or any of them may have done in the late outbreak. First, they rescued from the murderers at the risk of their own lives and restored to their friends nearly 300 women and children. Again, they have since promptly obeyed every command of the officers of our government, and patiently endured very great sufferings, rarely uttering any complaint. They have also renounced the religion and customs of their ancestors and made a public profession of Christianity, and many of them give all the evidence which could be expected of persons in their circumstances that they have been truly converted. We count over 200 communicants in good standing in our church here, and we suppose our Episcopal brethren count nearly as many. Except a few who call themselves Roman Catholics, all who survive of the prisoners taken to Davenport in 1863 belong to the Episcopal or the Presbyterian church. Liberating those Indians, and placing them and their families where they can procure a comfortable living, we believe to be one of the most efficient means of giving peace and security to our frontiers. The treatment they have received from us, after rescuing and delivering to us the white women and children captured by Little Crow and others, makes all the Missouri Indians feel unfriendly towards us, and many are engaged in open hostility because they are afraid to be our friends.

Our earnest desire for the welfare of this people and of our country have made us think it proper to say so much to you, and we hope and pray that you may read and consider what we have written.

The conduct of those who have listened to our instructions are a sufficient evidence that those instructions have tended to make them quiet and peaceable, submissive and obedient to all orders issued by you or your subordinates.

Should you, in your wisdom, disregard the suggestions we have made, we, as in duty bound, will still endeavor to exert the same kind of influence over them in time to come as in time past, and to aid you in every effort to improve their condition either morally or physically.

Very respectfully, your obedient servants,

THOMAS S. WILLIAMSON.
H. D. CUNNINGHAM.
JOHN P. WILLIAMSON.
EDWARD R. POND.

No. 224.

USHER'S LANDING,
May 16, 1864.

SIR: I am informed, unofficially, that this agency is soon to be left without any military force, or with but twenty or less United States troops, *which will be considered about the same thing*, for its protection.

If this event transpire I will not be able to induce the employés and other white people here, and also the Winnebago Indians, to remain here another day. Therefore I would most respectfully request that measures be taken by the Indian department to induce the War Department to send two companies to remain at this agency *permanently, subject to my orders, and entirely independent of the commanding officer of this military district* I deem this the only way to secure simple justice and proper protection for this agency, and maintain the same.

I am ever yours, most respectfully,

ST. A. D. BALCOMBE,
United States Indian Agent.

Hon. W. P. DOLE,
Commissioner of Indian Affairs, Washington, D. C.

No. 225.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
Office Indian Affairs, May 30, 1864.

SIR: I am in receipt of yours of the 16th instant, requesting that "two companies of troops remain at the agency, subject to my orders, independent of the commanding officers of this military district;" and in answer have to say, that while I should very much regret that your military force should be so reduced as to either endanger or frighten the employés or Winnebagoes from the reserve, yet I cannot consent to make so strange a request as the one desired; and if I should do so, I presume the War Department would treat it as the Interior Department would a demand on the part of a military commander who should claim to have the Indian agent and the employés put under his control, "independent of orders from their superiors." Of course, I cannot judge, from this distance, of the necessity of a large number of troops as well as you who are on the ground; but I must confess that your proposition to have "two companies" of troops to protect the reserve seems to me to be wholly unnecessary, as my understanding is that you have a good stockade, with bastions so arranged that fifty men ought and could defend it against any number of Indians that would be at all likely to be brought against it, even if (as is not at all probable) the hostile Sioux should be able to come so far south in their raids against the whites. I shall recommend to the Secretary of the Interior to ask of the War Department a sufficient force to protect the agency. I believe, however, that one full company is all-sufficient for that purpose; that question must, however, of necessity be left to the military authorities in command of that district. I am in receipt of letters frequently, saying that the Winnebagoes are still leaving the reserve. Will you please advise me what number have left the reserve, and where they are now located, and what steps are being taken, if any, to return them to their homes.

Your obedient servant,

W. P. DOLE, *Commissioner.*

ST. A. D. BALCOMBE,
Usher's Landing, Dakota Territory, near Fort Randall.

No. 226.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, February 12, 1864.

SIR: I enclose herewith, for your information, a copy of a report of Major General John Pope, and of a letter of the general-in-chief, upon a subject relating to your department.

Your obedient servant,

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

Hon. J. P. USHER,
Secretary of the Interior.

No. 227.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
Washington, D. C., February 11, 1864.

SIR: I transmit herewith a report of Major General Pope on Indian affairs in his department.

The change of policy here recommended is well worthy the attention of those charged with the management of the Indians in the northwest.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. W. HALLECK, *General-in-Chief.*

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

No. 228.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE NORTHWEST,
Milwaukie, Wisconsin, February 6, 1864.

SIR: I have submitted to the general-in-chief by this mail a plan of operations against the Indians in the Territories of Dakota and Idaho, and in the same connexion I have the honor again to invite your attention to some suggestions as to the policy to be pursued towards the hostile Indians who are directly or indirectly concerned in the Minnesota massacres, as well as toward those tribes of wild Indians with whom treaties have never been made, but with whom the troops as well as emigrants will be brought into contact during the proposed military movement. Upon the policy adopted will largely depend the successful results of my military operations.

The system of Indian policy hitherto pursued seems to have been the result of temporary expedients, and not of farseeing and well-considered examination of the subject, and with its results is briefly as follows, viz:

As soon as the march of emigration began to press upon lands claimed or roamed over by wild tribes of Indians, a treaty was made with them which provided for the surrender of a large part of the lands, and the location of small reserves for the exclusive occupation of the Indians, or that limited portion of the Indian country bordering on the white settlements was purchased, leaving the Indian the larger part of the region claimed by him.

In consideration of this surrender, considerable money annuities, as well as annuities of goods, arms, ammunition, &c., were granted to the Indians, and an Indian agent (a civilian) appointed as special custodian and disbursing agent of the

funds and goods. By this operation we were placed in contact with two classes of Indians: 1st, the Indians entirely surrounded by white settlements, and living on small reservations; 2d, the Indians who still maintained their roving life and their relation with the wild tribes on the one hand, whilst they were connected with the whites through the annuities of money and goods, paid annually for the surrender of the small portion of their lands bordering on the white settlements. Of course the Indian of the first class was no longer able to maintain himself by hunting in the circumscribed area allotted him, and grew rapidly to be an idle vagabond, dependent entirely upon the government for support. The money and goods annually furnished him under the treaty through the Indian agent necessarily attracted all the gamblers, whiskey sellers, Indian traders, and other unprincipled characters, who infest the frontier, whilst the purchase of large quantities of goods brought also into the Indian system a horde of contractors. The Indian was thus provided with the worst possible associations, and surrounded by the most corrupt influences, and became a gambler, a drunkard, and a vagabond, plundered and wronged on all sides. His reserved lands rapidly became valuable by the growth of settlements around them, and land speculators besieged Congress with every sort of influence to make another treaty, involving another removal of the Indians, and the expenditure of more money and more goods, whilst the coveted lands fell to the lot of the fortunate or skilful speculator.

This process was repeated at no long intervals, the Indian tribe diminishing rapidly with each removal, and becoming thoroughly debased, until transferred to a region where they could not derive any support from the soil, and, emasculated of their manhood, they soon fell a prey to hostile Indians, or perished with disease and want. The Indians on these reservations, surrounded by such influences, and forced into associations with so depraved a class of white men, are completely fortified against any efforts to educate or christianize them. Even in their wild state they are not so entirely withdrawn from any hope of civilization.

To the Indians of the second class, viz: those who have sold portions of their lands bordering on white settlements, though they still retain their roving habits, much the same remarks, though in a more limited degree, are applicable.

The yearly or semi-yearly payment of money and goods requires their presence at stated periods on the frontier of the white settlements. Indian traders, whiskey sellers, and gamblers assemble there to meet and plunder them, and these payments become scenes of wild debauch, until the Indian has parted with both money and goods, and is forced again to resort to the prairies to support life. Gradually, also, the white settlements encroach more and more upon his lands. He again sells, until, corrupted by gambling and drinking, and by contact with depraved whites, he gradually parts with his whole country, and is allowed a small reservation upon which, with the assistance of his annuities, he supports himself as he can, becomes one of the class of "Reserve" Indians, and goes to his end through the same course. There do not and have not lacked occasions when the Indian, goaded by swindling and wrong, and maddened by drink, has broken out against the whites indiscriminately, and committed those terrible outrages at which the country has stood aghast. I think it will be found almost without exception that Indian wars have broken out with the second class of annuity Indians, and can be directly traced to the conduct of the white men who have swindled them out of their money and their goods. By our system of reservations, also, we have gradually transplanted the Indian tribes to the west, and have located them from north to south along our western frontier, building up by this means a constantly increasing barrier to travel and emigration westward. Through this barrier all emigrants to the new Territories and to the Pacific States are compelled to force their way, and difficulties leading to robbery and violence, and ofttimes to extensive massacres both of whites

and Indians, are of not unfrequent occurrence. If the whites be worsted in these difficulties, troops are immediately demanded, and thus begins an Indian war, which the greed of contractors and speculators interested in its continuance, playing upon the natural apprehensions of the people and influencing the press, makes it very difficult to conduct successfully or bring to an end. Both in an economic and humane view, the present Indian policy has been a woeful failure. Instead of preventing, it has been, beyond doubt, the source of all the Indian wars which have occurred in late years. So long as our present policy prevails, the money and the goods furnished to the Indians will be a constant and sufficient temptation to unscrupulous white men, and so long may we expect outrages and Indian outbreaks on the frontier. It is not to be denied that the expense of this system of the United States has greatly exceeded what would have been necessary to keep troops enough on the frontier to insure peace with the Indians. It is equally certain that the condition of the Indian, so far from being improved, has been greatly injured. He has lost all the high qualities of his natural state, and has simply been reduced to the condition of an idle, drunken, gambling vagabond. The mortality among these annuity Indians living on reservations has far exceeded that among the wild tribes, and bids fair to extinguish the whole race in a wonderfully short time.

I think it will not be disputed by those familiar with the subject that our Indian policy has totally failed of any humanizing influence over the Indians, has worked him a cruel wrong, and has entailed a very great and useless expense upon the government. I have passed ten years of my life in service on the frontier, and the facts herein stated are the result of observation and experience, and are familiar to every officer of the army who has served in the west.

However wise may have been the *theory* of our Indian system, it can readily be substantiated that in its *practical* operation it has worked injustice and wrong to the Indian, has made his present state worse, morally and physically, than it was in his native wildness, and has entailed heavy and useless expense upon the government. Some change, therefore, seems to be demanded by well-established facts resulting from an experience of many years.

It will doubtless be remembered by the War Department that shortly after my arrival in Minnesota in October, 1862, to assume command of this department, I invited the attention of the Secretary of War to this subject, in relation to its application to the reserve and annuity Indians concerned in the outbreaks in the State. I proposed then that all the annuity Sioux, as well as the Winnebagoes, be collected together, with or without their consent, and removed to some point far in rear of the frontier settlements; that their arms be taken away from them; that the payment of money annuities be stopped; that the appropriations for that purpose, and to pay for lands claimed by all such Indians, be devoted to building them villages and supplying them with food and clothing. By this means the Indian would be deprived of any power to indulge his wandering habits, or to injure his white or other neighbors; the temptation which the payment of money to him constantly presents to unscrupulous whites would be taken away, and he would thus be shielded from all the corrupt and debasing influences which have surrounded him in times past. He would be placed under the most favorable circumstances to apply to him the influences of civilization, education, and Christianity with hope of successful results, and without the surroundings which have hitherto made such instruction impracticable. In the second if not in the first generation such humanizing influences would have their full effect, and the Indian, if he could not be made a good citizen, could at least be made a harmless member of any community in which his lot might be cast. So long as Indians retain their tribal organization, and are treated in their corporate and not their individual capacity, the change of habit and of ideas necessary to effect this result or to humanize the Indian cannot be accomplished, nor can these results ever be obtained under any circumstances until the Indian

is no longer an object of cupidity to the whites. By this means, also, the great barrier to emigration and travel, now constantly accumulating along our western frontier, would be removed, and Indian hostilities, such as have marked our history of late years, would have come to an end. This system would be very much less expensive to the government than the present, attended, as the latter is, at short intervals, with expensive Indian wars.

Certainly in a humane view such a system as is here sketched has every advantage over that hitherto pursued. In an economic sense it will be found a great improvement over present practice. Whilst in October, 1862, I did not consider it my province (as indeed I do not now) to recommend the application of this system to any Indians, except such as are within the limits of my own command, I yet believed then, as I do now, that such a system possessed every advantage over that hitherto pursued, and was much more worthy of a humane and wise government. In proposing it, I have not undertaken to discuss the question of the right of a few nomadic Indians to claim possession of the vast districts of country which they roam over, to check the advance of civilization, or to retain in wildness and unproductiveness, for the scanty subsistence of a few thousand savages, regions which would support many millions of civilized men.

However such questions may be decided by abstract reasoning, all history shows that the result will certainly be, in some way, the dispossession of the savage and the occupation of his lands by civilized man. The only practical question, therefore, for the government to consider is the means by which this result may be attained with the greatest humanity, the least injustice, and the largest benefit to the Indian, morally and physically. No government except our own has ever recognized Indian title to lands on this continent. It is with just pride that we point to our record on this subject; but such pride cannot but be much abated when we come to contemplate the practical working of the system which is based upon this principle.

Whilst our Indian system is based upon the principle of remunerating the Indian for lands taken from him, the practical result of its application has been to leave him in contact and intercourse with a class of unscrupulous whites, who are attracted to him only in the hope of securing the money which he receives. No measures are omitted to plunder him; and as the most effective method of doing this is first to degrade him by drink and gambling, that process is, of course, the one generally pursued. No sufficient protection from these influences is afforded to the Indian, and the very principle of recognizing his title to lands, and paying him for them, upon which we pride ourselves so much, has been in fact, by the manner of its application, the direct cause of his degradation, and of the temptation to wrong and plunder him. To the practical operation of a principle which is in itself wise and humane, we owe the constant recurrence of Indian wars and the deep degradation of the Indian.

The application of a system based upon the recommendations herein suggested would, of necessity, require a radical change in our whole Indian policy; and, although I hardly feel justified in recommending so extensive a reorganization of our Indian system, I consider it not improper to present these views for the consideration of those who have jurisdiction of the subject.

I have presented the foregoing suggestions for the consideration of the War Department because I believe that the time has arrived when, having had abundant experience of the evil working of our present Indian policy, we can remodel it, without confusion, so as best to promote the interests of the government and to secure humane and just treatment of the Indian tribes. I have sketched the subject thus briefly because I only design to present the outline of suggestions which can properly be made the basis of action by the legislative department of the government, and to invite attention to a subject which merits and should receive careful consideration.

My immediate purpose in giving thus in detail the evil working of our present Indian system is simply that the facts stated may be made the basis of an urgent request to the War Department in view of military operations on the great plains during the coming spring. These operations will bring us into contact with tribes of wild Indians with whom treaties have never been made, and with powerful bands of annuity Indians belonging to the second class of annuity Indians described in this paper, who have violated their treaties. In view of any permanently successful results of military movements, I have the honor to request, respectfully, but with all earnestness, that the present system of treaty making be not applied to the wild tribes, and that treaties already violated be not renewed.

I have proposed to establish large military posts in the midst of the Indian country which shall cover the border settlements of Iowa, Dakota, and Minnesota at a long distance, and at the same time so locate them that they shall furnish some protection along the emigrant route to Idaho. Strong cavalry forces will visit the various tribes of Indians east, north, and south of the Missouri river, and have such conferences with them, if necessary, as shall assure quiet.

I would ask, therefore, that the military be left to deal with these Indians without the interposition of Indian agents. I ask it because I believe that any permanent peace with the Indians depends upon it, and because I am convinced that the condition of the Indian in his wild state is far better than his status under present Indian policy. If we could provide by treaty for the removal of the Indians to points far within the frontier States, and could place them in such condition that they would no longer be a temptation to covetous white men, whilst at the same time they would be prevented from indulging their wandering habits, and subjected, under the most favorable circumstances, to all the influences of education and Christianity, I have no doubt that such treaties would be eminently wise and humane; but between such a condition and the native state of the Indian there is no intermediate arrangement which is not attended with wrong to the Indian, unnecessary expense to the government, and constant danger to the frontier settlements. In his wild condition the Indian possesses, at least, many noble qualities, and has only the vices which are inseparable from the savage state. He is free, and, so far as he can be, happy, contented, and easily managed. If the government make any change in his condition it should be for the better, both to the Indian and the white man. It is easier far to preserve the peace and protect emigration where only wild Indians are in question, than where these annuity Indians are concerned. Either a radical change in our Indian policy should be made, or, in justice to the government as well as to the Indian and to the cause of humanity, he should be left in his native state, only subject to the condition that he shall not molest the emigrants who pursue their journey through his vast domain. If we cannot adopt the former of these alternatives, the latter has at least been made more easy by the fact that we have already reached the western limits of the great fertile region between the Mississippi river and the Rocky mountains.

The great regions now roamed over by the Indians offer no inducements to settlement and cultivation, and the lands are not coveted by the whites, except in the circumscribed regions within the mountains, where gold has been discovered. Special arrangements can, if necessary, be made with the Indians who claim those immediate districts in which gold is found, but there is no longer the necessity of interfering with the wild Indians of the great plains further than to secure immunity of travel for white emigrants. This safety of travel can readily be secured by the kind action of the military authorities. I believe that the further application, by Indian agents, of our present system of treaty-making would only jeopard this result; and for this reason, as well as in consideration of the facts heretofore stated, I urge upon the War Department that

no treaties be made or renewed with Indians in this department not now living on reservations.

The system of Indian policy I have herein sketched and recommended, I earnestly hope will be adopted, as well for the good of the Indians as for the good of the country. Until that is done, or some such change in our Indian system be made, I trust that, on grounds of humanity as well as of interest, the government will decide to leave the Indian in his native wildness.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN POPE,
Major General Commanding.

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War, Washington, D. C.

No. 229.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
Office Indian Affairs, April 6, 1864.

SIR: I return herewith a communication addressed to you by the Secretary of War, enclosing letters from Major General John Pope and H. W. Halleck, general-in-chief, upon the subject of the policy heretofore pursued towards the Indians, which was referred by you to this office on the 9th ultimo.

General Pope makes the broad and sweeping allegation that the present system of managing our relations with the Indians has proven an entire failure. Prominent among the causes which have led to this failure, he alleges, is the custom which has prevailed of making treaties, and the location of the Indians either upon small reserves entirely surrounded by our settlements, or upon tracts of country just outside their limits. In the one case General Pope alleges that the reserve is soon surrounded by gamblers, whiskey sellers, and speculators; the Indian is cheated, robbed, and in one way or another debauched and demoralized until his native traits of character are lost, and he sinks into a low, idle vagabond and spendthrift. The surrounding settlements so enhance the value of his reserve as to render his land an object of cupidity, and a new treaty is negotiated and the Indian again removed.

In the other case he receives his annuities at stated intervals, at which he comes in contact with the same class of vicious whites, and is cheated and plundered until, goaded by desperation, he perpetrates some act of vengeance, and this is followed by an Indian war with its attendant barbarities and enormous expense.

That grave and serious mistakes may have occurred in the management of our Indian affairs; that the Indians have often been subjected to cruel wrongs and indignities, and that very many of the wars in which they have engaged have resulted from the wrongful acts of our own people, I have no doubt. It is easy to attribute their errors and wrongs and the outbreaks they have occasioned to a mistaken policy; but it would be hard to demonstrate that any other would have been attended with better results.

General Pope now proposes that the present organization of Indian affairs shall be wholly abandoned, and in lieu thereof he suggests that the Indians shall be deprived of their arms, and, with or without their consent, removed to some point far in the interior, and remote from our frontier settlements, where villages shall be built for them by government as far as it may be necessary, and they fed and subsisted at public expense and kept in subjection by large military forces stationed at such points as will protect the frontier and the great thoroughfares leading from the Atlantic to the Pacific States.

It may be, and doubtless is, to some extent, true, as it is alleged appears to be the case, that "the system of Indian policy hitherto pursued has been the

result of temporary expedients, and not of foreseeing and well-considered examination of the subject;" but I apprehend that no amount of foresight and consideration sixty or eighty years ago would have led to the proposition that the Indians then roaming throughout the country which now constitutes the various States should be driven to the plains which lie beyond the "western limit of the great fertile region between the Mississippi river and the Rocky mountains," and that if such proposition had been made no attempt would have been made to carry it into effect. To me the proposition seems even now unwise and extremely impracticable. The same reasons urged for its adoption in regard to the Indians of the eastern States and Territories apply with all their force to the States and Territories of the Pacific coast.

It seems to be admitted by General Pope that from the home he would dedicate to the use of the Indians must be excluded "the circumscribed regions within the mountains where gold has been discovered." These gold regions, described as circumscribed, cover the eastern parts of California, Oregon, and Washington, the greater portion of Idaho, Colorado, Utah, Nevada, New Mexico, and Arizona. If these mountainous regions are to be occupied by a mining population, the use of the limited amount of agricultural lands in their vicinity will be an absolute necessity for that population. Taking this for granted, where, I ask, is the country this side of those regions and beyond the "western limit of the great fertile regions between the Mississippi river and the Rocky mountains," in which some 300,000 Indians, deprived of arms, and with their rude knowledge of the arts of agriculture and manufactures, could gain a subsistence?

To me this mammoth scheme of colonization seems fraught with insuperable difficulties and objections; prominent among which are the enormous expense attending the removal of the Indians in the manner proposed; the entire absence of any country within the limits designated where they could gain a living by agriculture or its kindred arts; the consequent continuous expense which must be borne by government in providing for their subsistence; and, finally, the utter impossibility of maintaining peace between the hostile tribes, who have been hereditary foes as far back as we have any history of them, and who would thus be brought into immediate contact.

As to the first of these objections, it must be borne in mind that the removal of the Indians is to be effected by the military arm of the government, "with or without the consent" of the Indians, and without any further treaties. The difficulties of this vast undertaking will appear, if we remember the persistent tenacity with which the Indians cling to the land and the graves of their ancestors, and that it will be a reversal of all former experience if it is accomplished with their consent. The widely separated tracts of country they now occupy, and in many cases the almost insuperable barriers which their country presents to military operations, must not be forgotten. The probable expense of the undertaking I leave to be estimated by military men. I suggest, however, that the cost of the wars which preceded their removal from the eastern, middle, and the older of the western States, of the Florida war, the war in Oregon, and our more recent military operations against them in California and New Mexico, will prove not unprofitable data in making this estimate.

As to the second of these objections, I simply remark that a "foreseeing and well-considered examination of the subject" would seem to demand that to finally reclaim and civilize the Indians, they must gradually be weaned from their wild and savage modes of life, and taught the simple arts of civilization and agriculture, and herding of domestic animals; and that for this purpose a country possessing in a great degree the necessary requisites for a successful pursuit of these vocations is an indispensable prerequisite. That a country of this character and of sufficient extent is to be found within the limits suggested by General Pope I do not believe.

I will not stop to consider the remaining objections I have presented, further than to state that I have yet to learn that the greed of military contractors is any less than is that of contractors drawn from the ranks of civilians; or that camp-followers and the "hangers-on" around military posts are more virtuous than are the classes of whites who assemble around our Indian reserves under the present policy; and for this reason I conclude that the policy suggested by General Pope, if adopted, would not, in this respect, prove superior to that now in vogue.

If we trace the history of our intercourse with the Indians, it will be found that the allegation that our present policy is "the result of temporary expedients" is to some extent true; but I think it will also be found that our policy has been gradually improving by experience. The plan of concentrating the Indians upon tribal reservations is of comparatively recent date, and although the beneficial results anticipated from its adoption may not have been fully realized, still I think it evident that it is a step in the right direction. Under its operation many of the smaller tribes have been united, and it may well be supposed that this process is the beginning of what may eventually consolidate the various tribes into a distinct political organization. I cannot, however, believe it possible to accomplish this in the manner proposed. It must be the work of time, and patient, persevering effort. I freely confess that the subject is to my mind beset with difficulties, but at the same time am convinced that the object which all profess to seek, viz: ultimate reclamation and civilization of the Indian, is best to be attained by steadily persevering in our present policy, amending it from time to time as experience may suggest, and, as rapidly as may be found practicable, concentrating the Indians upon portions of the public domain suited to their wants and capacities.

The foregoing remarks apply to a general adoption of the plan suggested by General Pope. As to the effect of its adoption for the control of the individual within the limits of the military district under his command, I cannot refrain from the expression of my belief that the withdrawal of our agents from that country and the turning over of the Indians to the military authorities would endanger a general uprising of the tribes now friendly to the whites and living peaceably under the care of their agents. It is proper further to state that these friendly tribes constitute more than two-thirds of all the Indians in General Pope's department.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WILLIAM P. DOLE.

Hon. J. P. USHER,
Secretary of the Interior.

No. 230.

OFFICE SUPERINTENDENT INDIAN AFFAIRS,
St. Paul, August 18, 1864.

SIR: I herewith enclose copy of a despatch from Lieutenant Hollister, commanding post at Fort Ripley, Minnesota, in which he states that he had been informed by a Cass Lake chief that Hole-in-the-Day had become very much dissatisfied, and was endeavoring to induce various chiefs of the Chippewas to join him in a war against the whites.

I also enclose copy of my instructions to Agent Morril relative to the same.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

CLARK W. THOMPSON,
Sup't Indian Affairs.

Hon. WM. P. DOLE,
Commissioner Indian Affairs, Washington, D. C.

No. 231.

HEADQARTERS, FORT RIPLEY, MINNESOTA,
August 2, 1864.

SIR: I have the honor to state that I was visited yesterday by Spirit Day, a Cass Lake chief, and Drooping Wind, a Red Lake brave, both of whom stated that they have been to Washington this spring.

Spirit Day said that he had come to inform me that Hole-in-the-Day had again become very much dissatisfied, and that he was sending presents to the different chiefs, and inviting them to join him in making war upon the whites; that he wished to live on friendly terms with the whites, and that he knew they would lose much and gain nothing by getting into difficulty with them, and wished to know how they would be regarded in case Hole-in-the-Day should succeed in making trouble—whether belligerent or not; and whether or not they could rely upon our friendship and protection if they did not join the enemies of the whites.

I assured him that they would not be considered belligerent unless they joined with our enemies in making war upon the whites; and that they could only rely upon our friendship and protection so long as they remained true in their friendship to us; that we wish to remain on friendly terms with all the various bands of Chippewas, and because there was one bad chief it need not make the others bad, and need not cause a breach of friendship; and much more that is not necessary to repeat.

He replied that he was satisfied; that he should go back to his people with a lighter heart, and if he learned anything further of a movement against us he would come and let us know of it.

The above is, substantially, what transpired between us. You can judge better than myself of the importance to be attached to his statement.

That Hole-in-the-Day is badly dissatisfied at the action that has been taken in regard to the treaty stipulations, I have been informed by several residents of Crow Wing, and have not the least doubt of the truth of it; but that he can succeed in inducing any very great portion of the Chippewa nation to join him in making war upon the whites I very much doubt, though I am not well enough acquainted with the various tribes to judge properly.

I am, very respectfully, sir, your obedient servant,

MILES HOLLISTER,
1st Lieut. Co. B, 8th Minn. Vols., Commanding Post.

Captain R. C. OLIN,
A. A. G. District of Minnesota, St. Paul, Minn.

A true copy. Attest:

GEO. W. PRESCOTT,
Lieut. 6th Minnesota Vols., A. D. C.

No. 232.

CHIPPEWA AGENCY, *September* 3, 1864.

SIR: In compliance with your instructions, under date of August 18, I have to report that there is not a shadow of foundation for the rumor that Hole-in-the-Day is intending to or preparing to go to war with the whites.

He was never more peaceably inclined or better disposed than at present. How long this will continue I, of course, am unable to state. I see and talk with him every day. He thinks the government has not carried out what it promised him in Washington last spring. I have explained the matter to him, and stated that I thought it was only a question of time in regard to the

ratification of the treaty as amended at that time, and that the probability was that something would be done with it this coming winter.

I herewith enclose letter of Hole-in-the-Day, in regard to the payment of annuities in paper. There is a cause of dissatisfaction among the Indians at present arising from the mixed bloods enticing some of the young men to enlist by means of whiskey; they are taken to St. Paul and sold as substitutes, creatting an ill feeling among their friends. It is a matter which it is impossible for me to control. I apprehend no serious difficulty from this unless carried to a much greater extent than at present, which I think is not possible. I think there will be no more taken.

I remain, respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. C. MORRIL,
Indian Agent.

Hon. C. W. THOMPSON,
Sup't Indian Affairs, St. Paul, Minnesota.

No. 233.

CHIPPEWA AGENCY,
September 2, 1864.

MY FATHER: I desire to address you a few lines upon the condition of my people. My heart is pained to look around upon my people and behold them in such a wretched condition. They are growing poorer and poorer from year to year, and although the government has promised to do something to better their condition, we see that it remains undone, and promises which were made to me last winter are unfulfilled.

And now, in addition to this, we learn that we are to be paid this fall paper money, which is the same to us as receiving no annuities, for the amount of goods we will receive from our traders for our annuities will be as nothing to our great wants. When our treaty was made we were promised our pay in coin, and I write this now in all friendly feeling and in behalf of my people, to protest against the payment of our annuities in paper money. We also suffer a great deal in our payments being made so late.

We depend upon our hunts for a living during the winter, and when the payment is made late it is impossible for our young men to make good hunts. We receive more from this source than through our annuities.

I would, therefore, most urgently request that our payment be made in the present month.

HOLE-IN-THE-DAY. his + mark.

In presence of—
T. A. WARREN.
Major A. C. WARREN, *Chippewa Agent.*

No. 234.

LITTLE FALLS, *August* 21, 1864.

SIR: The chiefs of Mille Lac were going down to St. Paul to see you on business. I am not able to go with them. I would like to see you very much. Some time early this summer we went and saw Major Morrill, and asked him to have our share of the annuities brought to us at Mille Lac, and to be done as soon as could be done. We hear from different persons that the agent, Morril could not help us to get our annuities at Mille Lac, and that he was going soon

to Red river to make the payment to the Red Lake bands; that he could not find time before the winter set in to come and make payment to us. I am very sorry to know that we, Mille Lac bands, that are so friendly to the whites, and try to do what is just and right, that we shall always be served at very last. I hope, my friend, that you will see the necessity of getting our annuities at Mille Lac. First place, it cost us good for living, going and back, and we lost the very best time for hunting and putting up fish for our winter use; and again, you know how it is with an Indian for fire water; he spent his last cent for it, and sell his shirt on his back; and again, to get us all together, of the different bands you know there is about 40 killed during the last three years. No doubt, if we should all get together again, some of us will have to bite the dust again. We have your word, and the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, that we Mille Lac Indians, for our good behavior at the time of Hole-in-the-Day raid, that whenever we should ask a reasonable request that it should be granted to us. Now, I demand that, from Commissioner of Indian Affairs, through you, to have our share of the annuities brought to us as soon as convenient. Please write me what you can do for us. Direct the letter to Little Falls, care J. Ray.

I remain your friend,

SHOB-AUSH-KUNG,
Mille Lac Chief.

Hon. C. W. THOMPSON,
Superintendent Indian Affairs.

No. 235.

We, the undersigned chiefs and headmen of Mille Lac, do make a request of you to have our payment made here at home. We ask it for many reasons: one is, we have not had a payment there for a long time, but there has been one or more of our men killed, and several others badly wounded. Another is, more than half of our people come back worse off than before we went, without a dollar of money, and what little clothing we had burned or torn off. If we do not buy whiskey at Crow Wing, the people bring it to us, and follow us on the road, get us drunk, and take everything we have. Another is, quite a number of us are old and crippled, and are not able to walk to Crow Wing, and have no other way to get there. Also, our payment is very small, and everything is so high that we need everything we get to keep us and our families from suffering. We now know the difference. We had one payment here; there was no whiskey here, there was no one hurt; our families never were so comfortable before nor since. We hope this favor will be granted, for we never can agree to go to Crow Wing for payment again. There is no trouble to get here now; the roads are very dry and good.

Signed by forty-five chiefs and headmen.

No. 236.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
Office Indian Affairs, September 3, 1864.

SIR: I have received your communication of the 24th ultimo, enclosing petitions from the chiefs of the Mille Lac bands of Chippewas that their annuities may be paid to them this fall at Mille Lac.

I am satisfied that the reasons set forth for the desired change in the place of payment are substantial, and you are accordingly directed to make the next payment at or near Mille Lac, and will so inform the chiefs.

You also state that the chiefs demand that the payment shall be made in coin, and that you are apprehensive of trouble in case their demand is not acceded to. I trust that your apprehensions are groundless, and that upon explanation to the Indians of the financial condition of the country, and of the causes which have led to a suspension of specie payments in all branches of the public service, they will be found ready to acquiesce. You may say to them that their Great Father has heard of their request, and that he judges that now when the wicked rebellion which has brought about these financial difficulties is almost suppressed, his red children of the Mille Lac bands will not persist in a demand which will in the least embarrass his endeavors to complete the overthrow of his enemies. Say to them, from me, that their Great Father, the President, was highly pleased with their conduct when Hole-in-the-Day attempted to induce their young men to go upon the war path; that their fidelity upon that occasion warrants the belief that they will not now persist in demanding that which the President cannot and does not grant to any of their white brethren, and that the indications now warrant the belieft hat very soon the power of their Great Father will be reestablished, when the former prosperity of the country will return, and the inconveniences to which all are now subjected will disappear.

With assurances such as these, I feel confident that you will be enabled to satisfy the chiefs, and through them their people, and that the payment will be made without difficulty.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. P. DOLE, *Commissioner.*

CLARK W. THOMPSON, Esq.,
Superintendent Indian Affairs, St. Paul, Minnesota.

GREEN BAY AGENCY.

No. 237.

UNITED STATES INDIAN AGENCY,
Appleton, Wis., September 26, 1864.

SIR: Herewith I submit my fourth annual report of the progress and present condition of the several Indian tribes embraced in this agency for the year 1864.

STOCKBRIDGE AND MUNSEES.

In former reports which I have submitted, the unfortunate location of this tribe has been pretty thoroughly discussed.

The transition from the finest farming lands in this State to their present reservation, which is quite worthless for farming purposes, has had the very natural effect to discourage and dishearten these Indians. Their present reservation, embracing 46,080 acres, is somewhat valuable for its timber, but neither white nor red men will ever obtain a competence by cultivating its soil. The men of this tribe are good farmers, and the women are good housekeepers. They have long since abandoned their old Indian customs, and they are so far advanced in civilization that they only want a good soil to cultivate to enable them to supply themselves with all the necessaries of life. They have no home off the reservation, and they certainly have a poor chance for a living while they remain on it. Considerable seed was put in the ground last spring, but a severe frost as late as the 20th of June, followed by the most unprecedented drought ever known in Wisconsin, has made the crops almost an entire failure. Of wheat, the estimate is 60 bushels; oats, 100; corn, which came forward quite well late in the season, 695 bushels; turnips, 95 bushels; potatoes, which also

came forward well at a late day, 669 bushels; and hay and millet, 38 tons. Of the entire population one hundred and forty-four remain on the reservation; one hundred and sixty-seven have left and are scattered in the northeastern counties of this State, and thirty-five of the men have volunteered in the United States army. This is more than one-tenth of the whole population.

The school continues under the charge of Mr. Jeremiah Slingerland, who is a competent and faithful teacher. One year since the children of the school age were quite destitute of clothing necessary to enable them to attend a winter school. With the one hundred dollars which was remitted to me from the civilization fund I purchased cloths, which the parents of the children at once manufactured into suitable garments for the scholars. I also used eighty-one dollars of the interest of their trust fund, in the purchase of shoes for these children. The consequence of this outfit for the children was a larger attendance of scholars. During the month of February an epidemic of measles in the settlement compelled a temporary suspension of the school. Since then the average attendance has been quite as large as in former years. I shall use a part of the six hundred dollars recently remitted from the educational funds for another winter outfit for these children.

In closing what I have to say of this tribe, permit me to express the hope, that before another annual report shall be written the future outlook of this people will be cheered by a new home, better adapted to their wants.

ONEIDAS.

The reservation occupied by these Indians is mostly good farming land. The settlement extends through the middle of the reserve in a northeasterly and southwesterly direction. In ordinary years the Oneidas, though only a minority of them are good farmers, can raise enough to supply themselves with the necessaries of life, but the June frosts and the severe drought have reduced their crops to almost one-third the average amount. A few families have raised sufficient subsistence to supply their wants for the coming year, but a large majority have not enough to subsist their families through the coming winter. The hay and grain crop of 1860 was short on this reservation, and this being followed by a very severe winter, a large percentage of their cattle and horses died from starvation. Out of two hundred and two horses twenty-two died, and out of seven hundred and twenty-six head of neat cattle one hundred and ten died. Although the Oneida Indians are occupying good farming lands, where with ordinary industry and good husbandry they could easily obtain a competence, truth compels the acknowledgment that, as a whole, the tribe is not making any material progress towards a higher civilization. The immediate surroundings of this tribe stand in the way of progress in the right direction. The Indian settlement is but a few miles from the towns of Depere, St. Howard, and Green Bay. The population of some of these towns may very properly be designated as "mixed," and the morality of the "mixed" portion is not of the highest order. Most Indians are adepts in acquiring a practical knowledge of the vices, especially where the schools of vice are free.

Many of the Oneidas, who do not like to obtain a living by working a farm, employ much of their time in cutting the most valuable timber they can find on the reservation and hauling it off for sale. The best men among these Indians are very anxious that this waste of timber, this using up of the common property of the tribe, should stop. I have already called your attention to this subject, and in your reply of September 9, 1863, I am directed "to see that no more timber is cut than is actually necessary for the wants of the Indians." Soon after receiving the order, I met the Indians in council on their reservation, and had it read and interpreted to them. For a few weeks the timber traffic stopped, but the Indians were soon influenced to disregard the order, and until here is some statute regulation to punish parties engaged in the traffic I do not

know how it is going to be stopped. A majority of chiefs want this waste of the common property to cease, and they want their lands surveyed and allotted. The same majority of chiefs are desirous of selling to the Stockbridge and Munsees one-fourth or one-fifth of their reservation, investing the purchase money so as to create a permanent school fund, but a pretty large minority oppose these measures of advancement towards a better civilization. The chiefs of this tribe have long since ceased to exercise any considerable influence over their respective bands. With no allotment of lands, and no laws for the punishment of Indians committing crimes on the reservation, progress in civilization is hardly to be expected.

On other reservations within this agency I have failed to discover any disposition on the part of the Indians to disregard any order or instructions which it has been necessary to give, but a majority of the tribe are ready to hear and willing to obey. In order to accomplish desirable results in the way of progress, it would seem necessary that the reservation should be surveyed and allotted, and some means be devised for providing a permanent school fund for these Indians. All the statistics relating to their farming operations, schools, wealth, population, &c., I have already forwarded to you.

The schools have been quite well attended during the year, and the scholars who attend constantly make very good progress. The teachers are competent, and untiring in their efforts in behalf of the children committed to their charge. The school-houses are small, and although as favorably located as two schools could be on so large a reservation, not more than one-fourth the children of school age attend school, so as to receive any benefit. In order to educate these children there should be four or five good, commodious school-houses on this reservation.

Since its establishment several of the Oneidas have received instructions at the Lawrence University, located in this city. With one exception, they have not prosecuted their studies so as to accomplish the full collegiate course. At the close of the last term in June, Mr. Henry Cornelius, a son of Jacob Cornelius, a principal chief, was found to have mastered the course of studies and received his degree. Young Cornelius is a man of most unexceptionable habits, and unblemished moral and religious character. He already takes the deepest interest in the future of his people.

Ninety-five of the Oneidas have volunteered in the service of the United States. This is about one-twelfth of their entire population.

MENOMONEES.

While the other tribes of this agency are making but little or no progress in the right direction, this last tribe, occupying a portion of their former hunting-grounds, are yet making real, substantial progress in civilization. Their lands which I have elaborately described in former reports are but little, if any, better than those occupied by the Stockbridges and Munsees. But their treaty stipulations bring them a large amount of money annually, with which not only a considerable portion of their subsistence is supplied, but all necessary stock and farming implements. Again, most of the employés in this agency are serving on the Menomonee reserve, as so many instructors in farming, milling, blacksmithing, &c., &c. All these influences produce a marked effect in the progress of this tribe. Since my last report more than one hundred acres of worthless sandy soil have been abandoned by the Indians, and new lands have been located upon. Many of these Indians have selected new locations in the hardwood timber land and commenced clearing up farms, while others have located on the clayey ridges, where in favorable seasons they can get fair crops. As heretofore, I have instructed the farmer to spend his time in helping those who are making commendable efforts to help themselves. A pretty large breadth of

winter rye was sown last fall, but the drought reduced it to less than one-fourth of a crop. Except wheat, the usual amount of seed was put in the ground last spring, but the same causes which I have referred to rendered this year's crop well nigh a failure, as you will see by the farming statistics already forwarded to you. About forty acres of new land has been cleared and broken since my last report. This may seem a small improvement, but it should be remembered that it costs five times the labor that it would to put good openings under the plough. The winter of 1863–'64 was unusually long and very severe. In consequence of the high water in the Wolf river, one year ago this autumn, sixty or seventy tons of hay was destroyed. This accident reduced the feed for the cattle to a minimum quantity. Hay could not be had at any price off the reservation. Indeed, it commanded so high a price that some individual Indians sold to lumbermen near the reserve, at the risk of letting their own cattle starve. In spite of our best efforts to save all the cattle, several yoke of old oxen died. The improvements in progress at the mill, one year since, have been quite completed. Within two years a new saw-mill, capable of cutting twenty thousand feet per day, and a grist and flouring mill, have been built from the foundation, without expending a single extra dollar for the services of a millwright. This arises from the fact that Mr. E. R. Murdock, whom I have thus far employed as a miller, is a most excellent millwright himself.

I have no hesitation in saying that the teachers employed on the Menomonee reservation have no superiors in the State. The school-rooms have been generally well filled, and the proficiency of the scholars has been marked and highly satisfactory. The Menomonees are divided into Pagans and Christians; the Christians professing the Roman Catholic faith. Early last winter the priest, who had outlived the days of his usefulness among those Indians, (for he proved to be not only dissipated but licentious,) left the reservation. Some time in June another priest came to this tribe, whose course of conduct for the last three months has seriously interfered with the progress of the schools. I visited the reservation early last month, and learned from the teachers that the priest had ordered them to close their schools at just the hour he should indicate, and when they refused to obey his orders he entered their school-rooms in a furious manner, telling them what they must and what they must not do. He insisted that he must have the scholars at just such an hour every day for the purpose of teaching them the catechism, otherwise they would be lost. He also discouraged the Indians in sending their children to school, telling them that it was of no use, and insisting that he must have the children every day himself. I immediately addressed him a letter, notifying him that his conduct was such that I could not permit him to remain on the reservation. He immediately called upon me and acknowledged the truth of some of the charges, and denied others, but he begged permission to remain until the 16th of August, on account of some prior engagements. I gave him permission to remain as he had requested, provided that his interference with my employés and his unwholesome advice to the Indians should cease. About the first of this month I learned that he had not left as he promised to do; that while he did not disturb the school-rooms with his presence, his advice to the Indians was such as to seriously interfere with the progress of the schools. I at once wrote him that he must leave the Indian country without delay. I have just been informed that he refused to take my letter from the post office. I shall visit the reservation in a few days, when I have no doubt he will leave. I have thought it advisible to go a little into detail on this matter, as the teachers had very properly called attention to the conduct of this man in their annual report herewith transmitted.

I will only remark further, in connexion with this subject, that the teachers employed among the Menomonees are members of the Catholic church. These teachers have been engaged for many years in real missionary labor for the improvement of these Indians. To the untiring zeal and constant efforts of these

teachers for the welfare of the tribe, may properly be ascribed much of the progress it has made in civilization.

A pretty severe epidemic of dysentery has prevailed on the Menomonee reservation during a part of the last year. The Menomonees seldom employ a physician in sickness, but trust to their own "medicine men" for a cure. A large percentage of the cases in this epidemic prove fatal.

Ninety-eight of the Menomonees have enlisted in the service of the United States. During the year several parties have been indicted in the United States district court of this State for selling or furnishing liquor to Indians. There has been no difficulty in proving the offence in any case, and yet there have been no convictions. The great, indeed the only, obstacle to the absolute suppression of the liquor traffic with the Indians in this State is the *court itself.* When the first of these prosecutions came up for trial, the judge, Andrew G. Miller, in open court, complained that these cases were brought into court. He said it was no use to try to stop the liquor trade between Indians and white men; that it was making unnecessary expenses for the government; that the prosecution was hard on these men, (meaning the persons who had been indicted and were there in his presence;) that these men had been compelled unnecessarily to come a long distance, at great expense, &c., &c. When the case came up for trial, the testimony was positive and uncontroverted. The district attorney was sure of his case, but when the judge charged the jury, he told them that the prosecution had not proved that the defendants *knew* that the parties to whom they sold whiskey were Indians. This conclusive argument of the judge had never been thought of by the able counsel for the defence. In this way the court purposely befogged the jury, and accomplished what it intended to do from the beginning, clear the criminal. But notwithstanding the opposition of the court, the liquor traffic has been seriously curtailed. It is expensive for these unprincipled liquor dealers to take a turn in court, even when the judge proves to be their best counsel.

The few hundred roving Pottawatomies and Winnebagoes, who caused some disturbance in the State last year, have been very quiet during the present year. They are, however, a source of annoyance to the settlers on the frontier, and as soon as provision can be made should be removed to their respective tribes.

I have the honor to be your obedient servant,

M. M. DAVIS,
United States Indian Agent.

Hon. W. P. DOLE,
Commissioner Indian Affairs, Washington, D. C.

No. 238.

KESHENA, SHAWANO COUNTY, WIS.,
September 7, 1864.

SIR: According to the annual custom, the Stockbridge and Munsee school, near Keshena, respectfully reports as follows:

After the fall vacation of 1863, the school opened on the 9th of November, and numbered thirty during that month. In December twenty-nine were in attendance, in January fifteen, and in February none, the school being suspended on account of the measles among the children. About the seventh of March the school was resumed and numbered nineteen, in April twenty-two, in May thirty, in June twenty-nine, in July twenty-eight, and in August twenty.

The school has met with various hindrances and interruptions during the year, such as sickness among the children, councils and religious meetings held by the tribe in the school-house, consequently not so many days have been occupied in

giving instruction as in some former years, still those who have attended regularly have made fine improvement in arithmetic, grammar, geography, spelling and writing. The tribe is so scattered and disheartened about the poverty of their present home, there is but little interest felt by parents and children about location, which makes it very difficult for the teacher to bring about that improvement he would among the children. Until there is a change in the affairs of this tribe, and they are located upon some good and cheerful home, there will be but little progress made by them in education and intelligence.

Respectfully yours, &c.,

JEREMIAH SLINGERLAND,
Teacher.

Hon. M. M. DAVIS,
U. S. Indian Agent, Appleton, Wisconsin.

No. 239.

KESHENA, *September* 19, 1864.

SIR: It becomes my duty again to report to you the condition of the primary school under my charge. The whole number of scholars registered was sixty-six—thirty-six boys and thirty girls. Average attendance thirty-five to forty. With one or two exceptions, these children progress as rapidly as children in civilized life. The pupils in attendance have always been cheerful and contented. The branches taught have been reading, spelling, writing, geography, and arithmetic. Books used in school, Sanders's Pictorial Primer, Sanders's First, Second and Third Readers, Monteith's First Lessons in Geography, Rays's Arithmetic, part first. Cheering as this retrospect of our labor may be, it is a painful duty to me to inform you that the school has not been so well attended lately as formerly. I am sorry to say that the priest at this place has injured the schools by unfavorable and unjust remarks he has made against them.

It is not my place to judge the motives from which he has thus acted. It was not my intention to trouble you with these remarks, but I was called upon by Chief Carron, who insisted that it was my duty, as teacher of the Monomonee children, to inform you.

Very respectfully,

ROSALIE DOUSMAN.

Hon. M. M. DAVIS,
U. S. Indian Agent.

No. 240.

KESHENA, *September* 17, 1864.

SIR: According to regulations I submit to you the report of the school you kindly intrusted to my care. During the past year it was well attended, and scholars steadily advanced in their several studies. I am very well pleased with the progress they made. For good conduct, industry and attention at school, the pupils deserve much praise. The school register shows an attendance of fifty-eight scholars, of which thirty-six are boys and twenty-two girls. The studies taught are the common branches; the number of scholars in these several studies are thus: twenty-seven study writing, twenty-five arithmetic, fourteen geography, and six English grammar; all study orthography and reading. Favorable as the report is thus far, I feel it my duty to let you know that scholars have become lately very irregular at school, and sadly neglect

their studies. This sad result I implicitly attribute to the many unfavorable remarks made against the schools by the reverend priest at this place. This I deeply regret, as we naturally expected words of encouragement from that source, instead of an adverse influence against education. I often invited the reverend gentleman to visit my school and see its progress, but he always refused to visit it.

Since my last report I have lost, by death, one of my best scholars—Rosalie Wabegennis, aged about 16. She was an exemplary pupil, modest in her deportment, obedient, studious, and an humble Christian. Her schoolmates felt her loss deeply. Three of my scholars (young ladies) have withdrawn from school for home duties. Books used in school are Willard's History of the United States, Sanders's New Series of Readers and Speller, Ray's Arithmetic, books first, second, and third, Monteith's and McNally's National Geographical Series, numbers three and four, Smith's Geography, books first and second, Prince's Grammar, and Payson's National System of Penmanship.

Very respectfully,

KATE DOUSMAN,
Teacher Menomonee Reservation.

Hon. M. M. Davis,
U. S. Indian Agent.

No. 241.

Keshena, *September* 14, 1864.

Sir: I am gratified in being able to testify to the industry of my scholars, which, I think, would hardly be surpassed by those taught from infancy habits of industry. We strive to teach them that by labor their happiness is increased, and I am convinced that in time much could be done to cultivate and improve them. The lives they lead require them to struggle harder to be diligent. The following report will bear testimony to the statements I have made, and prove how well they have profited by their instruction.

The number of articles made during the year are five hundred and forty-nine. Coats, thirty-nine; pants, one hundred and forty-nine; shirts, ninety-six; dresses, seventy-three; skirts, ninety-three; gowns, forty-six; under garments, twenty-two; socks, fifteen pairs; stockings, sixteen pairs.

Respectfully,

JANE DOUSMAN,
Superintendent Sewing School, Menomonee Reservation.

Hon. M. M. Davis,
U. S. Indian Agent.

No. 242.

Keshena, Menomonee Reservation,
September 21, 1864.

Sir: In compliance with instructions I respectfully submit the following report for the past year. In consequence of building the new mill there has been an extra amount of labor in the shop. During the year I have made for use at the mill, bolts, bands, rods, gripes, keys, spikes, and wedges, in all numbering 876; have shod 55 yoke of oxen and 25 horses; have ironed 17 new ox sleds, 1 single sleigh, 3 sets whiffletrees, 3 neck yokes; made 21 iron wedges, 25 small axes, 150 topping gauges, 50 trammel chains, 147 fish spears, 85 hunting

knives, 200 bark and buckskin needles; I have also repaired 43 wagons, 20 sleds, 8 single sleighs, 50 ploughs, 63 hoes, 50 log-chains, 200 sugar kettles, 25 stoves, 75 axes, 210 guns, 300 traps, and 1 threshing machine. I have had one striker during the whole year, and one assistant striker from October 1, 1863, to March 31, 1864.

Very respectfully, yours,

OGDEN BROOKS, *Blacksmith.*

M. M. DAVIS,
United States Indian Agent.

No. 243.

MENOMONEE RESERVATION,
September 23, 1864.

SIR: I herewith submit my fourth annual report, as farmer for the Menomonee tribe of Indians.

Since making my last report many of the Indians, who were trying to raise and something for subsistance by working sandy fields, have abandoned the sand commenced new fields in the timber land, or on the clayey ridges, where in most years a fair crop may be obtained. In the aggregate at least one hundred acres of this poor, worthless soil has been abandoned. A large proportion of the land under cultivation was ploughed in the fall of 1863. About one hundred and fifty acres of winter rye was sown, and the grubs and stone were removed from twenty-five or thirty acres preparatory to using the breaking plough. In the fall of the last year the heavy rains and high water in the river destroyed from sixty to seventy tons of hay, which necessarily made short feed during the winter. The winter was very severe, and quite a number of the cattle died. The crops were all put into the ground in good season last spring, but the severe frosts which continued to visit us as late as the middle of June injured all the crops very much. A very severe drought commenced the last of June, since which time we have had but very little rain. From some of the fields the seed could hardly be gathered. In the later part of the season it came forward quite well, and is about one-half of an average crop. The hay crop is fair. I have cut and put in the stack about two hundred and fifty tons. Wheat, rye, oats, and potatoes are not more than one-fourth of a crop. The Indians have been very industrious, but they have very little to show for their labor.

Very respectfully, yours,

H. H. MARTIN,
Menomonee Farmer.

M. M. DAVIS,
United States Indian Agent.

No. 244.

KESHENA, MENOMONEE RESERVATION.

SIR: Herewith I submit my fourth annual report, as miller on the Menomonee Indian reservation.

Within the past year the new grist and flouring mill has been nearly completed. This new mill is thirty feet square on the ground, and forty feet from the foundation to the eaves. The run of stones for grinding coarse grain has been in operation for some time, and the flouring-stone will be running in a short time. The saw-mill has been built eighteen years, and the lower timbers on the timber in the foundation story is decayed, so that it will be necessary to

make some repairs during the fall and winter. I have sawed since my last report 300,000 feet, and have ground at the mill 4,214 bushels of grain. Several hundred bushels of this was ground for citizens residing off the reservation. I I have no doubt that hereafter the mill will have considerable custom from the white settlements.

In compliance with your instructions, I have discharged from service at the mill such Indians as were in the habit of getting intoxicated, and the consequence is a very decided improvement in the habits of those Indians who have usually been at the mill.

Very respectfully, yours,

EDWIN R. MURDOCK.

Hon. M. M. DAVIS,
United States Indian Agent.

No. 245.

P. E. MISSION SCHOOL, ONEIDA, WISCONSIN,
September 23, 1864.

SIR: In making report for the past year as teacher of the school of the First Christian Party of Oneidas, I have with great pleasure to say that, notwithstanding some senseless, violent, and underhanded opposition on the part of one or two, the children manifest a greater interest than formerly in their studies, and that they have been more regular in their attendance than has been usual. Many of the Indians have joined the army, and the children see that those who can read and write can talk together though separated a great distance, and this causes them to be eager to learn.

Whole number of children in attendance	69
Whole number of days' school	133
Average number of days each scholar attended	44½
Average number of scholars for each day	23

Nearly all the children have done well. Studies have been reading, writing, arithmetic, and geography.

Very respectfully,

E. A. GOODNOUGH, *Teacher.*

Hon. M. M. DAVIS,
United States Indian Agent.

No. 246.

ONEIDA RESERVATION,
September 15, 1864.

SIR: In compliance with your request, I herewith submit my third annual report of the M. E. mission school, on this reservation.

The scholars in attendance during the winter term numbered thirty-five, of whom twenty-three were boys and twelve girls; the average attendance being fourteen. The severity of the winter and the great depth of snow prevented a larger average attendance in the winter. During the spring and summer terms there were forty-nine different scholars in my school, of whom twenty-nine were boys and twenty girls; the average attendance being twenty. The whole number of days taught, one hundred and forty five. A Sabbath school is con-

nected with this mission, where the children are taught to read. My schoolhouse is quite small, and in arranging the seats and desks the comfort of the children could not have been taken into account. Many of the children at this mission are destitute of suitable clothing to enable them to attend school. If the government would appropriate a small amount for this purpose, I have no doubt it would secure a much larger attendance. Books used: McGuffey's First, Second, and Third Readers, Primer and Speller; Ray's Mental and Practical Arithmetic, and Cornell's and Allyn's Geography.

Those children who attend school regularly make good progress in their studies. As a general rule, as soon as the children become large enough to be of any service at home they are taken out of school, and the consequence is that nearly all they have learned is soon forgotten.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. WILLARD, *Teacher.*

Hon. M. M. Davis,
United States Indian Agent.

MICHIGAN AGENCY.

No. 247.

Office Mackinac Indian Agency,
Detroit, Michigan, October 7, 1864.

Sir: Herewith I submit to you my fourth annual report.

The condition of the Indians in this agency has changed very little since the date of my last report. Indeed, I might, in the main, refer to that as faithfully and fully showing their present condition, necessities, and prospects. Nevertheless, some things worthy of note have occurred, and greater familiarity with the Indians, and a more careful study of their character, have probably somewhat modified my own views in regard to their prospects and final destiny.

As the history of all the past shows the change from barbarism to civilization has always been slow, so slow, perhaps, as to be scarcely noticed by surrounding nations; and so with our Michigan Indians. Looking back over a quarter of a century, I see that they have made considerable progress in the arts and customs of civilization; but looking back over a period of only eight or ten years, I discover but little evidence of change.

My own experience with Indians seems to show that it is comparatively easy to bring them to a semi-civilized state, but a very different and a very difficult matter to carry them far beyond that condition. The schoolmaster and the missionary can easily induce them to abandon some of their barbarous customs, but others cling to them with fatal tenacity, and, to a great extent, shape and control their whole life. But it is their misfortune, rather than their fault. The constitution of the Indian mind is peculiar, and there are doubtless some traits wanting, without which the highest success in life is never achieved.

Generally, with the Indian, there is very little forethought. If he has food, clothing, and tobacco for to-day, he is happy. He borrows no trouble from the future. He obeys at least one Scripture injunction to the very letter, and "takes no thought for the morrow, what he shall eat, or what he shall drink, nor wherewithal he shall be clothed."

Again, the Indian is sadly deficient in sound, practical judgment in business affairs. His mind seems incapable of comprehending more than the simplest and least complicated business transactions. Whatever his general intellectual powers may be, he lacks *tact*, and this, I am confident, is a very serious defect

in the Indian mind. He is not adapted to business—cannot appreciate its importance, nor push it to valuable results.

Still another defect in the Indian character is indolence. He lacks energy and perseverance. In the chase he may be untiring, but in agricultural or mechanical pursuits he is not careful, nor thorough, nor persevering. He undertakes but little, and leaves unfinished or but poorly finished, the little that he commences. He erects the body of a house; the second year he puts on the roof; and the third or fourth, he manages to so far complete it as to make it the abode of his family. There are to my knowledge many little log-houses among the Indians of this agency that have thus been two or three years in course of construction, and are still unfinished. An energetic white man would deem it an easy job to build one in three or four weeks.

With these defects in the Indian character we are not to expect rapid improvement; and it is with no slight feeling of sadness that I confess that during the four years that the Indians of this agency have been under my care, they have not made the progress I had anticipated. And yet there have been no unusual obstacles in their way. These four years have, on the whole, been prosperous and fruitful. No general or fatal illness has prevailed among them; they have received large prices for their sugar, fish, furs, and labor; they have paid no taxes worthy of note. The government has furnished them schools, done their blacksmithing, and paid them in money and goods not less than forty-eight thousand dollars per year.

And yet, during these four years, they have built but few houses, and added comparatively few acres to their meagre improvements. Nor has this been for want of advice or encouragement. Missionaries and the employés of the agency have generally cordially aided me in my efforts to awaken a spirit of enterprise and activity among them. Hence I am compelled to attribute their slow progress in a great measure to native defects of character, want of forethought, lack of business capacity, and habits of indolence.

Justice to the Indian, however, demands that I should say that the white population surrounding them, and with which they come oftenest in contact, is in most cases an obstacle to their improvement. The class of whites that seek homes among the Indians is not (with some honorable exceptions) calculated to exert a salutary influence over them. Very many of these whites are coarse, ignorant, and vicious; and they do not teach, either by precept or example, any of the virtues which the Indians must need to learn. On the contrary, the worst examples are daily set before this weak and ignorant race, who have, at least, but little power to resist tendencies to evil. Some of these whites, taking Indian women for wives, and becoming familiar with the Indian language, acquired considerable influence, seldom, however, to be used for the benefit of the unfortunate red man.

Another class of whites, who associate much with the Indians, is the traders; many of them are respectable men, but, whether such or not, they go among the Indians solely to make money, and pay little heed to anything that does not increase their profits. But too many of them, alas! consider the poor Indian their lawful prey, and rob him to the extent of their power.

Many of these evils might have been avoided by locating all our Michigan Indians on one or two, or at most three, reservations. But, as elaborately shown in my last report, they were distributed over twenty distinct reservations. And I feel that I must repeat here, what I have more than once urged upon your consideration, that the greatest favor the government could confer upon these Indians would be to concentrate them as much as possible. If they could all be placed on one reservation, I would consider their chances for improvement increased at least a hundred fold. But if the number of reservations could be reduced to three or four, very much would be gained.

Most of the land certificates forwarded to me for the Chippewas of Saginaw,

Swan creek, and Black river, have been delivered to the Indians. I have also distributed certificates to the Ottawas and Chippewas at Mackinac, Garden island, Little Traverse, and Grand Traverse. They were generally gladly received. Some of the more intelligent among them, however, feel that their title is not yet quite perfected, and ask that their Great Father send them patents. But the propriety of doing this admits of serious doubt. Very few of them are yet capable of managing their affairs properly, and if patents were placed in their hands their lands would very soon be squandered, and they would once more become homeless wanderers. There may be particular cases where, for special reasons, it may be well to perfect their title, but as a general rule it would not be prudent.

The last winter was one of unusual severity; the snow was very deep, and covered the ground for so long a time that Indian cattle and horses suffered severely. Their losses, particularly in working cattle, were very heavy, and, so far as the Ottawas and Chippewas—by far the most numerous branch of our Indians—are concerned, I am without means to replace the cattle lost. Hence I am constrained to renew the recommendation I have before made, that there be advanced to them the sum of $10,000 out of the $206,000 that will stand to their credit at the expiration of ten years from the making of the present treaty. It would be but a small matter to the government to advance this amount, but it would be a very important matter to the Indians to receive it; besides, they would thus receive it in cattle and agriculturali mplements, which would be far better for them than to receive it at some future time, or even now, in money. I am fully persuaded that it is always better to pay the Indians in goods than in money. They have often asked for an advance for the purposes indicated, and I trust it may be granted.

I also renew the recommendation I made in my last report, that steps be taken to secure the removal of the Chippewas, Ottawas, and Pottawatomies, and the Pottawatomies of Huron, from their present residence in the western part of the State to the Oceana, or Little Traverse reservation. They number only three hundred, are surrounded by whites, and have nothing to stimulate them to improvement. Remove them to one of the larger reservations, give them land, and, in place of the permanent annuities to which they are now entitled, give them some substantial aid for a few years, while they are getting established in their new homes, and their condition and prospects will be very materially improved. The government will lose nothing by such a course. The Indian will gain much.

I fear the statistical report will show that the schools have not been very well attended during the past year. One reason for this is that the high price of furs have induced many of the Indians to go far into the forest in search of that article. Often they are thus absent for months at a time; usually they take their families with them, thus very seriously affecting the schools.

Another and more serious cause arises from a failure on the part of the Indians to appreciate the importance of education. Sometimes, by special effort, a temporary interest is awakened, but it does not last. Since the passage of the law of February 13, 1862, prescribing severe penalties for furnishing spirituous liquors to Indians, there has been less intemperance among our Indians than ever before. Still there are some localities, as at Mackinac, Ontonagon, Garden island, &c., where it has been found impossible to prohibit this most nefarious traffic. Yet the law has, on the whole, been of great service to our Indians.

Notwithstanding the high prices of dry goods that have prevailed, I think I have never seen the Indians of this agency better clothed than I find them this fall. This arises from the fact that they have received very liberal prices for all the products of their labor, and almost fabulous prices for furs. Their cornfields, the past summer, have produced a full crop. Their potatoes, always a

leading article with them, are not as good as on some former occasions, but they have a fair yield—enough, probably, for their own use.

At some points where I have paid them their annuities, they have complained bitterly of the kind of money they received. Their complaints, however, are always found to grow out of gross falsehoods told them by disloyal white men.

A burning shame it is, yet nevertheless true, that men should live here, in these loyal States, base enough to thus seek to poison the minds of these ignorant Indians, and prejudice them against the government that, with fatherly kindness, protects and cares for them.

I am assured, by the officers of the regiment, that the company of Indians in the 1st Michigan sharpshooters have proved very efficient soldiers. They have been engaged in several bloody battles, and have, on all occasions, shown that they possess all the qualifications for successful soldiers. Lieutenant G. A. Graveraet, his father H. G. Graveraet, chief Man-ke-we-nan, of the Bear river band, and quite a large number of privates have fallen in the service, thus proving their devotion to their country. Several are now held as prisoners, by the rebels.

My statistical report is unavoidably delayed for a few days for want of returns from two leading reservations.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

D. C. LEACH, *Indian Agent.*

Hon. Wm. P. Dole,
Commissioner Indian Affairs, Washington, D. C.

[For statistics of this agency, see tables at the end of this volume.]

No. 248.

Office Mackinaw, Indian Agency,
Detroit, Michigan, April 9, 1864.

Sir: The Chippewas of Saginaw, Swan creek, and Black river, are desirous of modifying the existing treaty, so as to receive land in place of their last annuity payment. I enclose their petition relative to this matter, and commend it to your favorable consideration.

That portion of these Indians residing on Saginaw bay are now willing to remove to the principal reservation in Isabella county, which will, most undoubtedly, tend to promote their welfare.

The above objects can only be accomplished through a new treaty. There are also some other modifications of the present treaty that might be made without detriment to the government, which would unquestionably prove beneficent to the Indians. But having conversed with you upon this subject while at Washington recently, I need not enlarge upon it now.

In conclusion, I respectfully request that I be authorized, in conjunction with such persons as you may deem proper to name, to treat with said Indians on these and such other subjects as may be deemed of sufficient interest and importance.

As one of these persons I would suggest the name of Rev. George Bradley, long time a missionary among said Indians, and possessing their confidence, perhaps, to a greater extent than any other person. Said treaty might be made some time during the summer without very heavy expense to the government—say, perhaps, from $200 to $400. They would nearly all come to the council, and it would be necessary to feed them for two or three days, which would be the main item of expense.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

D. C. LEACH, *Indian Agent.*

Hon. Wm. P. Dole,
Commissioner Indian Affairs, Washington, D. C.

No. 249.

To the President of the United States of America:

We, the chiefs and headmen of the Chippewa Indians of Saginaw, and Chippewa Indians of Swan creek and Black river, parties to the treaty of August 2, 1855, made at Detroit, Michigan, desire to say to the President, that whereas we made a mistake, or overlooked one thing in our treaty, and did not make any provision for our young men and women to have any land when they should be of age:

Now we are so situated here on our reservation in Isabella county, that if the land is brought into market, and white men come and settle among us, we fear it will disturb us very much and break up our settlement. Now, we desire to take our last payment of eighteen thousand eight hundred dollars ($18,800) in land now in the reservation, and so guard ourselves and our children from being scattered again, and that the needful steps be immediately taken to make the selection of land.

We feel this is very important to us and our children, and we pray our father to hear and grant us our wishes.

Dated Isabella, Indian Mills, February 15, 1864.

NOLTAWA, his x mark, chief.
KEE-CHE-NO-DIN, his x mark, headman.
PEM, E, QUASH-UNG, his x mark, chief.
AH-NE-ME-KEE-USE, his x mark, headman.
SHAW-SHAW-WA-NESEES, his x mark, chief.
S. BENNETT-KUH-BA-AH, his x mark.
AH-NE-ME-KEE-ZWENA, his x mark, chief.
NAH-ZON-WA-WE-DUNG, his x mark, headman.
NAW-WA-ZE-LZHISK, his x mark, chief.
S. AUH, his x mark, headman.
ME-CHAH-BA, chief.
WOH-BA-ZE-LZHICK, his x mark, headman.
L. D. BARROWS, chief.
JACOB JAMES, his x mark, headman.
ME-SHEEH-QUAH-UM, headman.

OFFICE MACKINAC INDIAN AGENCY,
Detroit, Michigan, April 22, 1864.

SIR: Permit me to suggest whether it would not be well to ask Congress for a small appropriation—say of $2,000, or thereabouts—which may be used, if necessary, in effecting treaties with the several bands of Indians which we propose to concentrate on the larger reservations.

I trust that most of this business may be done at the time of visiting them for distributing annuities, &c.; but it may be necessary to hold one council with the Chippewas of Saginaw, Swan creek, and Black river, and one with the Ottawas and Chippewas, which will require small expenditures aside from ordinary agency expenses. It is to provide for such a contingency that I make the above suggestion.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

D. C. LEACH,
Indian Agent.

Hon. WM. P. DOLE,
Commissioner of Indian Affairs, Washington, D. C.

No. 250.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
Office Indian Affairs, May 2, 1864.

SIR: I have to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 9th ultimo, enclosing the petition of the Chippewas of Saginaw, Swan creek, and Black river, relative to a new treaty, and also your letter of the 22d ultimo, suggesting the propriety of asking for an appropriation of $2,000 to be used, if necessary, in making treaties with several bands of Indians proposed to be concentrated upon the larger reservations.

In reply I have to state that I am inclined to favor the proposition of the Saginaw, Swan creek, and Black river Indians; but before taking action thereon I desire to be more fully informed in relation thereto, and to this end you will prepare and transmit to this office draughts of such a treaty as you propose to make with that tribe, and also with the Ottawas and Chippewas. Upon the receipt of the same, I will submit them, with such explanations in relation thereto as you may make, to the Secretary of the Interior, for his consideration and decision thereon.

Of course it is not expected that your draughts of the proposed treaties will be perfect as to details, the information desired being as to the main points thereof.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. P. DOLE, *Commissioner.*

D. C. LEACH, Esq.,
Detroit, Michigan.

No. 251.

OFFICE MACKINAC INDIAN AGENCY,
Detroit, Michigan, June 14, 1864.

SIR: Referring to your letter of May 2, and to my letters to you of the 9th of April and the 10th of May, (the latter enclosing draught of the proposed treaty with the Chippewas of Saginaw, Swan creek, and Black river,) I have to say that I have just returned from a visit to the Ottawas and Chippewas, at Grand and Little Traverse, and am prepared to recommend the following with regard to treating with said Indians:

1st. That a treaty be made with the bands inhabiting the Little Traverse and Cheboygan reservation, by which the United States should guarantee to them the enlargement of said reservation, as proposed in my letter of April 5; all the lands on said enlarged reservation to be forever set apart for the use and occupancy of said Indians and their descendants, and such other Ottawas and Chippewas of Michigan as may be induced to abandon other reservations and locate there. The Indians to relinquish the right to purchase lands on said reservation guaranteed to them by the treaty of July 31, 1855.

2d. To treat with other bands from time to time as they may manifest a willingness to abandon their present reservations and locate on this enlarged reservation.

But I need not dwell on this subject, as I discussed it quite freely in my last annual report, to which I would call your attention.

I would also very earnestly recommend that further provision be made for the education of Indians on said reservation, and that at least two farmers and two carpenters be furnished them for a term of years; also an additional blacksmith. This, if done, would go far to induce other bands to unite with them.

These treaties, I am satisfied, can be made, if they can be made at all, at the time of distributing annuities, and thus very little if any additional expense need be incurred.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

D. C. LEACH, *Indian Agent.*

Hon. WM. P. DOLE,
Commissioner of Indian Affairs, Washington, D. C.

No. 252.

OFFICE MACKINAC INDIAN AGENCY,
Detroit, Michigan, June 14, 1864.

SIR: In a letter this day written you, I have said that the proposed treaties with the Ottawas and Chippewas can as well be made at the time of distributing annuities. But in the case of the Chippewas of Saginaw, Swan creek, and Black river, I think it would be well, if the department approves the plan of treating with them at all, to proceed with as little delay as may be.

They now seem to be in a mood for treating, and their missionary, writing me, well says, "It is best to strike while the iron is hot." In addition to this, their payment comes late in the season, usually in December, when the weather is inclement, and the roads nearly impassable. The "Bay Indians" would have to go some fifty or sixty miles to attend the council, which would be very hard on them late in the season.

My opinion is that about the middle of July would be a favorable time. If postponed much later, it would delay the commencement of my annual tour for distributing annuities till too late a period.

When in conversation with you in reference to the proposed treaties, you remarked that you would like to have some one near you associated with me in making said treaties. Without presuming to interfere with matters belonging exclusively to you, I trust you will excuse me for suggesting the name of Dr. Alvord, a citizen of this State, now employed in your office, as a suitable person to aid in making the proposed treaty with the Chippewas of Saginaw, Swan creek, and Black river.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

D. C. LEACH, *Indian Agent.*

Hon. WILLIAM P. DOLE,
Commissioner, &c., Washington, D. C.

No. 253.

OFFICE INDIAN AFFAIRS,
Washington, D. C., October 31, 1864.

SIR: In accordance with your instructions of the 3d of September last, detailing me to act in connexion with Agent Leach in negotiating treaties with the Chippewas of Saginaw, Swan creek, and Black river, and the Ottawas and Chippewas of Michigan, I left this city on the 5th of September, and arrived in Detroit on the 9th of the same month.

Owing to a misunderstanding between Agent Leach and myself as to the time I would be in Detroit, I found on my arrival in that city that he had, a few days before, left to pay the Ottawas and Chippewas at various points in the northern part of the State. I at once wrote to him, advising him of the objects

of my mission, and requesting him to return to Detroit as early as practicable. Mr. Leach returned to Detroit about the first of the present month. Previous, however, to his return, having ascertained that he would be back about the first of the month, I sent word by the Rev. George Bradley, missionary to the Indians at Isabella, to have the Chippewas of Saginaw, Swan creek, and Black river assembled at Isabella on the 10th instant. About the time of Mr. Leach's return a letter was received from Mr. Bradley stating that he, fearing we would not be able to reach the reservation at the time stated, had thought it inadvisable to notify the Indians to assemble until further directed by us.

This failure on the part of Mr. Bradley would involve a delay of some days, and as I had already waited a considerable time for the return of Mr. Leach, I thought it advisable to telegraph to this office for instructions, which I did, and in reply to which I was instructed to proceed to negotiate the treaty. On the 8th instant I went to Saginaw, in company with Mr. R. M. Smith, clerk of Mr. Leach, from whence word was sent to the bands of Nanch-che-gan-me, Dutton, and Karybay, living upon the Saginaw bay river and its tributaries. We were here joined by Mr. Leach, and proceeded to the Isabella reservation, where we arrived on the 12th instant. On the 15th instant we held our first council with the Indians, every band being there represented. I made known to them the objects of the council, and stated to them that it was the wish of the government that they should all live together upon one reservation, and if they would consent to do so that the government would treat with them upon very liberal terms. Our negotiations continued until the 19th, when they were concluded by the signing of the treaty, which is herewith.

By the terms of this treaty it will be perceived that the Indians relinquish their right to the several townships upon Saginaw bay, and agree to make selections in severalty upon the Isabella reservation. They also relinquish all claims to locate lands outside of the reservation at Isabella, in lieu of lands disposed of by the government prior to the establishment of that reservation.

This claim, the Indians informed me, would cover some 36,000 acres. Not being fully informed as to the validity of this claim, but finding that the Indians considered it good and valid for the purpose of effecting a settlement thereof, and as a consideration for the relinquishment of the townships upon Saginaw bay, it was stipulated that the government should pay the sum of $20,000 for the support of a manual labor school at Isabella. This is the only expenditure of money involved in the treaty, an amount insignificant in itself, in view of the relinquishments made by the Indians and the importance of having them all concentrated upon one reservation.

There are other important provisions in the treaty which I will not here refer to, but to which I respectfully call your attention.

The Indians living upon the reservation are in a most prosperous condition. Many of them have good improvements, and live in houses such as their white neighbors might well covet, and there is a general desire among them to improve their condition and habits of living. They are all loyal to the government and take a deep interest in the present struggle for its existence. They have sent many of their young men into the army—even a larger proportion than the whites have furnished.

I regret, however, to state that I found abundant evidence that the rebel copperhead sympathizers with the rebellion had been busily at work to create distrust and dissatisfaction against the government, and at the time of my arrival at the reservation these traitors had made considerable headway in deceiving these Indians. The treaty negotiations, however, restored confidence and good feeling, and the whole tribe may be considered at this time as a unit in its support of the government.

Owing to the lateness of the season it was not thought practicable to attempt negotiations with the Ottawas and Chippewas this fall. I would remark, how-

ever, that there is an urgent necessity for early negotiations with these Indians, with a view to their concentration upon at least two, and if possible one reservation.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. J. ALVORD,
Special Commissioner.

Hon. WILLIAM P. DOLE,
Commissioner Indian Affairs.

No. 254.

APRIL 1, 1864.

In the ceaseless march of time we are brought to the close of another half-year. A kind Providence has blessed us and the children under our care with uninterrupted health. No accident has befallen any member of the school.

At the last report there were six boys and ten girls in the school. Since that time one girl has completed her term and left. Three boys and one girl have been received. The number at present is nineteen, viz: nine boys and ten girls.

It is gratifying to those in charge of this school to see very clear indications of the growing favor in which it is held by the Indians, and that they begin to appreciate the educational advantages here afforded. The children who have been educated here, remaining their full term, will be found to take a rank above the ordinary level of the Indians. The knowledge they have here obtained, although limited when compared with the white man's standard, gives them an importance among their friends which they could not otherwise attain, and makes them useful in many ways. They are often called upon by the Indians to write letters to distant friends, and in keeping rude accounts. The art of letter-writing is by them held in high esteem.

The influence of the regular attendance of our boarding scholars is producing manifest results upon the outside children, who come to the day schools. Formerly very few came with any regularity. Two or three days would comprise their monthly attendance. During the past winter terms several of them have attended with all the regularity of white children, and their progress has been very gratifying. As they notice the superior attainments of the boarding-school children, they are manifestly stimulated to follow them in their pursuits of knowledge, and this is increasingly so.

The general deportment of the children during the last half-year has been commendable. They have uniformly been respectful and obedient, and seem to have clearer notions of moral truths than formerly. The most of them have grown up at home with the idea that lying and stealing were not so very bad, if they were not detected. They all seem to have clear ideas of the moral wrong of these acts.

The boys seem to be learning the value of money, and of the importance of saving it. We have, in their leisure hours, given them small contracts to do various kinds of labor, paying them one-half at the completion of the work, and reserving the other half, on deposit, till they shall leave school.

The influence of this plan has been good. They seem desirous to accumulate, and the habit thus forming will probably be lasting as life.

EDWIN ELLES,
Sup't Odanach Manual Labor Boarding School.

Hon. COMMISSIONER INDIAN AFFAIRS,
Washington.

NEW YORK AGENCY.

No. 255.

AGENCY OF THE NEW YORK INDIANS,
September 30, 1864.

SIR: On the 2d of June, ultimo, I had the honor to receive your instructions and the authority of the honorable Secretary of the Interior, detailing me as a special agent within the New York Indian agency.

I at once proceeded to New York (from Washington city) and entered upon the discharge of the duties of the agency. D. E. Sill, esq., the agent, I found too ill, from the painful malady with which he had been suffering for several months, to render me personal assistance in the discharge of the responsible service of the agency. Moses Beecher, esq., who had several times served as clerk to Mr. Agent Sill, I employed to aid me, and who, from former experience in the duties of the agency, I found efficient and useful to me.

I must also here say that I found the United States interpreter, Mr. Nicholson H. Parker, a very valuable assistant in the conduct of the agency. He has had several years' experience in office, is well educated, courteous in manners, enjoys an extended personal acquaintance, and is quite familiar with the several tribes within the agency. Mr. Parker rendered me important service, and he is entitled to the confidence of the Indian bureau.

The sum of $11,605 45 for "fulfilling treaties with Senecas of New York," I paid to those Indians residing on the Cattaraugus, Alleghany, and Tonawanda reservations; and the sum of $4,143 98 of "trust fund interest" I paid to the Tonawanda band of Senecas residing upon the Tonawanda reservation, in accordance with your instructions.

I also made the distribution of the goods' annuities to the Senecas on the Alleghany and Cattaraugus reservations, the Onondagas with Senecas, the Cayugas with Senecas, the Tonawanda band of Senecas, the Tuscaroras, the Onondagas, the Oneidas with Onondagas, and the Oneidas at Oneida castle. For the money and goods' annuity payments I have already submitted the requisite vouchers and statements to the Indian office.

In regard to the goods distributed, the purchase proved a valuable one to the Indians in their timely purchase (made in April,) for at the time of distribution, in June, they had advanced in value fully thirty per centum. The quantity was complete as per invoice. The goods were of good quality, excepting the satinets, which were not an economical purchase for the purpose intended, though doubtless the price was not improper. So with blankets; among all the tribes the desire was universal that I should ask the Indian bureau to substitute cotton cloths therefor and for satinets; and I most respectfully recommend this substitute in the future goods' annuities to the New York Indians. To the Oneidas at Oneida castle I made the distribution *per capita*, and the Orchard and Christian parties expressed themselves satisfied therewith. As these Indians hold their lands in fee-simple, and do not hold reservations in community, as do the other New York tribes, I think it proper for the bureau to order this mode of distribution continued.

The agricultural interest of all the New York Indians is, I am informed, continually improving. There are many enterprising farmers on the several reservations and among the Oneidas. I saw much husbandry that would do no discredit to any farmers. On the Cattaraugus reservation is a well-organized and prosperous agricultural society, embracing in its scope all the tribes of New York, from most of which are competing contributors to its annual fairs, and these are largely visited and patronized by the neighbors of the surrounding counties.

The schools are in a prosperous condition, and the Thomas Orphan Asylum

has the best school connected with it that I have ever visited. I most earnestly commend this asylum to the continued favor of the government, because it is wisely and economically conducted, beneficent and humane in its objects and operations. The following letter from Rev. Asher Wright, secretary of the board of trustees, and the venerated missionary of thirty years among the Senecas, gives an interesting account of the asylum.

In accordance with verbal instructions, I took every opportunity to converse with Indians on the several reservations respecting the council of May last, held in the council-house on the Cattaraugus reservation, for the purpose of treating for the extinguishment of the titles of the New York Indians to lands in Kansas acquired by the treaties of 1838 and 1842. I met nearly every accredited delegate who was present in the council of May, and had full and unreserved conversations with them, and I also talked freely with many of the headmen of the several tribes. I also publicly addressed them in relation to the proceedings of that council, giving my own ideas of what I believed to be the views and determination of the government in respect to the proceedings then had, and the treatment of the United States commissioner by the council. That there might be no misunderstanding in respect to my language, I wrote out what I decided to state, read the same to the assemblies, and the interpreter rendered my language in Seneca. A copy of my remarks is herewith appended.

I take this occasion to say that nearly all with whom I conversed in regard to the council expressed earnest and apparently sincere regret at the treatment of the United States commissioner, and the consequent failure to negotiate the proposed treaty. It is proper for me to say, nearly all protested that no indignity was intended to the commissioner nor insult designed against the government of the United States, though they acknowledged such was the effect of the proceedings, but pleading that the council was controlled by the strong will of unwise and imprudent counsellors, with whom the people had little sympathy.

Though I felt constrained to speak plainly and unequivocally of their conduct, by all I was treated with courtesy and kindness. Many of the speeches with which I was greeted were patriotic towards the government in its great struggle with the rebellion, expressive of sympathy towards our people, and of veneration and confidence in the President. They hoped that the action of a few unwise counsellors might not be used against the just rights of the Indian people, and that a better understanding might be reached between them and the United States government.

It is difficult to make the Indians understand why they receive a *less quantity* of goods as annuities now than formerly. The greatly enhanced prices of goods and the depreciation of the currency is a very serious matter to those of large families, and causes much uneasiness. It seems to me that Indian annuities should be paid in gold or its equivalent, as the payments are mainly the interest on stocks belonging to the Indians and held by the government.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN MANLY, *Special Agent.*

Hon. Wm. P. Dole,
Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

No. 256.

Cattaraugus Reservation,
Thomas Asylum for Orphans and Destitute Indian Children, September 30, 1864.

Sir: You have been kind enough to ask for a report from the trustees of this asylum to accompany your report of your agency to the Indian department, and we beg leave, therefore, respectfully to submit the following statements:

The whole number of children under the charge of the trustees from October 1, 1863, to September 30, 1864, is fifty-six. Of these thirty-seven have been under care the whole year, and nineteen for only portions of the year. The total average for the year is $50\frac{228}{366}$. Of those under care less than the entire year, twelve were removed by death, and seven were received into the institution at different times during the year.

The financial statement made to the comptroller of the State of New York, as required by law, exhibits the following facts, viz:

That the receipts during the year, from all sources, have amounted to $4,119 56; of which the State of New York furnished $1,607 76; the Indian department at Washington $2,000 00; the annuities of the children amounted to $161 30; the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions appropriated $100, and the balance, $250 50, was made up by various collections and donations.

The current expenses, including the amount paid for outstanding debts, were $6,924 93, of which $550 were for salaries of steward and matron; $309 for salaries of teachers; $489 78 for a barn and repairs of other buildings, leaving for debts and general expenses $5,576 15. Deducting the total of receipts from the total of expenses and payments, the balance at the present date against the institution is $2,805 37.

This unprecedented amount of debt is accounted for, first, by the unprecedented amount of sickness and death in the institution. Early in the season there were upwards of twenty cases of dysentery, similar to that which prevails in the army in many localities, of which two were fatal. Before the children had recovered their strength the measles were introduced among them, and in the course of about four weeks there were thirty-five cases of this disease. While those last attacked were still confined to their beds the epidemic dysentery returned, assuming a very malignant type. The previous prostration induced by the measles rendered it almost impossible to save any of those attacked, especially such as had been previously of scrofulous habit. The result was that eight more died of the dysentery, one of consumption, and still another of scrofulous degeneration of the system following the measles, making in all twelve deaths since the first of April.

Taking into account physician's bills, medicine, the expenses of nursing, and the undertaker's charges, it is a very moderate estimate to compute the pecuniary loss to the institution at five hundred dollars.

The second item of extra expense is the amount paid for building barn and for repairs of other buildings, nearly another five hundred dollars. This work was done in anticipation of money appropriated by the State legislature at its last session, but which, by the terms of the act, could not be drawn until the first of October.

Besides these extra items the debt has been increased by the greatly enhanced prices of food and clothing, at least doubling the cost of sustaining the children, while the just and imperative demands of the country have, as during the two previous years, prevented the benevolence of the surrounding community from flowing, as before, in this direction.

Under these circumstances, instead of being disheartened by this heavy balance against them, the trustees see abundant cause for gratitude that it is no larger, while they appreciate the more fully the liberality of the Indian department and of the State legislature, by which they have been saved the necessity of suspending operations until more favorable times.

In addition to these statistics and financial statements, the trustees would beg leave to express briefly their views in regard to the practical working of the institution and its bearing upon the Indians as a community.

The children are taught habits of industry. The boys acquire a much better knowledge of agricultural pursuits than any others on the reservation, and more

dexterity in the use of tools. The idea that Indians have an *innate aversion* to labor proves entirely unfounded in the case of these children. On the contrary, they appear to find pleasure in industrial pursuits to a greater degree than is usual with white children. Those girls who have been placed in white families to perfect their knowledge of housekeeping have surprised their employers by their capability and energy in the performance of domestic duties. Of the boys who have left the institution, several are in the army, and the trustees have noticed with pleasure that none of them are of that class who are trying to get discharged on the ground that they are Indians. The education received at the asylum enables them to correspond with friends at home, and their letters are often quite interesting, and always abound in expressions of loyalty and patriotism. Under our present efficient teachers the schools have been eminently successful, and the frequent expressions of approbation from visitors have a very perceptible influence in stimulating the children to diligence, and awakening in them not only the feeling of self-respect and self-reliance, but some sense of responsibility for the right of improvement of their privileges. There has been, also, during the past year, great improvement in the moral character of the pupils; and the afflictive dispensation which has removed so many during the past summer is tempered by the fact that nearly every one who died gave cheering evidence during the previous winter of having intelligently exercised faith in Christ as a personal Saviour, and continued to do so till the last moment.

All these things are patent to the observation of the Indians, and have an influence for good over their whole community in proportion as the people are prepared to appreciate them. The trustees felt some solicitude lest the occurrence of so many deaths in such rapid succession might excite the apprehensions of the people, and impair their confidence in the management of the institution; but already applications are coming in to fill the vacancies, and the anxious question recurs as before, not how to replenish the number, but how to provide for as many as the asylum buildings can accommodate. The necessity, however, of having better provision for the sick and facilities for guarding against contagion has been rendered painfully obvious, and in this connexion it may be proper to state that in the month af June last the sum of $625 was placed in the hands of the trustees by a few benevolent individuals of the Society of Friends in Philadelphia, most of it for the specified purpose of erecting a hospital building. The great cost of labor and building materials at the present time, and the lack of any other funds which could be employed for such a purpose, have compelled the trustees to postpone the undertaking for the present; but this terrible illustration of its importance leads them to hope that at no distant day the means of accomplishing it may be provided.

In behalf of the trustees, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

ASHER WRIGHT, *Clerk.*

Hon. JOHN MANLY,
Special Agent for the New York Indians.

No. 257.

Remarks of Agent Manly.

Remarks of John Manly, special United States Indian agent, (June and July, 1864,) to the Senecas, Onondagas, and Cayugas on the Cattaraugus reservation; and such parts as are appropriate to the Senecas on the Alleghany, and to the Tonawanda band of Senecas on the Tonawanda reservation; and that part respecting treaties, and the action of the council towards Colonel Mix, was stated to the chiefs of the Tuscaroras, the Onondagas, and the Oneidas, most of whom were in the council of May, 1864, at Cattaarugus, New York.

Venerable presidents, counsellors, chiefs, headmen and people of the New York Indians:

BROTHERS: By the direction of the Hon. J. P. Usher, Secretary of the Department of the Interior, I have been detailed as special Indian agent within the New York agency.

This appointment was made in consequence of the very serious illness of Mr. Agent Sill.

The object of my appointment is the payment of the annuities, both of goods and money, due you from the United States, in the fulfilment of treaty stipulations. The payments are for the year ending June 30, 1864.

It was the intention of the United States government to have these annuities paid early in the spring instead of waiting until autumn, because it would have enabled you to procure seeds, and facilitate your planting and sowing.

When Nathaniel T. Strong, esq., a prominent public man of your nation, was at the capital last winter, he made an earnest appeal to the honorable Commissioner of Indian Affairs for the payment of your annuities in the spring, for the reason stated. The department decided to so make the payments, but the sudden and dangerous illness of Mr. Agent Sill delayed the payments until I was detailed specially for that purpose.

This responsible duty affords me a pleasure I have long desired, that of visiting the several reservations belonging to your people, for the purpose of obtaining more knowledge of your agricultural and industrial pursuits, the moral and educational opportunities afforded you, and your appreciation of these great aids to enlighten, advance, and contribute to the prosperity and happiness of your people.

You have numerous meeting-houses, tasteful in structure, comfortably furnished, and commodious. They have been solemnly consecrated for congregational or united worship to Almighty God, the Father of all the races of men on the earth. In them you are privileged to unite in devotion, supplication, and worship to the Great Spirit, as your fathers did in the temples of the forest. Good men, baptized in the faith of the Saviour of mankind, have dedicated their lives, like that venerated Christian and humane man, Mr. Wright, to aid you by wise counsel and religious teaching. You should give ear to their instruction, and follow their beneficent example.

School houses, sufficient in number, conveniently located, and respectable in appearance, I have been gratified to see throughout the reservations.

It should be a subject of pride with you who have children to require their general and constant attendance at school during the terms.

You have secured the services of well qualified teachers, and you have a most faithful and wise superintendent. It is simply wickedness on your part if you permit your children to grow up in ignorance, because that is a source of perpetual injury to your people. Educate your children, that they may become wise and just, and an honor to the "Six Nations."

On the Cattaraugus reservation is situated the Thomas Orphan Asylum. It was established as a home for the protection, care, and education of orphan or destitute Indian children of any tribes in New York. It is in reality a home where such children receive the fostering care of kind hearts and willing hands, either in sickness or in health. The buildings are large, commodious, well constructed, comfortably furnished, and most pleasantly located. The cost of their construction was defrayed by private contributions, and by the State of New York.

For several years the United States government has given liberal sums to aid the asylum in the continuance of its humane work. It affords me sincere gratification to inform you that the Indian bureau has again appropriated the sum of

$1,000 for the Thomas Orphan Asylum, which I have paid to the treasurer. The school connected with, and a part of, the asylum I have heard most favorably commended by Colonel Mix, the distinguished chief clerk of the Indian bureau, who visited it when there in May last. I doubt not that his report to the department in relation to the school and asylum was in commendation. On the invitation of the accomplished teachers, Misses Hattie S. Clark and Cornelia Eddy, I have visited that school. I feel proud to say that I regarded it as the best conducted school it has been my fortune to visit. I cheerfully concur in the good opinion of it expressed by Colonel Mix, and in my report to the Indian bureau shall feel it both my pleasure and duty to commend it to the favorable consideration of the government.

I deem it my duty to here say that you have had for many years a most sincere and faithful friend in the Hon. Reuben E. Fenton, the distinguished representative in Congress from the 31st district of New York. He has always favored appropriations for the orphan asylum, and also for the education of meritorious Indian children. In whatever that tended to contribute to your just and true advancement you have not sought his aid in vain. His interest in your behalf is well known by your public men who have visited the national capital during the sessions of Congress.

On the Cattaraugus reservation there is a well-organized agricultural society, that holds annual fairs. It is open to membership, I learn, and has officers and exhibitors from all the New York Indians. The fairs are conducted with much spirit and enterprise, and in a very orderly manner.

The products of the farms and mechanical skill, and the handiwork of the women, are presented to the public view with taste, and are appropriately subjected to inspection, and prizes awarded to the best.

These fairs have been properly appreciated by the public, and favorably noticed by the newspapers. As the tendency of these fairs is to incite competition and stimulate industry, they ought to be fostered and encouraged. They should be made as permanent as any of your traditional anniversaries.

Fertile lands have been set apart for your homes. Within the boundaries of the Indian reservations are some well-cultivated farms, that denote thrift, and show industry and careful husbandry. Too large a portion of your lands are very poorly cultivated. A want of enterprise is shown that it is in your power to remedy.

You possess some of the finest tracts of land in the State. It should be a matter of duty to your families, as well as of pride and profit, to improve your buildings, fences, and work your lands in a better manner than heretofore.

Encourage and enforce industrious habits in your young men by good examples, then your farms will be steadily improved. Let your agricultural society offer premiums for the best improvements in farming, and the result will prove highly beneficial to you all.

The annuities from the United States in money for the Senecas on the Cattaraugus, Alleghany, and Tonawanda reservations, to be distributed *pro rata*, amounts to $11,605 45, for "fulfilling treaties with the Senecas of New York."

The annuities in money, especially belonging to the Tonawanda band of Senecas, to be distributed *pro rata* to that Band, amounts to $4,143 98, of "trust fund interest."

I am instructed to inform the Tonawanda band of Senecas that, in compliance with their wishes, the Indian bureau will set apart from the accumulations to their funds a sufficient sum to enable them to build a council-house. Before any appropriation will be made, the Bureau of Indian Affairs will require plans and estimates to be prepared and submitted for its consideration.

Upon the application of your delegates and agents, the President of the United States consented to appoint a commissioner to treat with the New York Indians for the relinquishment of their title to the lands (acquired under the

treaties of January 15, 1838, and May 20, 1842,) in Kansas. This was done, notwithstanding a former secretary of the Department of the Interior had decided that your titles to those lands were forfeited by your own neglect to comply with the provisions of said treaties.

The Constitution of the United States vests the treaty-making power in the President, but before a treaty becomes valid it must be submitted to the Senate, and receive the concurrence of two-thirds of the senators. All treaties so made become the supreme law of the land, and must be respected by all citizens of the United States.

The President of the United States is elected by the people as their great chief. His time is so much employed, that he cannot make treaties with you directly himself. But he negotiates with the Indian tribes as he does treaties with foreign nations. He selects a wise, prudent, honorable citizen as commissioner to do so for him; but the treaty so made must be approved by the President, and also by two-thirds of the Senate, before it is of full force and valid. As was well known to many of your principal men, who were in Washington last spring, the President appointed Colonel Charles E. Mix, chief clerk of the Bureau of Indian Affairs, commissioner on the part of the United States, to treat with you for the relinquishment of your titles to lands in Kansas. Colonel Mix was selected because he was a wise man, an honored citizen, fully conversant with all the details of Indian affairs, and because he was a prudent counsellor and friend of the Indians. He met you in the council-house on the Cattaraugus reservation in May last, prepared to offer you an honorable and liberal treaty. He met the Six Nations of New York Indians *by their delegates, not as tribes.* For the security, and to preserve the rights of the tribes, and for the future justification of the United States, as was his duty, he demanded in respectful terms the proper credentials of the *delegates* from the several *tribes* whom *they claimed to represent.* Was not Commissioner Mix right in this demand? Was it not right that the *authority* you gave to your *delegates* to negotiate an important treaty, so important to you and your children, should be placed in the hands of the commissioner, to be by him deposited in the archives of the Indian bureau? The venerated commissioner was met with insult and refusal *by a few* who *did not possess credentials* from their tribes. Listening to unwise influence, your grand council yielded to these unfortunate advisers, and compelled the United States commissioner to decline further conference or negotiation. I am advised that the conduct of the commissioner on that occasion met the approval of the President. While the United States government will continue in kindness its protection and care for your welfare as heretofore, it is proper and right for you to understand that it does not accept insult or wrong against its authority from any source or power, great or small. The regularly appointed agents or commissioners of the United States government, acting under its authority, lawfully and respectfully, must receive just and honorable treatment in the performance of official duty. The President of the United States, the Secretary of the Department of the Interior, and the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, heard of your action in the grand council with painful regret. They approved the action of the commissioner. They will not again consent to a convention in relation to your Kansas land claims, I believe, until you change your views, or your rulers, whom the government holds responsible for the action then taken. In speaking thus plainly to you, my brothers, it is my duty to inform you that the President, the Secretary of the Interior, and the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, are your firm friends. They entertain none but the most sincere desire for your advancement and happiness. In the friendly greeting of the venerable counsellor Jimeson, at the Cattaraugus council-house, he expressed for himself and your people sympathy for the government and people of the United States in their great struggle for the suppression of the rebellion. He expressed astonishment that the govern-

ment could carry on a war of such magnitude as it was now confronting, and at the same time meet its engagements with all people, and fulfil its treaty stipulations with the Indian tribes.

We thank you all for your sympathy and wishes for the success of the Union cause. We thank you for the brave warriors who have gone from your tribes to aid our noble soldiers. Your aid, and your sympathy, and your wishes for an early, honorable, and lasting peace are extremely gratifying.

The United States government was wrongfully assailed. Armed traitors have attempted to destroy our national government. In this wicked course they have signally failed. The rebellion cannot succeed because it is founded in hatred, in tyranny, and all the wrongs that a system of human slavery engenders. The government of the United States was organized by wise men many years ago. Its Constitution is the written organic law of the land. It recognizes the right of all men to be secure in their persons and property. The right to worship the Great Spirit according to the dictates of conscience is guaranteed. It recognizes the right of the people to elect their own chief magistrate and representatives. It is full of the spirit of universal freedom.

Under the government and constitution bequeathed from our wise fathers of the revolutionary era, the nation has grown from a few feeble colonies to a mighty state, with a population of thirty-five millions! It has grown great as a power among the nations of the earth. The people and the nation possess untold wealth. Our people are hardy, enterprising, brave, and self-reliant. They, like your own people, place great reliance upon the overruling wisdom and justice of the Great Spirit. For these reasons we believe that the union of the States, the unity of the nation, and the liberties of our people are to be preserved.

For our success we are indebted to the bravery of our noble soldiers and sailors, the liberality of the people, and the firmness of the President. We have been called upon to mourn the loss of fallen heroes. Their glorious deeds and illustrious names we revere and honor, because they struggled for the life of their country and for the liberty of mankind.

For the friendly greeting I have received from the venerable president, counsellors, chiefs, headmen, and others, I am grateful, and fully reciprocate your good wishes, personally and on behalf of the government.

I feel it a great honor to be commissioned by the government to appear among you in an official character. I feel great pride in coming among you and receiving the hand of friendship and brotherly greeting. I have been pleased to see your growing crops, that promise a bountiful harvest. It is very gratifying to witness the improved condition of your farms, dwelling-houses, school-houses, churches, and the council-houses, and the kindness existing among your people. I cannot too earnestly urge upon you the inculcation of industrious habits, and a constant attendance of your children at school.

I reverently invoke the blessing of the Great Spirit upon you all: that he will crown your labors with generous harvests; that by temperate lives he will give health to your people; and that he will imbue you with the spirit of unity, harmony, and peace.

Your friend,

JOHN MANLY,

Special U. S. Indian Agent within New York Agency.

No. 258.

WASHINGTON CITY, *May* 30, 1864.

SIR: In compliance with your written instructions of the 5th instant, I left this city on the following day to meet the representatives of the several bands

of Indians residing in the State of New York, for the purpose of negotiating with them for the extinguishment of their title to the lands in Kansas, set apart for them by the treaty of January 15, 1838, upon the terms embodied in the outline of a treaty which was furnished me with my instructions.

It being the understanding that I should meet the Indians on the Cattaraugus reservation, belonging to the Senecas, on Monday, the 9th instant, I proceeded direct to Fredonia, New York, where it was believed I could best procure a suitable conveyance to the reservation, about twenty miles distant. I arrived at Fredonia on Saturday, and made arrangements to start early on Monday morning, in order to reach the reservation by 12 o'clock m., so as to hold a council with the Indians that day. Unfortunately, during the night of Sunday I was attacked with a painful local ailment, attended with hemorrhage, rendering it necessary to call a physician, who prohibited my travelling the next day, so that I was unable to meet the Indians at the time appointed. I sent them word, however, of the cause of the delay, and that I hoped to be able to meet them the next day. My condition having somewhat improved, I accordingly started, but in consequence of the delay in reaching the reservation, caused by the badness of the roads, and the necessity for some rest, on account of my indisposition, I was compelled to defer a council with the Indians until nine o'clock the next Wednesday morning. I repaired to the place of meeting at that time, but the Indians were not ready to proceed to business. After some delay, a number of individuals separated themselves from the mass of Indians that had assembled, as those were, or considered themselves the authorized representatives of the different tribes and bands residing in different localities, viz: the Senecas, Cayugas, Tuscaroras, Oneidas, Onondagas, and St. Regis, six in all, though they called themselves the representatives of the Seven Nations of New York Indians. The individuals referred to organized, with a president and two secretaries, and after an opening prayer by one of their number, the president made me a short address of welcome, and expressing thanks for the kindness of their Great Father, the President of the United States, in sending me to treat with them. To this I replied in suitable terms, and then explained my position, that I represented the President and the government, and had come with authority to offer them certain terms for a cession of their right to the Kansas lands, but as I did not know them, or how they represented the different bands, it was proper, before entering upon the business of my mission, that I should be furnished with some evidence on that point, in order that I might know that I was transacting business with the proper persons, those duly authorized to act for, and by their acts to bind, the several bands respectively; whereupon Dr. Peter Wilson, a Cayuga, who was acting as one of the secretaries, arose and delivered a violent harangue, to the effect that I had made an unprecedented and unjustifiable demand; that the Indians there represented were the equals of the United States, and they met there on equal terms; that I had not submitted my credentials to the council, and it would be more proper for me to do so before calling upon them for theirs, and he ended by calling for a vote on the question of requiring me to do so. His motion was seconded by Israel Jimeson, but before the vote was taken I made a short address expressive of the pain and surprise I felt at the character and tone of Dr. Wilson's remarks, and in a calm and temperate manner I explained the difference in our positions, how the proposed business arose—that it did not originate with the government, but with themselves, and was of their own seeking, and it was through the kindness of the authorities I had been sent out to them; that they knew who I was, and that Dr. Wilson himself, and those who had accompanied him to Washington, knew that I was there as a duly authorized commissioner, from having been furnished by you with a copy of a letter from you to Mr. George Barker, in which it was stated that I, or some other person, would be appointed a commissioner to treat with them.

Wilson then delivered another apparently violent harangue, which was not interpreted, after which Israel Jimeson, who was one of the persons with Wilson in Washington, asked whether I proposed to treat with the people or their representatives, to which I answered as I had before stated, that I proposed to treat with the duly authorized representatives of the Indians. The vote was then taken, which was done by those voting holding up one of their hands, and the question was declared carried, that I should be required first to submit my credentials, though a considerable number of those present did not appear to participate in the voting at all. The whole proceeding was so unnecessary and wanton, and was so palpable an attempt, instigated by Wilson, to humiliate and degrade me as the representative of the President and yourself, and so tallied with threats and insulting remarks in regard to my official superiors, which I was apprised he had previously made, that I determined not to submit to the dictation from the Indians, as unbecoming in them as it was insulting. I notified them accordingly, and, after waiting a short time to see whether the Indians were disposed to reconsider their decision or to pursue a different course, and no such disposition being manifested, I withdrew from the council, and on the next morning left the reservation to return home.

It is proper to state, that on my calling for the credentials of the delegates, those representing the Oneidas and Onondagas promptly came forward and presented theirs, which were in due form; and that after I left the council they, with the representatives of the Cayugas, sought an interview with me, and expressed their regret at what had occurred, and explained that they did not participate in the objectionable proceedings, and entirely disapproved of them.

Enclosed, for your information, are some rough and meagre notes of the talks I held with them, and subsequently with a large number of the Indians, men and women, who desired to see me and confer upon what had occurred. So far as I could ascertain, the course pursued by the council was disapproved of and regretted by the great body of the Indians present, and those responsible therefor were mainly, if not exclusively, the Seneca authorities just newly elected influenced and led on by Wilson.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

CHARLES E. MIX, *Special Commissioner.*

Hon. J. P. USHER, *Secretary of the Interior.*

No. 259.

CATTARAUGUS RESERVATION, STATE OF NEW YORK,
May 11, 1864—9 *o'clock a. m.*

The council of the Six Nations of New York Indians met for the purpose of receiving a proposition from the United States by Colonel C. E. Mix, commissioner for the extinguishment of the rights of the said Indians of the lands in Kansas secured to them by the treaty of 1838. Commissioner present. Colonel Samuel George, Onondaga chief, inquired whether the chiefs are now ready to hear the commissioner. Mr. George modified by requesting the chiefs and delegates from the tribes to take their seats within the bar of the council chamber. Chiefs and delegates all present except the Seneca president and two councillors. The commissioner and council are now waiting for them. Colonel George said, inasmuch as the Seneca president has not arrived, the chiefs and delegates are requested to go down stairs to a room for the purpose of consultation. Understood to be the form and manner of salutation of the United States commissioner. The chiefs, counsellors, and delegates accordingly went down below. The chiefs, counsellors, and delegates returned from their room and resumed their seats in the council chamber. Dr. Wilson arose and said, addressing the council, you have appointed me your secretary; I therefore request that the

chiefs and delegates present their names with the view of their being recorded. Mr. Silverheels, the Seneca president, arose and said: My friends of the Six Nations of New York Indians, we are now assembled here in the council for the purpose of meeting with a commissioner of the United States upon a matter in which we are all interested. We are here in the enjoyment of many privileges for which we are under obligations to be thankful, for which we should return thanks to Him who is the author of our blessings. He then called A. Sickles, an Oneida from Canada, to make a prayer. Mr. Silverheels then said: We wish you now to listen, you who are the interpreter for the United States; we now desire to say to you a few words for the information of the commissioner of the United States. The chiefs and delegates and the people are now gathered together and they present to you their greetings. We rejoice that the Great Spirit has guided you through safely the many dangers that were on the way of your journey here. Thus much for that. The chiefs and delegates of the Seven Nations are now ready to hear what you have to say to us. The United States commissioner said: Mr. President, and the people, I am here as the representative of the President of the United States. I reciprocate what has been said to me. I fully appreciate the guidance of the Great Spirit in all actions. I personally regret the circumstances which prevented me from arriving here on the day appointed, and I regret that the people had to be out in such unpleasant weather. I implore the Great Spirit that he would direct the deliberation of the council which shall result in the good of this people. I would now request the chiefs and delegates to furnish evidence to show that they have been appointed and authorized to act for their tribes in the premises. Dr. Wilson arose and said: Mr. President, the proposition of the United States commissioner is extraordinary and unprecedented; the thing is wholly unknown in the Indian council. The commissioner himself has not shown us his commission, and he has no right to ask us to show our authority. I am now ready to commence the debate, for I intend to fight now, and shall do so to the end, and that I shall never submit or accede to the requirements of the United States commissioner; no, never!

Mr. Israel Jimeson inquired of the United States commissioner with whom he is directed to treat, with the chiefs or the people. The commissioner replied, I am directed to treat with the chiefs and representatives of the people or delegates. Mr. Silverheels, the president, said, I desire to know the sentiments of the delegates upon the subject of the United States commissioner showing the council his commission. Dr. Wilson moved that the United States commissioner be required by the council to show his credentials. Israel Jimeson seconded the motion. Before the question was put, the United States commissioner arose and said: Mr. President, I have a few remarks to make; I am surprised to hear the words and the language which has fallen from the lips of Mr. Wilson towards the representative of the United States. It is the custom and practice of the government, in its dealings with the Indians, to require credentials, it is the right of the superior power to require of the inferior power. This requirement is in accordance with the practice of the government. It is my desire that this council should proceed with the business in harmony, and, as I said before, that I hope it would result in the good of this people. Wilson insisted that the president shall put the question, whether the United States commissioner shall exhibit to the council his commission. Wilson went on to say that it was not true that the superior power has a right to demand credentials of the inferior power; it is right that he should show the council his commission. The president put the question; yes, 18. The Cayugas, Onondagas, and Oneidas not voting nor objecting to vote. The president declared the vote unanimous. He then requested the United States commissioner to show the council his credentials. The United States commissioner said, I shall reply in a few words: I shall not do so. Mr. Shenandoah, a representative from the

Oneidas, said he did not understand the nature of the vote just taken. Wilson said, How do you understand now? I judged from your actions. The United States commissioner said, Mr. President, I understand this is the determination of the council, I shall therefore now retire. The commissioner then withdrew from the council. Wilson moved that the president return thanks to the commissioner for his visit. Not seconded. Wilson further said that the requirement of the council is not unreasonable, but in accordance with the practice. When you go to Washington, you file your credentials; you did so last winter. We are equal with the President of the United States, and the commissioner is nothing but a servant. He urged the council should continue in their opposition to this dictation; and those of you who take sides with the agent, my custom is to bend my knee at six o'clock every evening and morning, and I will pray for you that you may become wise men.

Israel Jimeson said that he did not understand how the question stands. His idea is this, the Six Nations should be united in this matter; if they should disagree, the consequences will be fatal to them.

John Kennedy, jr., spoke and said: I desire to say one word. We the people regret that you, the council, insulted the commissioner of the United States. This act is a source of much regret to the people, the course you have thought best to take in this matter. Such a course of action by an Indian council never will result in good to the Indians. The government offered you an opportunity to do good to your people by making a treaty, and now you have lost your opportunity.

Mr. Strong spoke of his position on the question, and deplored the unfriendly spirit which the council has manifested towards the commissioner of the United States, and of course it is a direct insult to the President of the United States. A spirit of this kind will never benefit the Indians. Mr. Strong said, When you get the government to allow you money for Kansas lands be pleased to let us know.

The writer of these minutes left the council.

No. 260.

CATTARAUGUS RESERVATION,
New York, May 11, 1864, *p. m.*

The United States commissioner met with the chiefs of the Onondagas, Oneidas, and the Cayugas.

Samuel George, an Onondaga chief addressed the commissioner and said: We have this day met together; we thank the Great Spirit for permitting us to have this interview; we feel grateful.

The chiefs and delegates now respectfully ask you to communicate to them your instructions from the government in reference to the business that has brought you among us. We wish to say, further, that our nations or tribes are governed by chiefs, and that, so far as I understand, the white people require credentials of one another to show that they are authorized to act for the people. Especially this is necessary at this time, because we, most of us, are strangers to one another. Therefore our people give us credentials when we left our homes to show to you that they have authorized us to act for them. We do not sympathize with the acts of the Seneca council towards the commissioner of the United States as manifested by them to-day.

We therefore desire that you should communicate to us your instructions from your government.

The United States commissioner said: Please say to him I regard this meeting as informal, as a commissioner of the United States.

Say to him that when I saw him in the council this morning I recollected

him, having seen him at Washington. I felt grateful to the Great Spirit. I flattered myself that their deliberation would result in the good of their people. But I do not understand that the act of the council this morning was the act of the Seneca council alone, but it has been represented to me as the act of the Seven Nations. I cannot as representative of the President of the United States give my instructions in detail to each tribe of the New York Indians.

When the council required me to put my commission in black and white, they may not have appreciated the indignity which they offered to the President of the United States.

I will say this much: I did not come to submit propositions which would prove an injury to any of the Indians; I did not come to ask for one acre of your land; I did not come to ask them to remove from their homes, nor to impose any liability or a tax; but I came here for the purpose of making an adjustment for a compensation for the land which was once provided for you in the Indian country, now the State of Kansas.

If you desire, I will take this authority for you to act for your people. I repeat that I appreciate your promptness in producing your authority.

I will assuredly make my report to the President of the United States what happened to-day. I regret that the people should be so foolish as to be led by the blind. I flatter myself that I know the feelings of our Great Father, the President—that he has kind feelings for his children, and that he will not visit his displeasure on the many for the acts of the few.

Mr. Sickles, an Oneida chief, said: I desire to say a few words to my white brother the commissioner; I feel grateful to our Father in heaven for this interview. The Oneidas understand that the President has selected you to come here to transact this important business, because you was best qualified to discharge the duty with satisfaction to your government, and do justice to the Indians. We know you have no other interest but to do justice to your government and benefit the Indian. We do not know the customs of the Senecas, nor do we understand their language.

We did not participate in the proceedings at the council-house, when the chiefs and delegates went down below to consult. We did not vote.

We understood you was to make a statement of your instructions to the council of the Six Nations, after which the Six Nations were to deliberate, each tribe separately. We regret exceedingly that the Senecas insulted the President of the United States, in the person of his representative.

We have great respect for you and the government of the United States. You have long been connected with the Indian affairs of the government.

We hope you will help us and intercede for us. We, the Three Nations, do not wish to be identified with the acts of the Senecas as manifested to-day. We wish you to consider us in a favorable light, and that the interest of ourselves and that of our children hereafter might not be lost or forfeited. We trust you receive and accept our power of attorney. That is all I have to say.

The commissioner said: I wish to make a remark; it would be a mere repetition of what I have said to the Onondagas. In your statement you make an excuse for your action in council. Although it is not an excuse, yet it is in one sense of the word. You should have protested at the voting by the council. My instructions do not permit me to treat with each of the tribes. I wish to say, not in the spirit of egotism, that if any man living is friendly to the Indians, and always manifests it whenever he has an opportunity, it is myself. But I think I can safely say, that I shall make my report to the President, and those above me and under him, that your claim shall not be prejudiced against you.

Austin D. Johnson, a Cayuga chief, spoke and addressed the commissioner, and said: I regret exceedingly the abrupt termination of the council. When the chiefs and delegates retired this morning from the council-chamber and went down to a room below to consult, as soon as we entered into the

room Dr. Wilson proposed that the Six Nations in council should appoint a president and secretary, as by that means they could at once put an end to the council, and send the United States commissioner off. They voted; the Onondagas, Oneidas, and Cayugas declined to vote. Dr. Wilson is a Cayuga Indian, and is not a chief; he is not so reported, at least, by the Cayuga people, they have no confidence in him whatever. It is for that reason, Mr. Commissioner, you behold me quite too young to be a chief; it is because my people have not men of a more mature age who would transact their business and do them justice. Dr. Wilson took the course he did at the council because he had no credentials. The carrying out of the request of the United States commissioner to produce the evidence that they have been appointed to act for their people in the business would rule him out of the council. He hoped that the government would not look upon what has happened to-day as an evidence that all the chiefs, delegates and people are unfriendly to the government of the United States.

The commissioner said, I perceive you are intelligent, young man. Did you hear what I said to the Onondaga chief and the Oneidas?

Mr. Johnson replied that he did, and comprehended its import.

No. 261.

CATTARAUGUS RESERVATION,
May 11, 1864.

A large number of the Seneca people of the Cattaraugus reservation met together near the quarters of the United States commissioner, and respectfully requested the United States commissioner to grant them the favor of a short interview.

The commissioner very cheerfully complied with their request. The room where the people met was densely crowded by the men and mothers of the nation.

The United States commissioner entered into the room and took his seat, and then rose and said, "Senecas, you have sent for me; I am now ready to hear what you have to say."

The venerable Seneca White, one of the oldest and a good man, arose and said: "Brother, we have requested to have a short interview with you; we rejoice that you have granted us this favor. Brother, we desire to speak (for I speak in behalf of the Senecas here assembled) to you about what our rulers have done this day. Our hearts are full of sorrow, because they wounded your feelings and the feelings of our Great Father the President of the United States, the President having sent you to propose to the Senecas and other New York Indians what he regards, doubtless, for the benefit of his children. Our rulers would not even permit you to submit your instructions to them for the information of the Seneca people. You came here in compliance with the request of our agent, often made to the government, and our rulers would not receive nor recognize you. It is this act which makes our hearts feel heavy.

Brother, we, the Seneca people here assembled, do not believe you ran away from Washington, or came here of your own accord; no, but that you was sent here by the President of the United States, and the bearer of information that he regards for our benefit, if we accept them. We know our Father the President has no other feelings but kindness for his red children. We would therefore respectfully inquire whether it would be consistent with your instructions to inform us what you are authorized to propose to the New York Indians.

The United States commissioner said: in reply, "I personally regret to say to my venerable friend, who I have no doubt expresses the sentiment of every Seneca present in what he has said, that my instructions would not permit me

to communicate to the people, as they require me to treat with the representatives of the people. I may say, however, that the government did not send me here to do injury to the Indians, nor to request them to remove from the Allegany or the Cattaraugus; but, on the contrary, they have sent me here for your good; they have sent me to settle and adjust your interests, which would result in creating a fund which would eventually quiet the claim of the Ogden Company to your reservation.

You mothers of the nation, when you come to lie down on your beds, about to leave your children, you would have the pleasing reflection that a provision has been made for your children by which they would forever be free from want. Your rulers did not allow you to hear this proposition. Let no Seneca ever say, hereafter, that the President of the United States, who now fills the chair of the great Washington, did not make you this offer, for you and your childrens' benefit.

The men whom you have selected to represent you are responsible for the non-submission of the proposition of the government. I repeat that no Seneca must ever say that he has had no opportunity to avail himself of the benefits offered to them by the government.

Mr. John Luke then addressed the people assembled, and told them that his words have proved true, that he had told them, before the election, of what these men would do who were then candidates, if they should be elected; but, said he, "You thought best to elect them. I desire to ask the commissioner whether he would submit to the council now, if the council would rescind their resolution; and this world is full of errors, and mistakes, and compromises."

The United States commissioner said, "The act is done and cannot be recalled; the insult to the President is so direct that I cannot do it."

Mr. Luke, in behalf of the Seneca people, returned thanks to the commissioner for having granted the interview.

No. 262.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
Office of Indian Affairs, November 16, 1864.

SIR: Your communication of the 25th ultimo, detailing the acts and proceedings of certain persons among the Seneca Indians, to effect the overthrow of the constitution and republican form of government adopted by those Indians some years since, and to revive their ancient, arbitrary and barbarous mode of government by chiefs, has been received and duly considered. I have received also your subsequent communication of the 3d instant, and a printed copy of proclamation of the same date.

The adoption, by the Senecas, of a republican form of government, and a written constitution, was, I understand, an act of mature deliberation, done under proper authority from the State of New York conferring upon them powers of incorporation. It was duly reported to this department, and fully recognized and confirmed by it. Afterwards, under a different administration, some of the Senecas, who were opposed to or dissatisfied with the change, made a formal effort to induce the department to withdraw its recognition of the new form of government, but its previous decision was concurred in and affirmed. It was then regarded, as it is now, as a gratifying evidence of a material advancement in civilization; that the Senecas had become so far enlightened by education and experience as to perceive, appreciate, and desire to enjoy the superior advantages of a republican form of government, like that by which their white brethren around them were governed, and under which they lived happily and prospered. So, too, have the Senecas lived and prospered under their new form of government, and the department is not apprised of a single

good or plausible reason for a change in their civil policy. To resume again their old form of arbitrary if not irresponsible government by chiefs would certainly be a long step backward in the path of civilization, which would be not only contrary to the policy of our government towards the Indians, but fatally adverse to their welfare and best interests, and such a step would be well calculated to deprive the Senecas of the confidence and good will of all their best friends. Were, therefore, the proceedings of the persons who are attempting to overturn the republican government of the Senecas regular and fair, the department could give them no countenance whatever; but it appears from the facts stated by you that they have been wholly irregular and unconstitutional, and they are consequently deserving of only reprehension.

You may rely upon this department giving you all the aid and assistance it properly can in all your efforts, in accordance with your constitution and laws, to maintain and enforce the constitutional and republican form of government of the Senecas, and this you will please make known to them.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. P. DOLE, *Commissioner.*

HENRY SILVERHEELS, Esq.,
President Seneca nation of Indians,
Irving, Chautauque county, New York.

No. 263.

INDIAN TRUST FUNDS.

No. 1.—*List of names of Indian tribes for whom stock is held in trust by the Secretary of the Interior, showing the amount standing to the credit of each tribe; the annual interest; the date of the treaty or law under which the investment was made; and the amount of abstracted bonds for which Congress has made no appropriation, and the annual interest upon the same.*

Tribe.	Treaty.	Amount of stock on hand.	Annual interest.	Amount of abstracted bonds.	Annual interest on abstracted bonds.
Cherokee national fund	Dec. 29, 1835	$450,200 00	$24,892 00	$68,000 00	$4,080 00
Cherokee orphan fund	do	45,000 00	2,700 00		
Cherokee school fund	Feb. 27, 1819 / Dec. 27, 1835	215,000 00	12,608 00	15,000 00	900 00
Chickasaw incompetents	May 24, 1834	2,000 00	100 00		
Chickasaw and Christian Indians	July 16, 1859	30,300 00	1,905 10		
Choctaw general fund	Jan. 17, 1837	454,000 00	27,240 00		
Choctaw school fund	Sept. 27, 1830	121,000 00	7,260 00		
Creek orphans	Mar. 24, 1832	218,800 00	12,778 00		
Delaware general fund	May 6, 1854	694,042 15	42,232 53		
Delaware school fund	Sept. 24, 1829	11,000 00	660 00		
Ioways	May 17, 1854	85,100 00	5,502 00		
Kansas schools	June 3, 1825	28,100 00	1,596 00		
Kaskaskias, Peorias, &c	May 30, 1854	143,200 00	9,316 40		
Menomonees	Sept. 3, 1836	162,000 00	8,760 00		
Osages, (schools)	June 2, 1825	41,000 00	2,460 00		
Ottawas and Chippewas	Mar. 28, 1836	22,300 00	1,328 00		
Pottawatomies, (education)	Sept. 26, 1833	166,100 00	9,296 00	†1,000 00	50 00
Pottawatomies, (mills)	do	50,100 00	3,006 00		
Senecas	June 14, 1836 / *Jan. 9, 1837	5,000 00	250,00		
Senecas and Shawnees	June 14, 1836 / Jan. 9, 1837	16,400 00	889 00		
Stockbridges and Munsees	Sept. 3, 1839	6,000 00	360 00		
Tonawanda band of Senecas	Nov. 5, 1857	86,950 00	5,217 00		
Total		3,053,592 15	180,356 03	84,000 00	5,030 00

* Acts of Congress.
† Bond of the State of Indiana in the hands of Hon. G. N. Fitch

Indian trust funds—Continued.

No. 2.—*Statement of stock account, exhibiting in detail the securities in which the funds of each tribe are invested and now on hand; the annual interest on the same; the amount of abstracted bonds not provided for by Congress, and the annual interest upon the same.*

Stock.	Per cent.	Original amount.	Am't abstracted and not provided for by Congress.	Amount on hand.	Annual interest.
CHEROKEE NATIONAL FUND.					
State of Florida	7	$7,000 00		$7,000 00	$490 00
Georgia	6	1,500 00		1,500 00	90 00
Kentucky	5	94,000 00		94,000 00	4,700 00
Louisiana	6	7,000 00		7,000 00	420 00
Missouri	6	50,000 00	$50,000 00		
North Carolina	6	20,000 00	13,000 00	7,000 00	420 00
South Carolina	6	117,000 00		117,000 00	7,020 00
Tennessee	6	5,000 00	5,000 00		
Tennessee	5	125,000 00		125,000 00	6,250 00
Virginia	6	90,000 00		90,000 00	5,400 00
United States, loan of 1862	6	1,700 00		1,700 00	102 00
Total		518,200 00	68,000 00	450,200 00	24,892 00
CHEROKEE ORPHAN FUND.					
State of Virginia	6			45,000 00	2,700 00
CHEROKEE SCHOOL FUND.					
State of Florida	7	7,000 00		7,000 00	490 00
Louisiana	6	2,000 00		2,000 00	120 00
Missouri	5½	10,000 00		10,000 00	550 00
Missouri	6	5,000 00		5,000 00	300 00
North Carolina	6	21,000 00	8,000 00	13,000 00	780 00
South Carolina	6	1,000 00		1,000 00	60 00
Tennessee	6	7,000 00	7,000 00		
Virginia	6	135,000 00		135,000 00	8,100 00
United States, loan of 1862	6	10,800 00		10,800 00	648 00
United States 10-40	5	31,200 00		31,200 00	1,560 00
Total		230,000 00	15,000 00	215,000 00	12,608 00
CHICKASAW INCOMPETENTS.					
State of Indiana	5			2,000 00	100 00

No. 3.—*Indian trust funds.*

Stock.	Per cent.	Amount on hand.	Amount of interest.
IOWAYS.			
State of Florida	7	$22,000 00	$1,540 00
Kansas	7	17,600 00	1,232 00
Louisiana	6	9,000 00	540 00
North Carolina	6	21,000 00	1,260 00
South Carolina	6	3,000 00	180 00
United States, loan of 1862	6	12,500 00	750 00
		85,100 00	5,502 00
KANSAS SCHOOLS.			
State of Missouri	5½	18,000 00	990 00
Missouri	6	2,000 00	120 00
United States, loan of 1862	6	8,100 00	486 00
		28,100 00	1,596 00
KASKASKIAS, PEORIAS, WEAS, AND PIANKESHAWS.			
State of Florida	7	37,000 00	2,590 00
Kansas	7	29,000 00	2,030 00
Louisiana	6	15,000 00	900 00
North Carolina	6	43,000 00	2,580 00
South Carolina	6	3,000 00	180 00
United States, loan of 1862	6	9,400 00	540 00
Do	7-30	6,800 00	496 40
		143,200 00	9,316 40
MENOMONEES.			
State of Kentucky	5	77,000 00	3,850 00
Missouri	6	9,000 00	540 00
Tennessee	5	19,000 00	950 00
United States, loan of 1862	6	57,000 00	3,420 00
		162,000 00	8,760 00
OSAGES.			
State of Missouri	6	7,000 00	420 00
United States, loan of 1862	6	34,000 00	2,040 00
		41,000 00	2,460 00
CHIPPEWA AND CHRISTIAN INDIANS.			
State of Missouri	6	5,000 00	300 00
United States, loan of 1862	6	600 00	36 00
Do	7-30	6,700 00	489 10
Do....certificates	6	18,000 00	1,080 00
		30,300 00	1,905 10

No. 3.—*Indian trust funds*—Continued.

Stock.	Per cent.	Amount on hand.	Amount of interest.
CHOCTAW GENERAL FUND.			
State of Missouri	6	$2,000 00	$120 00
Virginia	6	450,000 00	27,000 00
United States, loan of 1862	.....	2,000 00	120 00
		454,000 00	27,240 00
CHOCTAW SCHOOL FUND.			
State of Missouri	6	19,000 00	1,140 00
United States, loan of 1862	6	102,000 00	6,120 00
		121,000 00	7,260 00
CREEK ORPHANS.			
State of Kentucky	5	1,000 00	50 00
Missouri	5½	28,000 00	1,540 00
Missouri	6	28,000 00	1,680 00
Tennessee	5	20,000 00	1,000 00
Virginia	6	73,800 00	4,428 00
United States, loan of 1862	6	68,000 00	4,080 00
		218,800 00	12,778 00
DELAWARE GENERAL FUND.			
State of Florida	7	59,000 00	4,130 00
Georgia	6	2,000 00	120 00
Louisiana	6	4,000 00	240 00
Missouri	6	10,000 00	600 00
North Carolina	6	121,000 00	7,260 00
South Carolina	6	1,000 00	60 00
United States, loan of 1862	6	210,300 00	12,618 00
Leavenworth, Pawnee, and Western Railroad Company	6	286,742 15	17,204 53
		694,042 15	42,232 53
DELAWARE SCHOOL FUND.			
United States, loan of 1862	6	11,000 00	660 00
OTTAWAS AND CHIPPEWAS.			
State of Missouri	6	10,000 00	600 00
Tennessee	5	1,000 00	50 00
Virginia	6	3,000 00	180 00
United States, loan of 1862	6	8,300 00	498 00
		22,300 00	1,328 00
POTTAWATOMIES, (EDUCATION.)			
State of Indiana, $68,000, $1,000*	5	67,000 00	3,350 00
Missouri	6	5,000 00	300 00
United States, loan of 1862	6	94,100 00	5,646 00
		166,100 00	9,296 00

*One bond for $1,000 is in the hands of Hon. G. N. Fitch, of Indiana.

No. 3.—*Indian trust funds*—Continued.

Stock.	Per cent.	Amount on hand.	Amount of interest.
POTTAWATOMIES, (MILLS.)			
United States, loan of 1862	6	$50,100 00	$3,006 00
SENECAS.			
State of Kentucky	5	5,000 00	250 00
SENECAS AND SHAWNEES.			
State of Kentucky	5	6,000 00	300 00
Missouri	5½	7,000 00	385 00
Missouri	6	3,000 00	180 00
United States, loan of 1862	6	400 00	24 00
		16,400 00	889 00
STOCKBRIDGES AND MUNSEES.			
United States, loan of 1862	6	6,000 00	360 00
TONAWANDA BAND OF SENECAS.			
United States, loan of 1862	6	86,950 00	5,217 00

No. 3.—*Indian trust funds*—Continued.

Statement of stocks held by the Secretary in trust for various Indian tribes, showing the amount now on hand; also the amount of abstracted bonds for which Congress has made no appropriation.

Stock.	Per cent.	Amount.	Amount abstracted.
Florida	7	$132,000 00	
Georgia	6	3,500 00	
Indiana	5	69,000 00	$1,000 00
Kansas	7	46,600 00	
Kentucky	5	183,000 00	
Louisiana	6	37,000 00	
Missouri	5½	63,000 00	
Missouri	6	105,000 00	50,000 00
North Carolina	6	205,000 00	21,000 00
South Carolina	6	125,000 00	
Tennessee	6		12,000 00
Tennessee	5	165,000 00	
Virginia	6	796,800 00	
Leavenworth, Pawnee and Western Railroad Co	6	286,742 15	
United States, loan of 1862		773,250 00	
United States 10-40	5	31,200 00	
United States	7-30	13,500 00	
United States certificates	6	18,000 00	
Total		3,053,592 15	84,000 00

No. 264.

Statement showing the present liabilities of the United States to Indian tribes under stipulations of treaties, &c.

Names of tribes.	Description of annuities, stipulations, &c.	References to laws; Statutes at Large.	Number of instalments yet unappropriated, explanations, remarks, &c.	Annual amount necessary to meet stipulations, indefinite as to time, now allowed, but liable to be discontinued.	Aggregate of future appropriations that will be required during a limited number of years to pay limited annuities till they expire; annuities incidentally necessary to effect the payment.	Amount of annual liabilities of a permanent character.	Amount held in trust by the United States on which five per cent. is annually paid; and amounts which, invested at five per cent., would produce the permanent annuities.
Blackfeet Nation....	Purchase of goods, provisions, and other useful articles, &c., 9th article treaty October 17, 1855.	Vol. 11, page 659...	Ten instalments of $20,000; one instalment to be appropriated.	.....	$20,000 00	.....	.....
Chippewas of Lake Superior.	For money, goods, support of schools, provisions, two carpenters, and tobacco; compare 4th article treaty October 4, 1842, and 8th article treaty September 30, 1854.	Vol. 7, page 592, and vol. 10, page 1111.	Twenty-five instalments; two yet to be appropriated.	.....	39,020 12	.....	.....
Do.....	Twenty instalments in coin, goods, implements, &c., and for education; 4th article treaty September 30, 1854.	Vol. 10, page 11....	Twenty instalments, at $19,000 each; ten yet unappropriated.	.....	190,000 00	.....	.....
Do.....	Twenty instalments for six smiths and assistants, and for iron and steel; 2d and 5th articles treaty September 30, 1854.	Vol. 10, page 1109, and vol. 10, page 1111.	Twenty instalments, at $6,300 each; ten yet unappropriated.	.....	63,000 00	.....	.....
Do.....	Twenty instalments for the seventh smith, &c.	Vol. 10, page 1111..	Twenty instalments, estimated at $1,060 each; twelve yet unappropriated.	.....	12,720 00	.....	.....
Do.....	For support of a smith, assistant, and shop, and pay of two farmers during the pleasure of the President; 12th article treaty.	Vol. 10, page 1112..	Estimated at $2,260 per annum....	$2,260 00	.....	.....	.....
Chippewas of the Mississippi.	Money, goods, support of schools, provisions, and tobacco; compare 4th article treaty October 4, 1842, and 8th article treaty September 30, 1854.	Vol. 7, page 592, and vol. 10, page 1111.	Twenty-five instalments; two unexpended.	.....	18,000 00	.....	.....
Do.....	Two farmers, two carpenters, and smiths and assistants, iron and steel; 4th article treaty October 4, 1842, and September 30, 1854.	Vol. 7, page 592, and vol. 10, page 1111.	Twenty-five instalments; two unexpended; one-third payable to these Indians ($933⅓) for two years.	.....	2,800 00	.....	.....
Do.....	Twenty instalments in money of $20,000 each.	Vol. 10, page 1167..	Third article treaty February 22, 1855; ten unexpended.	.....	200,000 00	.....	.....

Chippewas, Pillagers, and Lake Winnebagoshish.	Money, $10,666 67; goods, $8,000; and purposes of utility, $4,000; 3d article treaty February 22, 1855.	Vol. 10, page 1168	Thirty instalments; twenty unappropriated.		453,333 40		
Do	For purposes of education; same article and treaty.	do	Twenty instalments, of $3,000 each; ten unexpended.		30,000 00		
Do	For support of smiths' shops; same article and treaty.	do	Fifteen instalments, estimated at $2,120 each; five unappropriated.		10,600 00		
Chickasaws	Permanent annuity in goods	Vol. 1, page 619	Act February 28, 1790, $3,000 per year.			$3,000 00	$60,000 00
Chippewas, Menomonees, Winnebagoes, and New York Indians.	Education during the pleasure of Congress	Vol. 7, page 304	5th article treaty August 11, 1827	1,500 00			
Chippewas of Saginaw, Swan creek, and Black river.	Ten instalments in coin, of $10,000 each, and for the support of smiths' shops ten years, $1,240 per year, same article, &c.	Vol. 7, page 634	One instalment yet to be appropriated, and two subsequent instalments of $18,800.		48,840 00		
Choctaws	Permanent annuities	Vol. 7, pages 99, 213, and 236.	2d article treaty November 16, 1805, $3,000; 13th article treaty October 18, 1820, $600; 2d article treaty January 20, 1825, $6,000.			9,600 00	192,000 00
Do	Provisions for smith, &c	Vol. 7, page 212	6th article treaty October 18, 1820, and 9th article treaty January 20, 1825, say $920.			920 00	18,400 00
Do	Interest on $500,000; articles 10th and 13th treaty January 22, 1855.	Vol. 11, pages 613 and 614.	Five per cent. for educational purposes.			25,000 00	500,000 00
Creeks	Permanent annuities	Vol. 7, pages 36, 69, and 287.	4th article treaty August, 1790, $1,500; 2d article treaty June 16, 1802, $3,000; 4th article treaty Jan. 24, 1826, $20,000.			24,500 00	490,000 00
Do	Smiths' shops, &c	Vol. 7, page 287	8th article treaty Jan. 24, 1826, say $1,110.			1,110 00	22,200 00
Do	Wheelwright, permanent	Vol. 7, page 287	8th article treaty Jan., 1826, $600			600 00	12,000 00
Do	Allowance, during the pleasure of the President.	Vol. 7, pages 287 and 419.	5th article treaty Feb. 14, 1833, and 8th article treaty Jan. 24, 1826.	4,710 00			
Do	Interest on $200,000 held in trust; 6th article treaty August 7, 1856.	Vol. 11, pages 701 and 702.	Five per cent. for education			10,000 00	200,000 00
Delawares	Life annuities, &c., two chiefs	Vol. 7, page 399	Treaties of 1818, 1829, and 1832	200 00			
Do	Interest on $46,080, at 5 per centum	Vol. 7, page 327	Resolution of Senate Jan. 19, 1832.			2,304 00	46,080 00
Seminoles, (Florida Indians.)	Ten instalments for support of schools; 8th article treaty August 7, 1856.	Vol. 11, page 702	Three payments of $3,000 each		9,000 00		
Do	Ten instalments for agricultural assistance; same article and treaty.	do	Three payments of $2,000		6,000 00		
Do	Ten instalments for support of smiths and shops; same article and treaty.	do	Three payments of $2,200		6,600 00		
Do	Interest on $500,000, per 8th article treaty August 7, 1856.	do	$25,000 annuities			25,000 00	500,000 00
Iowas	Interest on $57,000, being the balance of $157,000.	Vol. 7, page 568, and vol. 10, page 1071.	2d article treaty Oct. 19, 1838, and 9th article treaty May 17, 1854.			2,850 00	57,000 00
Kansas	Interest on $200,000	Vol. 9, page 842	2d article treaty Jan. 14, 1846			10,000 00	200,000 00

No. 264.—*Statement showing the present liabilities of the United States to Indian tribes, &c.*—Continued.

Names of tribes.	Description of annuities, stipulations, &c.	References to laws; Statutes at Large.	Number of instalments yet unappropriated, exceptions, remarks, &c.	Annual amount necessary to meet stipulations, indefinite as to time, now allowed, but liable to be discontinued.	Aggregate of future appropriations that will be required during a limited number of years to pay limited annuities till they expire; am'ts incidentally necessary to effect the payment.	Amount of annual liabilities of a permanent character.	Amount held in trust by the United States on which five per cent. is annually paid; and amounts which, invested at five per cent., would produce the permanent annuities.
Kickapoos	Interest on $100,000	Vol. 10, page 1079	2d article treaty May 18, 1854			$5,000 00	$100,000 00
Do	Gradual payment on $200,000	Vol. 10, page 1079	2d article treaty May 18, 1854; $145,000 heretofore appropriated; due.		$55,000 00		
Menomonees	Pay of miller for fifteen years	Vol. 9, page 953, and vol. 10, page 1065.	Third article treaty May 12, 1854, $9,000; $5,400 heretofore appropriated; due.		3,600 00		
Do	Support of smiths' shop twelve years	Vol. 10, page 1065	Three instalments of $916 66, unappropriated.		2,749 98		
Do	Ten instalments of $20,000 each	Vol. 9, page 953	4th article treaty 1848; one unappropriated.		20,000 00		
Do	Fifteen equal instalments to pay $242,686, to commence in 1867.	Vol. 10, page 1065	4th article treaty May 12, 1854, and Senate's amendment thereto.		242,686 00		
Miamies	Permanent provision for smith's shop, &c., and miller.	Vol. 7, pages 191 and 464, and vol. 10, page 1095.	5th article treaty Oct. 6, 1818; 5th article treaty Oct. 23, 1834; and 4th article treaty June 5, 1854, say $940 for shop and $600 for miller.			1,540 00	30,800 00
Do	Twenty instalments upon $200,000	Vol. 10, page 1094	$150,000 of said sum payable in twenty instalments of $7,500 each; fifteen unappropriated.		112,500 00		
Do	Interest on $50,000, at 5 per centum	Vol. 10, page 1094	3d article treaty June 5, 1854; Senate's amendment.			2,500 00	50,000 00
Do	Interest on $221,257 86, in trust	Vol. 10, page 1094	4th article treaty of 1854			11,062 89	221,257 86
Eel River Miamies	Permanent annuities	Vol. 7, pages 51, 91, and 14.	4th article treaty 1795; 3d article treaty 1805; and 3d article treaty Sept. 1809, aggregate.			1,100 00	22,000 00
Navajo Indians	Presents to Indians	Vol. 9, page 975	10th article treaty Sept. 9, 1849	$5,000 00			
Nisqually, Puyallup, and other tribes and bands of Indians.	For payment of $32,500 in graduated payments.	Vol. 10, page 1133	4th article treaty Dec. 26, 1854, still unappropriated.		10,050 00		

Do	Pay of instructor, smith, physician, carpenter, &c., twenty years.	Vol. 10, page 1134	10th article treaty Dec. 26, 1854, estimated at $6,700 per year, ten instalments yet to be appropriated.		67,000 00		
Omahas	Forty instalments, graduated, ($840,000,) extending for forty years.	Vol. 10, page 1044	Ten instalments paid, (sec 4th article treaty March 16, 1854,) to be appropriated.		510,000 00		
Ottoes and Missourias	Forty instalments, graduated, ($385,000,) extending through forty years.	Vol. 10, page 1039	4th article treaty March 15, 1854, ten instalments paid, to be appropriated hereafter.		234,000 00		
Do	Support of smiths' shops, miller, and farmer, ten years.	Vol. 10, page 1040	7th article treaty March 15, 1854, estimated at $3,940 per year, ten appropriated.		3,940 00		
Osages	Interest on $69,120, at 5 per cent	Vol. 12, page 51.	For educational purposes, (Senate's resolution Jan. 19, 1838.)			3,456 00	69,120 00
Ottawas of Kansas	Permanent annuities, their proportion of	Vol. 7, pages 54, 106, 176, 220.	4th article treaty August 13, 1795; 4th and 5th articles treaty September 17, 1818; 4th art. treaty August 29, 1821; and 2d article treaty November 17, 1807.			2,600 00	52,000 00
Ottawas and Chippewas of Michigan.	Interest on $240,000, at 5 per cent	Vol. 7, page 497	Resolution of Senate May 19, 1836, per year.			12,000 00	240,000 00
Do	Education, $5,000; missions, $3,000; medicines, $300, during the pleasure of Congress.	Vol. 7, page 492	See 4th article treaty Mar. 28, 1836	8,300 00			
Do	Three blacksmiths, &c.; one gunsmith, &c.; two farmers and assistants, during the pleasure of the President.	Vol. 7, page 493	See 7th article treaty Mar. 28, 1826, annually allowed since the expiration of the number of years named in treaty. Aggregate, $6,440.	6,440 00			
Do	Ten equal instalments for education, $8,000 each.	Vol. 11, page 623	2d article treaty July 31, 1855; one instalment yet unappropriated.		8,000 00		
Do	Support of four smiths' shops for ten years	do	2d article treaty July 31, 1855; one instalment yet unappropriated of $4,250 each.		4,250 00		
Do	In part payment of $306,000	do	Same article and treaty, $10,000 for ten years; one appropriation yet to be made.		10,000 00		
Do	$206,000 to be paid in ten years	Vol. 11, page 624	Treaty July 31, 1855		206,000 00		
Do	Interest on $216,000 one year, being the principal sum remaining of the $306,000.	do	Interest on unpaid consideration to be paid as annuity, per 2d article treaty July 31, 1855.		10,800 00		
Do	Ten instalments of $3,500 each, to be paid to the Grand River Ottawas.	do	To be paid as per capita; one instalment yet to be appropriated.		3,500 00		
Pawnees	Agricultural implements during the pleasure of the President.	Vol. 7, page 488	See 4th article treaty Oct. 9, 1853.	1,000 00			
Do	Five instalments in goods and such articles as may be necessary for them.	Vol. 11, page 729	See 2d article treaty September 24, 1857; first payment of annuities of a permanent character, (being the second series.)			30,000 00	
Do	For the support of two manual labor schools	do	3d article treaty; annually, during the pleasure of the President.	10,000 00			

No. 264.—*Statement showing the present liabilities of the United States to Indian tribes, &c.*—Continued.

Names of tribes.	Description of annuities, stipulations, &c.	References to laws; Statutes at Large.	Number of instalments yet unappropriated, explanations, remarks, &c.	Annual amount necessary to meet stipulations, indefinite as to time, now allowed, but liable to be discontinued.	Aggregate of future appropriations that will be required during a limited number of years to pay limited annuities till they expire; am'ts incidentally necessary to effect the payment.	Amount of annual liabilities of a permanent character.	Amount held in trust by the United States on which five per cent. is annually paid; and amounts which, invested at five per cent., would produce the permanent annuities.
Pawnees	Pay of two teachers	Vol. 11, page 729	See 3d article treaty Sept. 24, 1857; annual appropriations required.	$1,200 00			
Do	For purchase of iron and steel and other necessaries for same during the pleasure of the President.	do	4th article treaty; annual appropriation.	500 00			
Do	For pay of two blacksmiths, one of whom to be a gunsmith and tinsmith.	do	4th article treaty; appropriation required.	1,200 00			
Do	For compensation of two strikers and apprentices.	do	4th article treaty; annual appropriation required.	480 00			
Do	Ten instalments for farming utensils and stock.	do	4th article treaty; three appropriations remaining unpaid at the pleasure of the President.		$3,600 00		
Do	For pay of farmer	do	4th article treaty; annual appropriation required.	600 00			
Do	Ten instalments for pay of miller	do	4th article treaty; three appropriations remaining at the discretion of the President.		2,160 00		
Do	Ten instalments for pay of an engineer	do	Three appropriations yet required at the discretion of the President.		3,600 00		
Do	For compensation to apprentices to assist in working the mill.	do	4th article treaty; annual appropriation required.	500 00			
Pottawatomies	Permanent annuity in money	Vol. 7, pages 51, 114, 185, 317, 320, and vol. 9, page 855.	4th art. treaty 1795, $1,000; 3d art. treaty 1809, $500; 3d art. treaty 1818, $2,500; 2d art. treaty 1828, $2,000; 2d art. treaty July, 1829, $1,600; 10th article treaty June, 1846, $300.			$22,300 00	$446,000 00
Do	Life annuities to surviving chiefs	Vol. 7, pages 379 and 433.	3d art. treaty Oct. 16, 1832, $200; 3d art. treaty Sept. 26, 1833, $700.	900 00			
Do	Education during the pleasure of Congress	Vol. 7, pages 296, 318, 401.	3d art. treaty Oct. 16, 1826; 2d art. treaty Sept. 20, 1826; and 4th art. treaty Oct. 27, 1832, $5,000.	5,000 00			

Do	Permanent provision for three smiths	Vol. 7, pages 318, 296, 321.	2d art. treaty Sept. 20, 1828; 3d art. treaty Oct. 16, 1826; 2d article treaty July 29, 1829; three shops, at $940 each per year, $2,820.			2,820 00	56,400 00
Do	Permanent provision for furnishing salt	Vol. 7, pages 75, 296, 320.	3d art. treaty 1803; 3d art. treaty Oct., 1826, and 2d article treaty July 29, 1829; estimated $500.			500 00	10,000 00
Do	Interest on $643,000, at 5 per cent	Vol. 9, page 854	7th article treaty June, 1846; annual interest, $32,150.			32,150 00	643,000 00
Pottawatomies of Huron.	Permanent annuities	Vol. 7, page 106	2d article treaty November 17, 1807, $400.			400 00	8,000 00
Quapaws	Provision for education, $1,000 per year, and for smith and farmer and smith shop during the pleasure of the President.	Vol. 7, page 425	3d art. treaty May 13, 1838; $1,000 per year for education, and $1,660 for smith, farmer, &c.; $2,660.	2,660 00			
Rogue River	Sixteen instalments of $2,500 each	Vol. 10, page 1019	3d article treaty September 10, 1853, five instalments unappropriated.		12,500 00		
Chasta, Scoton, and Umpqua Indians.	$2,000 annually for fifteen years	Vol. 10, page 1122	3d article treaty November 18, 1854, five instalments yet to be appropriated.		10,000 00		
Do	Support of schools and farmer fifteen years	Vol. 10, page 1123	Same treaty, 5th article, estimated for schools, $1,200; farmers, $1,000; five appropriations due.		11,000 00		
Sacs and Foxes of Missouri.	Interest on $157,400	Vol. 10, page 544	2d article treaty October 21, 1837			7,870 00	157,400 00
Sacs and Foxes of Mississippi.	Permanent annuity	Vol. 7, page 85	3d article treaty November, 1804			1,000 00	20,000 00
Do	Interest on $200,000, at 5 per cent	Vol. 7, page 541	2d article treaty October, 1837			10,000 00	200,000 00
Do	Interest on $800,000, at 5 per cent	Vol. 7, page 596	2d article treaty October 11, 1842			40,000 00	800,000 00
Senecas	Permanent annuities	Vol. 7, pages 161 and 179.	4th article treaty September 29, 1817, $500; 4th article treaty September 17, 1817, $500.			1,000 00	20,000 00
Do	Provision for smiths and smiths' shops and miller during the pleasure of the President.	Vol. 7, page 349	4th article treaty February 28, 1831—say $1,660.	1,660 00			
Senecas of New York	Permanent annuity	Vol. 4, page 442	Act February 19, 1831	$6,000 00			
Do	Interest on $75,000	Vol. 9, page 35	Act June 27, 1846	3,750 00			
Do	Interest on $43,050, transferred from the Ontario Bank to the treasury of the United States.	do	Act June 27, 1846	2,152 50		11,902 50	238,050 00
Senecas & Shawnees.	Permanent annuity	Vol. 7, page 179	4th article treaty September 17, 1818.			1,000 00	20,000 00
Do	Provisions for support of smiths and smiths' shops during the pleasure of the President.	Vol. 7, page 352	4th article treaty July 20, 1831	1,060 00			
Shawnees	Permanent annuities for education	Vol. 7, pages 51 and 161, and vol. 10, page 1065.	4th article treaty August 3, 1795; 4th article treaty September 29, 1817; and 3d article treaty May 10, 1854.			5,000 00	100,000 00
Do	Interest on $40,000	Vol. 10, page 1065	3d article treaty May 10, 1854			2,000 00	40,000 00
Six Nations of New York.	Permanent annuity in clothing, &c	Vol. 7, page 46	6th article treaty November 11, 1794, $4,500.			4,500 00	90,000 00
Sioux of the Mississippi.	Interest on $300,000	Vol. 7, page 539	2d article treaty September 29, 1837.			15,000 00	300,000 00

No. 264.—*Statement showing the present liabilities of the United States to Indian tribes, &c.*—Continued.

Names of tribes.	Description of annuities, stipulations, &c.	References to laws; Statutes at Large.	Number of instalments yet unappropriated, explanations, remarks, &c.	Annual amount necessary to meet stipulations, indefinite as to time, now allowed, but liable to be discontinued.	Aggregate of future appropriations that will be required during a limited number of years to pay limited annuities till they expire; am'ts incidentally necessary to effect the payment.	Amount of annual liabilities of a permanent character.	Amount held in trust by the United States on which five per cent. is annually paid; and amounts which, invest'd at five per cent., would produce the permanent annuities.
Sioux of the Mississippi.	Fifty instalments of interest on $112,000, being ten cents per acre per reservation.	Vol. 10, page 951...	Senate amendment to 3d article; thirty-six instalments to be provided for, of $5,600 each.	.....	$201,600 00	.....	.....
Do.....	Fifty instalments of interest on $1,360,000, at 5 per centum.	Vol. 10, page 950...	4th article treaty July 23, 1851, $68,000 per annum; thirty-six instalments to be provided for.	.....	2,448,000 00	.....	.....
Do.....	Fifty instalments of interest on $1,100,000	Vol. 10, page 955...	4th article treaty August 5, 1851, $58,000 per annum; thirty-six instalments yet to be appropriated.	.....	2,088,000 00	.....	.....
Do.....	Fifty instalments of interest on $59,000, being ten cents per acre for reservation.	.....do.....	Treaty August 5, 1851; thirty-six instalments of $3,450 to be provided for.	.....	124,200 00	.....	.....
Treaty of Fort Laramie.	Five instalments at the discretion of the President.	Senate's amendme't to treaty Sept. 17, 1851; vol. 11, page 749.	Five instalments of $70,000 each, for provisions and merchandise, for payment of annuities, and transportation of the same, &c.; one instalment yet to be appropriated.	.....	70,000 00	.....	.....
Umpquas, Cow Cr'k band.	Twenty instalments of $550 each.....	Vol. 10, page 1028..	3d article treaty September 19, 1853; nine instalments yet due.	.....	4,950 00	.....	.....
Umpquas, Calapooias, &c., Oregon.	Twenty instalments; payment graduated.....	Vol. 10, page 1126..	3d article treaty November 29, 1854; ten instalments to be appropriated under the direction of the President; graduated payments; third series.	.....	13,500 00	.....	.....
Do.....	Support of teachers, &c., twenty years.....	Vol. 10, page 1127..	6th article treaty; estimated at $1,450 per year; ten instalments yet to be appropriated.	.....	14,500 00	.....	.....
Do.....	Support of physician fifteen years	.....do.....	6th article treaty; estimated at $2,000 per year; five instalments yet to be appropriated.	.....	10,000 00	.....	.....

Willamette Valley bands.	Twenty instalments; graduated payments...	Vol. 10, page 1144..	2d article treaty January 22, 1855; ten instalments yet to be appropriated under the direction of the President.	.....	60,000 00	.....	.....
Winnebagoes	Interest on $1,000,000.....	Vol. 7, page 546....	4th article treaty November, 1837.	.....	.....	50,000 00	1,000,000 00
Do.....	Thirty instalments of interest on $85,000.....	Vol. 9, page 879....	4th article treaty October 13, 1836; $4,250 per year; twelve instalments to be provided for.	.....	51,000 00	.....	.....
Poncas.....	Ten instalments for manual labor school.....	Vol. 12, page 998...	4th article treaty March 12, 1858; five instalments, of $5,000 each, to be provided for.	.....	25,000 00	.....	.....
Do.....	Ten instalments, during the pleasure of the President, for aid in agricultural and mechanical pursuits.	.....do.....	5th article treaty March 12, 1858: five instalments, of $7,500 each, to be provided for.	.....	37,500 00	.....	.....
D'Wamish and other alli'd tribes in Washington Territory.	For $150,000 in graduated payments, under the direction of the President, in twenty instalments.	Vol. 12, page 928...	6th article treaty Jan. 22, 1855; fifteen instalments yet to be provided for.	.....	91,000 00	.....	.....
Do.....	Twenty instalments for an agricultural school and teacher.	Vol. 12, page 929...	14th article treaty Jan. 22, 1855; fifteen instalments yet to be provided for, estimated at $3,000 a year.	.....	45,000 00	.....	.....
Do.....	Twenty instalments for smith and carpenter shop and tools.	.....do.....	14th article treaty Jan. 22, 1855; fifteen instalments unappropriated, estimated at $500 per year.	.....	7,500 00	.....	.....
Do.....	Twenty instalments; blacksmith, carpenter, farmer, and physician.	.....do.....	14th article treaty Jan. 22, 1855; fifteen instalments unappropriated, estimated at $4,600 each year.	.....	69,000 00	.....	.....
Makah tribe.....	For beneficial objects, $30,000, under the direction of the President.	Vol. 12, page 940...	5th article treaty Jan. 31, 1855; fifteen instalments unappropriated, in graduated payments.	.....	18,000 00	.....	.....
Do.....	Twenty instalments for an agricultural and industrial school and teachers.	Vol. 12, page 941...	11th article treaty Jan. 31, 1855; fifteen instalments unexpended, estimated at $2,500 per year.	.....	37,500 00	.....	.....
Do.....	Twenty instalments for smith, carpenter shop, and tools.	.....do.....	11th article treaty Jan. 31, 1855; fifteen instalments unappropriated, estimated at $500 each year.	.....	7,500 00	.....	.....
Do.....	Twenty instalments for blacksmith, carpenter, farmer, and physician.	.....do.....	11th article treaty Jan. 31, 1855; fifteen instalments unappropriated; estimated amount necessary each year, $4,600.	.....	69,000 00	.....	.....
Walla-Walla, Cayuse, and Umatilla tribes.	For beneficial objects $100,000, to be expended under the direction of the President.	Vol. 12, page 946...	2d article treaty June 9, 1855; fifteen instalments, in graduated payments, unappropriated.	.....	60,000 00	.....	.....
Do.....	For two millers, one farmer, one superintendent of farming operations, two school teachers, one blacksmith, one wagon and plough maker, and one carpenter and joiner.	Vol. 12, page 947...	4th article treaty June 9, 1855, fifteen instalments to be provided for, estimated at $11,200 each year.	.....	168,100 00	.....	.....
Do.....	Twenty instalments for mill fixtures, tools, medicines, books, stationery, furniture, &c.	.....do	4th article treaty June 9, 1855; fifteen instalments of $3,000 each, unappropriated.	.....	45,000 00	.....	.....

No. 264.—*Statement showing the present liabilities of the United States to Indian tribes, &c.*—Continued.

Names of tribes.	Description of annuities, stipulations, &c.	References to laws; Statutes at Large.	Number of instalments yet unappropriated, explanations, remarks, &c.	Annual amount necessary to meet stipulations, indefinite as to time, now allowed, but liable to be discontinued.	Aggregate of future appropriations that will be required during a limited number of years to pay limited annuities till they expire; am'ts incidentally necessary to effect the payment.	Amount of annual liabilities of a permanent character.	Amount held in trust by the United States on which five per cent. is annually paid; and amounts which, invested at five per cent., would produce the permanent annuities.
Walla-Walla, Cayuse and Umatilla tribes.	Twenty instalments of $500 for each of the head chiefs of these bands.	Vol. 12, page 947...	5th article treaty June 9, 1855; fifteen instalments yet due.	.....	$22,500 00	.....	.....
Do.....	Twenty instalments for salary of son of Piopio-mox-mox.	.....do.....	5th article treaty June 9, 1855; fifteen instalments of $100 each yet due.	.....	1,500 00	.....	.....
Yakima nation ...	For beneficial objects $200,000, under direction of the President, in twenty-one instalments, in graduated payments.	Vol. 12, page 953...	4th article treaty June 9, 1855; fifteen instalments to be provided.	.....	90,000 00	.....	.....
Do.....	Support of two schools, one of which to be an agricultural and industrial school, keeping them in repair, and providing furniture, books, and stationery.	.....do.....	5th article treaty June 9, 1855; twenty instalments, fifteen of which are yet to be provided for, at an estimate of $500 per year.	.....	7,500 00	.....	.....
Do.....	For one superintendent of teaching and two teachers twenty years.	.....do.....	5th article treaty June 9, 1855; fifteen instalments yet to be appropriated, estimated at $3,200.	.....	48,000 00	.....	.....
Do.....	For one superintendent of farming and two farmers, two millers, two blacksmiths, one tinner, one gunsmith, one carpenter, and one wagon and plough maker, for twenty years.	.....do.....	5th article treaty June 9, 1855; fifteen instalments yet to be provided for, estimated at $9,400.	.....	141,000 00	.....	.....
Do.....	Twenty instalments for keeping in repair grist and saw mill, and furnishing the necessary tools therefor.	.....do.....	5th article treaty June 9, 1855; fifteen instalments yet to be appropriated, estimated at $500 each.	.....	7,500 00	.....	.....
Do.....	Twenty instalments for keeping in repair hospital and furnishing medicines, &c.	.....do.....	5th article treaty June 9, 1855; fifteen instalments yet unappropriated, estimated at $300.	.....	4,500 00	.....	.....
Do.....	Twenty instalments for pay of physician	.....do.....	5th article treaty June 9, 1855; fifteen instalments yet to be appropriated, estimated at $1,400.	.....	21,000 00	.....	.....
Do.....	Twenty instalments for keeping in repair buildings for employés.	.....do.....	5th article treaty June 9, 1855; fifteen instalments yet due of $300 each.	.....	4,500 00	.....	.....

Do	For salary of head chief for twenty years	do	5th article treaty June 9, 1855; fifteen instalments yet to be provided of $500 each.		7,500 00		
Nez Percés	For beneficial objects $200,000, under the direction of the President, in graduated payments, extending for twenty-one years.	Vol. 12, page 958	4th article treaty June 11, 1855; fifteen instalments yet to be provided.		90,000 00		
Do	For support of two schools, one of which to be an agricultural and industrial school, keeping them in repair, and providing furniture, books, and stationery.	Vol. 12, page 959	5th article treaty June 11, 1855; fifteen instalments of $500 each yet to be appropriated.		7,500 00		
Do	Twenty instalments for one superintendent of teaching and two teachers.	do	5th article treaty June 11, 1855; fifteen instalments of $3,200 each yet unappropriated.		48,000 00		
Do	Twenty instalments for one superintendent of farming and two farmers, two millers, two blacksmiths, one tinner, one gunsmith, one carpenter, and one wagon and plough maker.	do	5th article treaty June 11, 1855; fifteen instalments of $9,400 each to be appropriated.		141,000 00		
Do	Twenty instalments for keeping in repair grist and saw mill, and providing the necessary tools therefor.	do	5th article treaty June 11, 1855; fifteen instalments of $500 each unappropriated, per estimate.		7,500 00		
Do	Twenty instalments for keeping in repair hospital and furnishing necessary medicines, &c.	do	5th article treaty June 11, 1855; fifteen instalments of $300 (estimated) unappropriated.		4,500 00		
Do	Twenty instalments for pay of physician	do	5th article treaty June 11, 1855; fifteen instalments, estimated at $1,400 each, yet due.		21,000 00		
Do	Twenty instalments for keeping in repair buildings for employés.	do	5th article treaty June 11, 1855; fifteen instalments, estimated at $300 each, yet due.		4,500 00		
Do	Twenty instalments for salary of head chief	do	5th article treaty June 11, 1855; fifteen instalments yet to be appropriated of $500.		7,500 00		
Flathead and other confederated tribes.	Twenty instalments for beneficial objects, under the direction of the President, $120,000.	Vol. 12, page 976	4th article treaty July 16, 1855; fourteen instalments yet to be appropriated in graduated payments.		55,000 00		
Do	For the support of an agricultural and industrial school, providing necessary furniture, books, stationery, &c.	Vol. 12, page 977	5th article treaty July 16, 1855; fifteen instalments, estimated at $300, yet unappropriated.		4,500 00		
Do	For employment of suitable instructors therefor.	do	5th article treaty July 16, 1855; fifteen instalments yet to be appropriated, at $1,400.		21,000 00		
Do	For keeping in repair blacksmith shop, one carpenter's shop, one wagon and plough-maker's shop, and furnishing tools therefor.	do	5th article treaty July 16, 1855; fifteen instalments yet to be appropriated, $500.		7,500 00		
Do	For two farmers, two millers, one blacksmith, one gunsmith, one tinner, one carpenter and joiner, and one wagon and plough maker.	do	5th article treaty July 16, 1855; fifteen instalments of $7,400 each yet to be appropriated.		111,000 00		
Do	For keeping in repair flouring and saw mill, and supplying the necessary fixtures.	do	5th article treaty July 16, 1855; fifteen instalments yet to be made, estimated at $500 each year.		7,500 00		

No. 264.—*Statement showing the present liabilities of the United States to Indian tribes, &c.*—Continued.

Names of tribes.	Description of annuities, stipulations, &c.	References to laws; Statutes at Large.	Number of instalments yet unappropriated, explanations, remarks, &c.	Annual amount necessary to meet stipulations, indefinite as to time, now allowed, but liable to be discontinued.	Aggreg'te of future appropriations that will be required during a limited number of years to pay limited annuities till they expire; am'ts incidentally necessary to effect the payment.	Amount of annual liabilities of a permanent character.	Amount held in trust by the United States on which five per cent. is annually paid; and amounts which, invested at five per cent., would produce the permanent annuities.
Flathead and other confederated tribes —Continued.	For keeping in repair hospital and furnishing the necessary medicines, &c.	Vol. 12, page 977...	5th article treaty July 16, 1855; fifteen instalments yet to be appropriated, estimated at $300 per year.	.....	$4,500 00	.....	.....
Do	For pay of physician twenty years.....	.....do	5th article treaty July 16, 1855; fifteen instalments, estimated at $1,400, yet due.	.....	21,000 00	.....	.....
Do	For keeping in repair the buildings of employés, &c., for twenty years.	.....do	5th article treaty July 16, 1855; fifteen instalments, estimated at $300 each, yet to be made.	.....	4,500 00	.....	.....
Do	For $500 per annum for twenty years for each of the head chiefs.	.....do	5th article treaty July 16, 1855; fifteen instalme'ts unappropriated, estimated at $1,500 each year.	.....	22,500 00	.....	.....
Confederated tribes and bands of Indians in Middle Oregon.	For beneficial objects, under the direction of the President, $100,000 in graduated payments.	Vol. 12, page 964...	2d article treaty June 25, 1855; fifteen instalments to be appropriated.	.....	60,000 00	.....	.....
Do	For farmer, blacksmith, and wagon and plough maker for the term of fifteen years.	Vol. 12, page 965...	4th article treaty June 25, 1855: ten instalments yet unappropriated, estimated at $3,500 each year.	.....	35,000 00	.....	.....
Do	For physician, sawyer, miller, superintendent of farming, and school teacher, for fifteen years.	.....do	4th article treaty June 25, 1855; ten instalments, estimated at $5,600 each year, yet to be provided for.	.....	56,000 00	.....	.....
Do	Salary of the head chief of the confederated band twenty years.	.....do	4th article treaty June 25, 1855, fifteen instalments yet to be appropriated, estimated at $500 each year.	.....	7,500 00	.....	.....
Molel Indians.....	For keeping in repair saw and flouring mills, and furnishing suitable persons to attend the same, for a period of ten years.	Vol. 12, page 981...	2d art. treaty December 21, 1855; five instalments unappropriated, estimated at $1,500 each.	.....	7,500 00	.....	.....
Do	For pay of teacher to manual labor school and for subsistence of pupils and necessary supplies.	.....do	2d art. treaty December 21, 1855; amount necessary during the pleasure of the President.	$3,000 00	.....	.....	.....

Do	For carpenter and joiner, to aid in erecting buildings, making furniture, &c.	Vol. 12, page 982	2d art. treaty December 21, 1855; five instalments yet to be provided for, estimated at $2,000 each year.		10,000 00		
Qui-nai-elt and Quil-leh-ute Indians.	For $25,000, to be expended for beneficial objects, under direction of the President.	Vol. 12, page 972	4th article treaty July 1, 1855; fifteen instalments in graduated payments yet to be provided for.		15,300 00		
Do	For support of an agricultural and industrial school, and for the employment of suitable instruction for the term of twenty years.	Vol. 12, page 973	10th article treaty July 1, 1855; fifteen instalments unappropriated, estimated at $2,500 each year.		37,500 00		
Do	For twenty instalments for the support of a smith and carpenter shop and tools.	do	10th article treaty July 1, 1855; fifteen instalments unappropriated, estimated at $500 each year.		7,500 00		
Do	For the employment of blacksmith, carpenter, farmer, and physician, for twenty years.	do	10th article treaty July 1, 1855; fifteen instalments, estimated at $4,600 each year, yet to be provided for.		69,000 00		
S'Klallams	Twenty instalments in graduated payments, under the direction of the President, for $60,000.	Vol. 12, page 934	5th art. treaty January 26, 1855; fifteen instalments yet to make provision for.		36,000 00		
Do	Twenty instalments for support of an agricultural and industrial school and for teachers.	Vol. 12, page 935	11th art. treaty January 26, 1855; fifteen instalments to be provided for, estimated at $2,500 each.		37,500 00		
Do	Twenty years' employment of blacksmith, carpenter, farmer, and physician.	do	11th art. treaty January 26, 1855; fifteen instalments unprovided for, estimated at $4,600 each.		69,000 00		
Arapahoes and Cheyenne Indians of Up. Arkansas river.	For $450,000, in fifteen equal annual instalments, under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior, of $30,000 each.	Vol. 12, page 1165	4th art. treaty February 18, 1861; eleven instalments unappropriated of $30,000.		330,000 00		
Do	For five instalments providing for sawing timber and grinding grain, mechanics' shops and tools, and building purposes, for interpreter, engineer, miller, farmer, &c.	do	5th art. treaty February 18, 1861; three instalments to be provided for, estimated at $5,000.		15,000 00		
Do	For transportation and necessary expenses of the delivery of annuity goods and provisions.	do	5th art. treaty February 18, 1861; eleven instalments unappropriated, estimated at $5,000 each.		55,000 00		
Ottawa Indians of Blanchard's Fork and Roche de Bœuf.	Four equal instalments in money	Vol. 12, page 1238	4th article treaty June 24, 1862; three payments yet to be appropriated of $8,500 each.		25,500 00		
Do	$1,175, being the accruing interest on the unpaid balance.	do	4th article treaty June 24, 1862		1,175 00		
Do	For this amount being the principal and interest on stocks held in trust by Department of the Interior.	do	4th article treaty June 24, 1862		9,433 99		
Do	$122 48, being the interest due on balance of stocks refunded to the government.	do	4th article treaty June 24, 1862		122 48		
				58,170 00	10,252,730 97	$366,610 39	$7,331,707 86

OFFICE INDIAN AFFAIRS, *November* 15, 1864.

No. 265.

Statement indicating the schools, population, wealth, and farming of the different Indian tribes in direct connexion with the government of the United States in 1864.

Tribes.	Designation and locality of schools.	Teachers.	Scholars.	Under what charge.	Missionaries, and of what denomination.	Population.	Wealth in individual property.	Annual appropriations.	Size of reserve.	Acres farmed by Indians.
Mackinac agency.										
Chippewas of Lake Superior.*	1, Methodist mission	1	16	.....	1 Methodist	1,055	$1,700 00	.....	.....	.....
	1, Catholic mission	1	15	.....	1 Roman Catholic	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ottawas and Chippewas.†	1, Miss Chittenden's	1	18	.....	.....	5,000	226,691 00	$36,540 00	.....	.....
	1, Mr. Hill's	1	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	1, Point Iroquois	1	12	.....	1 Methodist	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	1, Sheboygan	1	12	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	1, Cross Village	1	24	.....	2 Roman Catholic	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	1, Middle Village	1	11	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	1, Jones	1	12	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	1, Miss Godfrey	1	6	.....	1 Methodist	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	1, Mr. Foster	1	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	1, Miss Foote's	1	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	1, Mr. Crosby	1	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	1, Mrs. Pierce	1	13	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	1, Bear river	1	13	.....	1 Presbyterian	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	1, Mr. Holmes	1	12	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	1, Pine river	1	11	.....	1 Methodist	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	1, Onaw Maw-neceeville.	1	15	.....	1 Congregationalist.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	1, Grove Hill	2	22	.....	1 Presbyterian	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

Chippewas of Saginaw, Swan creek, and Black river.‡	1, Miss Hine	1	12		1 Methodist	1,575	20,067 00	16,240 00		
	1, Miss Blakeslee	1	8							
	1, Miss Law	1	16							
	1, Miss Albright	1	13							
	1, Mr. Jackson	1	9							
	1, Miss Kaybay	1	18							
Chippewas, Ottawas, and Pottawatomies.§						246	34,490 00			
Pottawatomies of Huron.‖						48	3,570 00	400 00		
Vicinity of Green Bay.										
Stockbridge and Munsees.¶	Central	1	30	Methodist		346	1,800 00		46,080	196
Oneidas**	1, Prot. Epis. Mission	1	69	Protestant Epis.	1 Protestant Epis.	1,123	55,000 00		61,000	3,330
	1, Meth. Epis. do.		65	Methodist Epis.	1 Methodist					
Menomonee††	1, Keshena, Primary	1	66	Catholic	1 Catholic	1,864	10,000 00	21,516 62	230,400	425
	1, do. High	1	68	do						
	1, do. Sewing	1	40	do						
Agency for the Chippewas of the Mississippi.										
Pillager and Winnebagosish.	1, Leech Lake	1				1,966	15,000 00	28,938 66		300
Mississippi bands						2,000		29,938 75		
Agency for the Chippewas of Lake Superior.										
Chippewas of Lake Superior.	Grand Portage	1	43							
	Red Cliff	1	21					48,146 66		
	Bad River		82	A. B. C. F. M.						

*Families improving lands, 132.
§Families improving lands, 41.
¶38 in United States army.

†Families improving lands, 647.
‖Families improving lands, 9.
**98 in United States army.

‡Families improving lands, 213.
††100 in United States army.

Statement indicating the schools, population, wealth, and farming of the different Indian tribes, &c.—Continued.

Tribes.	Acres farmed by government.	Frame houses.	Log houses.	Bushels of wheat.	Bushels of corn.	Bushels of oats.	Bushels of potatoes.	Bushels of turnips.	Tons of hay cut.	Horses owned.	Neat cattle owned.	Swine owned.	Pounds of sugar made.	Barrels of fish sold.	Value of furs sold.	Other products.
Mackinac agency—Continued.																
Chippewas of Lake Superior.	.....	2	60	.....	11	110	5,540	134	.....	2	39	2	24,680	237	$4,874	$2,409
Ottawas and Chippewas.	.....	136	382	1,756	21,710	5,414	59,630	2,012	.....	545	360	1,229	176,361	1,616	23,926	15,969

Chippewas of Saginaw, Swan creek, and Black river.		23	132	249	3,071	211	1,829	4		370	140	107	13,355	214	10,285	1,145
Chippewas, Ottawas, and Pottawatomies.		6	37	1,174	3,700	137	1,580	100		57	145	150	7,100		1,665	30
Pottawatomies of Huron.		1	7	20	30		30			12	4	8	200		810	
Vicinity of Green Bay.																
Stockbridge and Munsees.		196	30	60	695	100	669	95	38	20	49	54				
Oneidas		44	131	3,094	2,724	3,729	2,338	1,034	266	195	562	272	600		127	879 bu. rye and beans.
Menomonees		96	90	140	1,500	150	1,200	70	250	140	150	75	60,000		400	1,065 bu. rye, &c.
Agency for the Chippewas of the Mississippi.																300,000 ft. lumb'r sawed.
Pillager and Winnebagosish.					1,500		3,000						150,000		40,000	*
Mississippi bands																
Agency for the Chippewas of Lake Superior.																
Chippewas of Lake Superior.																

* 5,000 bushels of rice gathered, worth $25,000; aggregate crop raised worth $95,500, costing Indians $3,000.

Statement indicating the schools, population, wealth, and farming of the different Indian tribes, &c.—Continued.

Tribes.	Designation and locality of schools.	Teachers.	Scholars.	Under what charge.	Missionaries, and of what denomination.	Population.	Wealth in individual property.	Annual appropriations.	Size of reserve.	Acres farmed by Indians.
Winnebago agency.										
Winnebagoes								$54,256 00		
Blackfoot agency.										
Gros Ventres						2,800				
Piegans						1,890		52,000 00		
Bloods						2,150				
Blackfeet										
Upper Platte agency.										
Sioux										
Arapahoes								40,000 00		
Cheyennes										
Crows										
Pawnee a'ncy(special.)										
Pawnees, 4 bands, viz:	1, Manual Labor, at agency.	1				3,350		47,280 00		
Grands										
Tappas										
Republicans										
Loups										

Omaha agency.										
Omahas*	1, Omaha Mission	2	48	Presbyterian		971	750 horses	33,840 00		1,088
Ottoe and Missouria agency.										
Ottoes and Missouriast	None since 1860					500		17,740 00		100
Ponca agency (spec'l.)										
Poncas‡								22,500 00	90 sq. m.	240
Great Nemaha agency.										
Ioways‖	1, Iowa Reserve	1	46			293	$16,255 00	2,875 00	25 sec's	289
Sacs and Foxes of Mo§						117		7,870 00	25 sec's	46
Kickapoo agency.										
Kickapoos						300		9,000 00	12 by 12 miles.	520
Pottawatomies						100				
Delaware and Wyandotte agency.										
Delawares‖	1, Bap. Miss. Agency	2	100	A Baptist Mission		1,060	604,789 25	2,404 00		300
Shawnee agency.										
Shawnees	1, Friends' Manual Labor.	2	77	Friends		860	430,000 00	7,660 00	200,000 acres.	1,500

*50 acres wheat, 818 acres corn, 10 acres oats, 30 acres potatoes, 30 acres squashes, 50 acres beans; school has 250 bushels wheat. 100 of the tribe are in United States army; 1,200 Winnebagoes are among the Omahas, who have 100 acres corn.

†100 acres potatoes; 3,280 bushels wheat ground for settlers; 18,000 feet lumber sawed.

‡24 sheep; crop lost by drought.

§41 in United States army; 117 Winnebagoes residing with the Indians of this agency.

‖ There are three bands, called Wolf, Turtle, and Turkey.

Statement indicating the schools, population, wealth, and farming of the different Indian tribes, &c.—Continued.

Tribes.	Acres farmed by government.	Frame houses.	Log houses.	Bushels of wheat.	Bushels of corn.	Bushels of oats.	Bushels of potatoes.	Bushels of turnips.	Tons of hay cut.	Horses owned.	Neat cattle owned.	Swine owned.	Pounds of sugar made.	Barrels of fish sold.	Value of furs sold.	Other products.
Winnebago agency.																
Winnebagoes*																
Blackfoot agency.																
Gros Ventres																
Piegans																
Bloods																
Blackfeet																
Upper Platte agency.																
Sioux																
Arapahoes	15															
Cheyennes																
Crows																
Pawnee agency(spec'l.)																
Pawnees, 4 bands, viz:																
Grands																
Tappas																
Republicans																
Loups																

Omaha agency.																
Omahas	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	100	750	.....	.....	2,406 gallons sorgh'm	.....	.....	.....
Ottoe and Missouria agency.																
Ottoes and Missourias.	.....	.....	.....	1,500	8,000	.....	.....	.....	40	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ponca agency (spec'l.)																
Poncas	80	5	24	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	112	52	18	.....	.....	$1,000	.....
Great Nemaha agency.																
Ioways	.....	6	18	65	6,500	40	550	.....	150	98	276	326	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sacs and Foxes of Mo.	.....	3	.....	.....	600	.....	50	.....	30	92	.....	38	.....	.....	.....	.....
Kickapoo agency.																
Kickapoos	.....	4	67	594	22,910	745	1,311	.....	500	334	231	1,973	200 gals. sorgh'm	.....	.....	.....
Pottawatomies	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Delaware and Wyandotte agency.																
Delawares	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Shawnee agency.																
Shawnees	.....	43	190	4,100	32,000	2,000	100	75	550	276	590	528	175	.....	50	560 sheep 1500 lbs. tobacco.

* 46 in United States army.

Statement indicating the schools, population, wealth, and farming of the different Indian tribes, &c.—Continued.

Tribes.	Designation and locality of schools.	Teachers.	Scholars.	Under what charge.	Missionaries, and of what denomination.	Population.	Wealth in individual property.	Annual appropriations.	Size of reserve.	Acres farmed by Indians.
Pottawatomie agency.										
Pottawatomies	1, St. Mary's Mission	10	200	Roman Catholic	1 Roman Catholic.	2,278	$105,400 00	$63,420 00	30 by 30 miles.	1,800
Kansas agency.										
Kansas*	1, Friends' Mission	1	50			701	15,000 00	10,000 00		
Kansas half-breeds										
Kaws										
Sac and Fox agency.										
Sacs and Foxes	1, Miss. School Agency	2	25	Methodist	1 Meth. Episcopal	891	57,996 00	51,000 00		87
Ottawa agency.										
Ottawas						208		8,775 00		
Chippewas and Munsees.	1, Chippewa Reserve	2	25			80				209
Osage river agency.										
Western Miamies	None					133			90	500
Kaskaskias, Peorias, Weas, and Piankeshaws	Do					230		8,164 50	10	1,200

Neosho agency.											
Quapaws							431		12,386 33		
Senecas and Shawnees							163				
Osages							139		3,456 00		
Agencies.											
Cherokee									34,413 04		
Creek									90,910 00		
Seminole									32,000 00		
Wichita									37,800 00		
Choctaw									35,520 00		
Chickasaw									3,000 00		
Utah agency, (New Mexico.)											
Utah and Apaches											
Icharilla Apaches											
Muhuache Utahs											
Tabuacha Utahs											
Santa Fé or Pueblo agency.											
Pueblos, (19 tribes)†							7,066			434,846	
Navajo agency.											
Navajoes‡											
Moqui											
California agencies.											
Smith river reserve§							745			481	
Tule river reserve‖							750			1,280	75

* Decrease of 40 past year. † See interesting report of Agent Ward, giving other statistics. ‡ 7,000 are captives held by United States troops in New Mexico.
§ 1,000 bushels apples; 500 bushels carrots; 100 bushels beets; 2,000 bushels peas. ‖ 1,500 bushels barley, and 900 bushels sweet potatoes.

Statement indicating the schools, population, wealth, and farming of the different Indian tribes, &c.—Continued.

Tribes.	Acres farmed by government.	Frame houses.	Log houses.	Bushels of wheat.	Bushels of corn.	Bushels of oats.	Bushels of potatoes.	Bushels of turnips.	Tons of hay cut.	Horses owned.	Neat cattle owned.	Swine owned.	Pounds of sugar made.	Barrels of fish sold.	Value of furs sold.	Other products.
Pottawatomie agency.																
Pottawatomies	.....	3	600	2,300	10,000	500	100	.....	700	1,200	800	2,100	.....	.....	300	.....
Kansas agency.																
Kansas	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Kansas half-breeds	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Kaws	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sac and Fox agency.																
Sacs and Foxes	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,956	.....	60	.....	25	1,580	44	36	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ottawa agency.																
Ottawas	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Chippewas and Munsees.	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,070	.....	.....	.....	.....	64	124	225	.....	.....	.....	.....
Osage river agency.																
Western Miamies	.....	5	11	60	1,000	100	.....	.....	80	75	60	120	.....	.....	.....	.....
Kaskaskias, Peorias, Weas, and Piankeshaws	.....	22	24	.....	4,000	.....	.....	.....	150	200	200	100	.....	.....	.....	.....

Neosho agency.																
Quapaws	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Senecas and Shawnees	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Osages	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Agencies.																
Cherokee	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Creek	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Seminole	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wichita	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Choctaw	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Chickasaw	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Utah agency, (New Mexico.)																
Utahs and Apaches	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Icharilla Apaches	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Muhuache Utahs	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Tabuacha Utahs	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Santa Fé or Pueblo agency.																
Pueblos, (19 tribes)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	671	843	2,926	.....	.....	.....	882 asses & mules.
Navajo agency.																
Navajoes*	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Moqui	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
California agencies.																
Smith river reserve	452	.....	.....	1,200	.....	4,000	2,500	400	50	35	149	100	.....	.....	.....	.....
Tule river reserve	185	.....	.....	3,300	400	.....	400	.....	.....	29	40	4	.....	.....	.....	.....

Statement indicating the schools, population, wealth, and farming of the different Indian tribes, &c.—Continued.

Tribes.	Designation and locality of schools.	Teachers.	Scholars.	Under what charge.	Missionaries, and of what denomination.	Population.	Wealth in individual property.	Annual appropriations.	Size of reserve.	Acres farmed by Indians.
California agencies—Continued.										
Mendocino reserve*						750			25,000	30
Round valley reservet						950			5,000	
Hoopa valley reserve						600				
Puget Sound agency.										
Chealis, Upper and Lower.										
D'Wamish and allied tribes.						4,500		$18,100		
Squamish										
Nescope										
Snohomish										
Ska Squamish										
Snoqualmie										
Skagget										
Samish										
Lummi										
Neuksack										
S. Klallams						1,500		11,100		
Chemicum										
Duwano										
Makah						1,404		10,600		

Quilehute										
Queet										
Quinaielts								5,200		
Yakima agency.										
Klikitat										
Wisham										
Columbia River						3,000		27,100		
Yakima										
Waratka										
Umpqua agency.										
Umpqua Irins			10			63			250	57
Coose Taylors						186				5
								8,200		
Seinslaw Eneas						132				
Alcea Albert						150			3 acres.	
Eastern Oregon (Dalles) agency, (Umatilla.)‡										
Dog River										
Wasco§						384				
Iyich§						391				350
Deshute§	1, Warm Spring	1	56			291				
John Day										
Utilla										
Cayuse							$205,500	33,800	15	726
Walla-Wallas									miles.	
Mountain Lake										
Bannocks										
Diggers										
Scattering										
Nez Percés										

* 900 bushels barley; 300 bushels peas.
‡ Principally owned by Walla-Wallas, Cayuses, and Umatillas.
† 300 bushels barley; 400 bushels peas.
§ Lumber sawed by the Wasco, Iyich, and Deshute tribes, 80,400 feet.

Statement indicating the schools, population, wealth, and farming of the different Indian tribes, &c.—Continued.

Tribes.	Acres farmed by government.	Frame houses.	Log houses.	Bushels of wheat.	Bushels of corn.	Bushels of oats.	Bushels of potatoes.	Bushels of turnips.	Tons of hay cut.	Horses owned.	Neat cattle owned.	Swine owned.	Pounds of sugar made.	Barrels of fish sold.	Value of furs sold.	Other products.
California agencies—Continued.																
Mendocino reserve	250	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,000	1,500	.....	.....	14	47	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Round valley reserve	940	.....	.....	10,000	6,000	2,000	1,000	.....	30	20	544	286	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hoopa valley reserve	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Puget Sound agency.																
Chealis, Upper and Lower.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
D'Wamish and allied tribes.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Squamish	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Nescope	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Snohomish	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ska Squamish	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Snoqualmie	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Skagget	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Samish	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Lummi	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Neuksack	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
S. Klallams	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Chemicum	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Duwano	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Makah	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

Quilehute																
Queet																
Quinaielts																
Yakima agency.																
Klikitat																
Wisham																
Columbia River																
Yakima																
Waratka																
Umpqua agency.																
Umpqua Irins																
Coose Taylors																
Seinslaw Eneas																
Alcea Albert																
Eastern Oregon (Dalles) agency, (Umatilla.)																
Dog River																
Wasco																
Iyich	40															
Deshute																
John Day																
Utilla																
Cayuse	814			4,000	1,200	1,200	2,000			8,000	2,000					
Walla-Wallas																
Mountain Lake																
Bannocks																
Diggers																
Scattering																
Nez Percés																

Statement indicating the schools, population, wealth, and farming of the different Indian tribes—Continued.

Tribes.	Designation and locality of schools.	Teachers.	Scholars.	Under what charge.	Missionaries, and of what denomination.	Population.	Wealth in individual property.	Annual appropriations.	Size of reserve.	Acres farmed by Indians.
Nez Percés agency.										
Nez Percés	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	$26,600	.....	.....
Spokanes	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Flathead agency.										
Flatheads	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Pend d'Oreille and Kootenays	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	19,000	.....	.....
Klamath Lake agency.										
Klamath Lake	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Modock	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,500	.....	.....	.....	.....
Snake	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Carson Valley agency.										
Pahute	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Washo	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Siletz agency.										
Eucher	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	150	.....	.....	.....	
Coquilla	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	142	.....	.....	.....	

Rogue River						121				
Chasta Scoton						123		5,700		
Chasta Costa						162				
Joshua						250				
Port Orford						135				1,200
Tootootana						227				
Flores Creek						70				
Sixes						212				
Macanoota						348				
Nootanana						151				
Chetcoe						221				
Grand Ronde agency.										
Confederate bands					1 Catholic	500		17,600 00	3,600 acres.	616
Rogue River						111		500 00		
Umpquaws	1, Umpqua	1	15			195		550 00		
Cow Creeks						41				
Marysville										
Chelukamanches										
Sautains										
Yamhills										
Twalites										
Tumwaters										
Clakimas								8,000 00		
Chinook										
Nestuckers, Salmon river.						300				
Molels	1, Manual Labor	1				175		9,100 00		

Statement indicating the schools, population, wealth, and farming of the different Indian tribes.—Continued.

Tribes.	Acres farmed by government.	Frame houses.	Log houses.	Bushels of wheat.	Bushels of corn.	Bushels of oats.	Bushels of potatoes.	Bushels of turnips.	Tons of hay cut.	Horses owned.	Neat cattle owned.	Swine owned.	Pounds of sugar made.	Barrels of fish sold.	Value of furs sold.	Other products.
Nez Percés agency.																
Nez Percés	}															
Spokanes	}															
Flathead agency.																
Flatheads	}															
Pend d'Oreille and Kootenays	}															
Klamath Lake agency.																
Klamath Lake																
Modock																
Snake																
Carson Valley agency.																
Pahute																
Washo																
Siletz agency.																
Eucher	)															
Coquilla	)															

| | | |

Recapitulation of the tables.

Tribes reported	201
Schools reported	47
Teachers reported	61
Scholars reported	1,458
Missionaries	17
Population	*102,246
Wealth in individual property	$1,851,404
Annual appropriations	$1,378,235
Acres farmed by Indians	18,989
Acres farmed by government	2,678
Frame houses built	594
Log houses built	1,803
Bushels of wheat raised	44,062
Bushels of corn raised	237,462
Bushels of oats raised	37,206
Bushels of potatoes raised	130,587
Bushels of turnips raised	3,924
Bushels of barley and peas raised	5,400
Bushels of rye raised	1,944
Bushels of beets raised	100
Bushels of carrots raised	900
Bushels of apples raised	2,500
Bushels of beans raised	1,600
Bushels of rice gathered	5,000
Tons of hay cut	3,052
Horses owned	14,938
Asses and mules owned	882
Neat cattle owned	7,449
Swine owned	10,709
Sheep owned	560
Pounds of sugar made	432,471
Gallons of sorghum sirup	2,706
Barrels of fish sold	2,067
Number of rails made	26,000
Number of panels made	2,500
Feet of lumber sawed	457,522
Value of furs sold	87,587
Number of Indians in the United States army, (exclusive of those enlisted from the southern refugees)	474

REMARKS.

New York Agency.—Annual appropriation, $19,062 50.

Miamies of Indiana.—Annual appropriation, $11,062 89.

Miamies of Eel River.—Annual appropriation, $1,100.

Agency for the Chippewas of the Mississippi.—Annual appropriation, $175,470.

Winnebago Agency.—Annual appropriation, $54,256. Forty-six in the United States army.

Upper Missouri Agency.—Annual appropriation, $1,000.

Yankton Sioux Agency.—Annual appropriation, $65,000. Fifty in the United States army.

Upper Platte and Pawnee Agencies.—Crops destroyed by drought.

Utah Agency, New Mexico.—No report.

Upper Arkansas Agency.—Annual appropriation, $25,000.

Shawnee Agency.—Over 100 in the United States army; 50 children attend schools taught by the State.

Pottawatomie Agency.—200 acres cultivated by mission school.

Sac and Fox Agency.—87 acres farmed by school; 2,187 bushels corn raised by same; also 100 gallons sorghum.

Cherokee Agency.—Annual appropriation, $34,413 04.

Creek Agency.—Annual appropriation, $90,910.

Seminole Agency.—Annual appropriation, $32,000.

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* This number includes *only those actually reported in the tables* for this year. The estimated number of *all the Indians* in connexion with the government of the United States is about 300,000.

Wichita Agency.—Annual appropriation, $37,800.
Choctaw Agency.—Annual appropriation, $35,520.
Chickasaw Agency.—Annual appropriation, $3,000.
Utah Agency, New Mexico.—No report.
Apache Agency.—400 Mescaleros residing on reserve set apart for them in 1863; agent planted 75 acres with corn, and 50 with wheat.
Tucson Agency.—Annual appropriation, $40,000.
Umpqua Agency.—Crops poor from drought.
Klamath Lake Agency.—3,000 coast Indians, occupying 2,000 square miles.

REPORT

OF

THE COMMISSIONER OF PENSIONS.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
Pension Office, November 1, 1864.

SIR: The following report of the transactions of this bureau for the past year is respectfully submitted.

ARMY PENSIONS.

At the commencement of the last fiscal year the number of revolutionary soldiers whose names were on the pension rolls had been reduced by death to eighteen. Before the first day of January last this number was further diminished to twelve. An act of Congress, approved April 1, 1864, provided an additional pension of one hundred dollars per annum to each of these survivors, commencing on the first day of January, 1864, and terminating with their decease. At the present date seven of the number who were the intended recipients of this special bounty are known to have died at an average age of about one hundred years. It is deemed not inappropriate to add the following particulars in regard to the five who are supposed to be still living:

Lemuel Cook—enlisted at Hatfield, Massachusetts—is now about ninety-eight years of age, and resides in Clarendon, Orleans county, New York.

Samuel Downing—enlisted in Carroll county, New Hampshire—is about ninety-eight years of age, and lives in Edinburg, Saratoga county, New York.

William Hutchings—enlisted at Newcastle, Maine (then Massachusetts)—is now one hundred years old, and resides in Penobscot, Hancock county, Maine.

Alexander Maroney—enlisted at Lake George, New York, as a drummer boy—is now about ninety-four years of age. His residence is Yates, Orleans county, New York.

James Barham—substitute for a drafted man in Southampton county, Virginia—lives in the State of Missouri, and is in the one hundred and first year of his age.

The number of original applications on behalf of widows of revolutionary soldiers, admitted during the last fiscal year, was ten, with a yearly amount of pensions equal to $932 21. One pension of this class has been increased at the rate of $4 per annum.

There were added to the invalid rolls—almost exclusively under the pension act of July 14, 1862—during the year, 16,770 pensioners, at an aggregate yearly rate of $1,224,340 20. The rates of pension of 192 invalids, previously enrolled, were increased during the same period by an aggregate yearly amount of $6,143 60.

The total number of original applications of widows, orphan children, dependent mothers, and dependent sisters—also, with few exceptions, under the last named act—admitted during the year was 22,198, at an aggregate annual

rate of $2,333,222. The pensions of five widows, previously enrolled, were increased at an aggregate annual rate of $30.

The whole number of army pensioners who had been paid within the fourteen months preceding June 30, 1864, was as follows:

	Number of pensioners.	Yearly am't of pensions.
Invalids	22,767	$1,624,388 80
Revolutionary pensioners	1,430	115,217 43
Widows, mothers, and orphans, (other than revolutionary)	25,433	2,676,579 00
Total	49,630	4,416,185 23

The actual payments of army pensions during the last fiscal year were as follows:

Invalids	$1,409,943 01
Revolutionary pensioners (including expense of disbursing agencies)	166,757 89
Widows, mothers, and orphans	2,763,667 70
	4,340,368 60

NAVY PENSIONS.

The number of navy invalid pensioners added to the rolls during the year was 271, at an aggregate annual rate of $17,702. Of the pensioners of this class previously enrolled, seven had their pensions increased during the year by an aggregate annual sum of $225.

Original applications of widows, orphan children, dependent mothers, or dependent sisters, of deceased officers or seamen of the navy, were admitted to the number of 248, at an aggregate annual rate of $33,762.

The total number of navy pensioners who had been paid within fourteen months preceding the close of the fiscal year was as follows:

	Number of pensioners.	Yearly am't of pensions.
Invalids	712	$46,173 10
Widows, orphans, and mothers	793	133,018 00
	1,505	179,191 10

The whole amount of navy pensions paid during the year was as follows:

Invalids	$30,578 26
Widows, orphans, and mothers	133,215 66
Privateer invalids	454 00
Total	164,247 92

GENERAL AGGREGATE.

The total number of army pensioners inscribed on the rolls during the year was 39,068, at an aggregate annual rate of $3,558,494 41. The total number of army pensioners on the rolls was 49,630, at an aggregate annual rate of $4,416,185 23.

The total number of navy pensioners inscribed on the rolls during the year was 519, at an aggregate annual rate of $50,464. The total number of navy pensioners on the rolls was 1,505, at an aggregate annual rate of $179,191 10.

Whole number of pensioners 51,135, at an aggregate annual amount of $4,595,376 33.

COMPARISON WITH PREVIOUS YEARS.

The following table shows the number of pensioners, of the several classes, during the last three years:

Class of pensioners.	1862.	1863.	1864.
Revolutionary soldiers	30	18	12
Widows of revolutionary soldiers	1,850	1,573	1,418
Army invalids	3,878	7,248	22,767
Widows, orphans, and mothers, (army)	1,485	4,820	25,433
Navy invalids	421	544	712
Widows, orphans, and mothers, (navy)	483	577	793
	8,147	14,780	51,135

The annual aggregates, and total yearly payments, during the same years, were as follows:

	1862.	1863.	1864.
Annual aggregate	$921,076 69	$1,371,716 40	$4,595,376 33
Total amount paid	790,384 76	1,025,139 91	4,504,616 92

STATISTICAL TABLES.

Several tables, exhibiting in greater detail the facts embraced in the foregoing summary, with other statistics of less general interest, are appended to this report.

BOUNTY LAND.

During the year ending September 30, 1864, there were 1,812 land warrants issued, granting, in the aggregate, 286,960 acres of public land, as follows:

Under the act of February 11, 1847,		
20 warrants, 160 acres each		3,200 acres.
Under the act of March 3, 1855, and supplementary act,		
1,740 warrants, 160 acres each		278,400 acres.
30 warrants, 120 acres each		3,600 acres.
22 warrants, 80 acres each		1,760 acres.
1,792		283,760 acres.

The whole number of acres of bounty land granted during the last three years was 635,900.

THE PENSION ACT OF JULY 14, 1862.

More than a year had elapsed after the commencement of the rebellion before the passage of a general act granting pensions to soldiers becoming disabled, and to the widows or dependent relatives of those losing their lives in the performance of military and naval duty in the present war. Former acts were deemed applicable to the class of invalids in this service, and many claims were allowed accordingly. A decision of the department, conforming to an official opinion of the Attorney General, excluded widows and orphans from participation in the benefits conferred on these classes by previous army pension laws. The act of July 14, 1862, extending its operation backward to March 4, 1861, and forward indefinitely, is by far the most liberal pension law ever enacted by this government. The circle of beneficiaries has been thereby enlarged by including the two new classes of dependent mothers and dependent orphan sisters. While continuing the rates of army invalid pensions substantially as before, this act has doubled the former allowance to widows and minor children

(under sixteen years old) of deceased private soldiers; it has increased the rates granted to invalid seamen, to correspond with that allowed to the soldier; and it has diminished, to a slight extent, the rates of pensions for some of the higher grades in the navy, introducing greater unity into the system as affecting both branches of the service.

The number of new pensioners annually enrolled under the provisions of any or all of the previous acts is now very small. The business of the bounty land division has gradually fallen off, until it has long since ceased to have a leading importance, as it had for some years, in the transactions of this bureau. The chief labor now devolved upon the Pension Office, therefore, is that arising under the act of July 14, 1862, and to this mainly will attention necessarily be directed in the future. Of the sum total of $4,506,903 81, paid during the last year to pensioners of all classes, more than $3,500,000 was chargeable to this act. Under all other acts the amount payable is steadily, if not rapidly, diminishing; while under this, the increase has been very large, and, even with an early termination of hostilities, the annual sum must continue to swell for some time to come.

Estimates in regard to the amounts required to carry out the provisions of any pension law should perhaps be hazarded with some caution, even when a state of war no longer exists, and there are fixed data on which to base a calculation. But while hostilities actually continue, the conditions are so uncertain and variable, and so much is left to mere speculation and conjecture, (which are all that can tell us the number and results of battles for a given year, determine the mortality in camp, or fix the duration of the war,) that the most careful estimates are very liable to be much at fault. It was my confident hope, which the experience of previous years tended to confirm, that the total payments under this law would never exceed $7,000,000 a year. Half that amount, however, (including arrears,) has already been reached, as indicated above. For the current year there will probably be required, for all classes of pensions, and for arrearages to new pensioners, (which, in some instances, exceed one year's pension,) a sum exceeding $7,000,000.

During the first quarter of the current fiscal year the admissions under this act have been as follows:

	July.	August.	Sept.	Total.
Invalids, (army)	972	878	822	2,672
Widows, orphans, and mothers, (army)	1,634	1,849	2,382	5,865
Navy pensioners during the same months				108
Aggregate				8,645

Assuming the admissions of this quarter as a basis, and taking the average rate per annum of these three classes from those on the rolls during the last fiscal year, we have the following results for the current year:

Class.	Number.	Average rate per annum.	Amount.
Invalids, (army)	10,688	$73 00	$780,224 00
Widows, &c., (army)	23,380	105 00	2,454,900 00
Navy pensioners	432	99 16	42,837 12
Total	34,500		3,277,961 12
Add amount on rolls June 30, 1864			4,595,376 33
Total apparent amount for year ending June 30, 1865			7,873,337 45

From this estimate, however, must be deducted the diminution to be expected

by reason of deaths, discontinuances of disability, and other causes, from the amount apparently required at the commencement of the fiscal year—a sum sufficient, probably, to reduce the aggregate to less than $7,500,000. Of this latter amount, it may be fairly presumed that more than $500,000 will be chargeable to other acts, general and special, than that of July 14, 1862. It is assumed in the foregoing statement that the amount of arrears due at the time of allowing the claims admitted during the current year will not be more than sufficient to raise the average of all such admissions to one full annual payment.

Every active campaigning season adding largely to the pension list, it is obvious that all calculations as to the ultimate annual amount to be reached under this act, when made at an early stage of the war, under the hope of its speedy termination, will be found inadequate in proportion to the prolonged duration of hostilities. The facts stated above, in connexion with those given in my last report, will afford the additional light derived from the actual experience of two years, and aid in modifying former estimates, as may seem to be required.

The passage of the act of July 14, 1862, and of the supplementary act of July 4, 1864, marked a decided advance towards the organization of a consistent and uniform pension system. No other nation has provided so liberally for its disabled soldiers and seamen, or for the dependent relatives of the fallen. The government has undertaken to make up, to a certain specified extent, for the loss of health or members, when incurred strictly in its military or naval service, and to furnish regular pecuniary aid to the families of those whose lives are thus sacrificed. From this simple impulse of justice, manifesting itself in the war of independence, has sprung the entire system now expanding into proportions perhaps little anticipated in those early days. In place of laws for particular emergencies, cautiously limited to retrospective action, we have now a statute which puts on an equal footing each arm of the service, embracing the future as well as the present in its scope, and providing for regulars, volunteers, and militia alike.

With this step in advance, however, it is not to be claimed that the organization of the system is yet complete, or entirely adequate to a work of such growing magnitude. It may not be inappropriate, therefore, to submit certain suggestions, founded on experience, with a view to further improvement.

In order to the proper adjudication of a pension claim, little parol evidence would be needed, were the army records and rolls all made out with completeness and promptitude, in accordance with the Army Regulations and with the orders of the War Department. The claimant's declaration and identification would then be met by a corresponding record, if the claim be valid, seldom leaving any further testimony to be required. The Pension Office having no longer any direct connexion with the War Department, there is naturally the less inducement to exact a strict compliance with rules adopted merely for the benefit of the former, or to modify them to meet its wants, as legislation is varied. This difficulty has been much relieved by the courtesy with which the proper bureaus of the War Department have not only furnished the evidence in their possession, but have specially instructed officers of the army in this regard. A similar remark applies to the Navy Department. How dependent this office has been upon these two departments—at a cost to them of much time and labor—it is unnecessary further to indicate, while suggesting the very great convenience, to all concerned, of some method by which reports of the service, casualties, and discharges of officers, soldiers, and seamen should be made directly to this department, and be at all times available to this office for reference.

The fact that medical officers of the army and navy have no definite instructions as to rating the degree of disability of soldiers and seamen to be discharged for injuries or disease is also deserving of attention. In a large proportion of such cases, these officers have neglected to fix any degree of disa-

bility. When estimates have been made, the want of uniformity has been so marked, that to accept them implicitly would have involved the officer in flagrant inconsistency. Inasmuch as these officers belong to other departments, it has not seemed to me appropriate to volunteer any recommendations for the relief of this evil; nor has it been found an easy matter to adapt instructions to all the varied cases arising, even for the guidance of the civil surgeons under the immediate authority of this office.

As affording an illustration of the variety of origin and diversity of degree of the disabilities for which pensions are claimed, the following summary of three hundred cases, consecutively examined by one of the surgeons appointed by this office, (William M. Chamberlain, M. D., of New York,) is here given:

Gunshot wounds	139
Pulmonary consumption	20
Chronic rheumatism	9
Hemiplegia	3
Disease of the eyes	7
Hydrocele	4
Nephritis	2
Sun-stroke	2
Anchylosis of fingers	2
Disease of knee-joint	1
Varix	1
Bright's disease	1
Emphysema and sun-stroke	1
Paralysis agitans	1
Nervous debility	1
Unclassified injuries	2
Hernia	33
Disease of the heart	13
Chronic diarrhœa	4
Hematocle	2
Loss of an eye	5
Epilepsy	2
Disease of the heart and lungs	2
Deafness	2
Disease of hip-joint	1
Chronic orchitis	1
Emphysema	1
Fracture of the ribs	1
Sabre cut	1
Contusion	1
Unreduced dislocation	1
No disability found	32

The average degree of disability reported was .674, or about two-thirds.

This list of the causes of disability is far from being an exhaustive one. The degrees estimated range from one-fourth to total. Under such general instructions as have been given, it is improbable that any two surgeons can be found who would, acting separately, fix the same degree in each of these several cases. While the act of July 14, 1862, does not distinctly state that the disability to be taken into account is that for procuring a subsistence by *manual* labor, such has been the construction of its meaning, in accordance with the express language of the act of April 10, 1806, and with the uniform precedents in this office. In estimating the degree, reference is not had to the particular employment of the applicant before entering the service, but to his capacity for manual labor of any kind. The loss of a limb, or of its extremity, has al-

ways been rated as a total disability; and the other effects of wounds have been estimated proportionably, as nearly as may be. In regard to this latter class of disabilities, however, and still more for the manifold diseases and injuries on account of which pensions are claimed, a more definite system is desirable, such as may best be matured by a commission of surgeons experienced in the service. One of the first duties of such a commission would be to discriminate between the causes of disability on account of which pensions should be granted, and those which cannot properly be regarded as incident to the service. It may well be questioned whether all those included in the above list belong to the former class. It is equally doubtful whether, assuming a given disability from a particular cause, at the time of the soldier's discharge, a like rate should be fixed for that cause in every case. There should manifestly be some distinction between permanent and temporary disabilites; between those properly incurable and those that would yield to professional treatment; between diseases that are organic and those which are functional; between those purely superinduced by the service and those which are partly constitutional; between the unavoidable results of climate, exposure, or battle, and the casual effects of carelessness and self-neglect, if, indeed, the last-named class, in each of these instances, should not be altogether excluded.

Whether the much-needed revision of these matters, thus imperfectly indicated, is to be best attained through the invited co-operation of the War Department, by further legislative action, or by this department independently, in the exercise of authority which it already possesses, is submitted for your consideration. That the work should be undertaken at an early day, is certainly to be desired.

PENSION AGENCIES.

Since my last report, new disbursing agencies have been established at Madison, Wisconsin; Canandaigua, New York; Columbus, Ohio; Dubuque and Fairfield, Iowa; Cairo, Illinois, and Dover, Delaware. With these additional agencies, and with the increased compensation to the disbursing agents, granted by an act passed at the last session of Congress, enabling them to employ the necessary assistants, the requisite promptitude in the payment of pensions is believed to have been secured. Any further increase of the number of agencies, in any of the States in which pensions are now made, will not probably be needed. Aside from occasional complaints that exorbitant fees have been exacted by attorneys for executing the necessary vouchers and drawing the semi-annual payments, (not directly controllable by this office,) there is apparently general satisfaction with the present organization for the disbursement of pensions.

PERIODICAL AND SPECIAL EXAMINATIONS.

The expediency of periodical examinations of invalid pensioners whose disabilities are not clearly permanent, and of occasional special examinations in cases that are thought to be doubtful, has been shown by a careful execution of the law requiring biennial examinations, and by such special investigations of a similar character, in addition, as have already been made. These latter will be more systematically continued, in the several disbursing districts, under the particular provision made for such examinations by the eighth section of the supplementary pension act of July 4, 1864. As illustrating the operation of the biennial law, the general results of the examination of four hundred and seven cases on the Boston roll (George Stevens Jones, M. D., and A. B. Bancroft, M. D., being jointly the examining surgeons) may here be stated. Prior to such examination, these pensioners were inscribed on the roll at an annual aggregate rate of $29,596. The net total reduction made by the examinations

in these, was $6,420 per annum, or nearly 22 per cent. In a few cases, an increase was recommended, and four pensioners were dropped from the pension list, on account of the discontinuance of their disability. A general reduction, in an equal or still greater proportion, of the entire invalid list, without any injustice to the pensioners, may be assumed as the result of a strict enforcement of this law.

PENSION SURGEONS.

The following list includes the names of the examining surgeons now acting, who have been appointed under the eighth section of the act of July 14, 1862, many of whom have been designated since the date of my last report:

LIST OF PENSION SURGEONS.

Names.	State.	Counties.	Post office address.
E R. Barden	Connecticut	Fairfield	Danbury.
David H. Nash	do	do	Bridgeport.
A. L. Williams	do	do	Brookfield.
Pinckney W. Ellsworth	do	Hartford	Hartford.
Rial Strickland	do	do	Enfield.
B. N. Comings	do	do	New Britain.
James Welch	do	Litchfield	West Winsted.
C. B. Maltbie	do	do	Falls Village.
Harmon W. Shove	do	do	Woodbury.
Miner C. Hazen	do	Middlesex	Haddam.
Rufus Baker	do	do	Middletown.
Henry Pierpont	do	New Haven	New Haven.
Robert McCurdy Lord	do	New London	New London.
Ralph Farnsworth	do	do	Norwich.
John B. Lewis	do	Tolland	Rockville.
Stephen G. Risley	do	do	do.
Samuel Hutchins	do	Windham	West Killingly.
George F. Woodward	California	San Francisco	San Francisco.
Isaac Jump	Delaware	Kent	Dover.
James F. Wilson	do	New Castle	Wilmington.
Thomas H. Stewart	Dist. of Columbia	Washington	Washington city.
J. C. W. Kennon	do	do	Armory Sq. Hosp'l.
Julius Nichols	do	do	244 "F" street.
A. D. Ruggles	do	do	Georgetown.
Joseph Robbins	Illinois	Adams	Quincy.
G. W. Barrett	do	Alexander	Cairo.
Jacques Ravold	do	Bond	Greenville.
George N. Woodward	do	Boone	Belvidere.
C C. Lattimer	do	Bureau	Princeton.
E. S. Blanchard	do	do	do.
S. M. Ely	do	Carroll	Mt Carroll.
Winston Somers	do	Champaign	Urbana.
C. V. Rockwell	do	Christian	Taylorsville.
Fleming R. Payne	do	Clark	Marshall.
F. R Pitner	do	Clay	Clay City.
James Portmess	do	do	Xenia.
John McCabe	do	Clinton	Carlyle.
Aaron Ferguson	do	Coles	Charlestown.
Isaiah P. Lynn	do	Cook	Chicago.
R. L. Rea	do	do	do.
Moses C. Kellogg	do	De Kalb	Genoa.
Isaac W. Garvin	do	do	Sycamore.
Naham E. Ballou	do	do	Sandwich.

List of pension surgeons—Continued.

Names.	State.	Counties.	Post office address.
Levi L. Todd	Illinois	Edgar	Paris.
L. W. Lowe	do	Edwards	Albion
Lewis W. Smith	do	Effingham	Effingham.
Thomas W. Sams	do	Franklin	Benton.
Reuben R McDowell	do	Fulton	Lewistown.
Joseph W. Redden	do	Gallatin	Shawneetown.
James B. Samuel	do	Greene	Carrollton.
Augustus F. Hand	do	Grundy	Morris
E. D. Rathbone	do	Hamilton	McLeansboro'.
Charles Hay	do	Hancock	Warsaw.
C. M Clark	do	Henry	Galva.
U. G Stevens	do	Jasper	Newton.
E. E. Welborn	do	Jefferson	Mt. Vernon.
Joseph O Hamilton	do	Jersey	Jerseyville.
Benjamin F. Fowler	do	Jo Daviess	Galena.
John H. Norris	do	Johnson	Crimea.
George Bratton	do	do	Vienna.
Joseph H. Way	do	Kankakee	Kankakee City.
O. D. Howell	do	Kane	Aurora.
J. W. Spalding	do	Knox	Galesburg.
Benjamin S. Cory	do	Lake	Waukegan.
Chester Hard	do	La Salle	Ottawa.
C. M. Carter	do	Lawrence	Lawrenceville.
Oliver Everett	do	Lee	Dixon.
Samuel Sargent	do	Logan	Lincoln.
Richard D. Hammond	do	McDonough	Macomb.
Harmon A. Buck	do	McHenry	Marengo.
B. A. Wade	do	do	Woodstock.
Eli K Crothers	do	McLean	Bloomington.
Ira B. Curtis	do	Macon	Decatur.
E. E Webster	do	Macoupin	Carlinville.
A. B. McChesney	do	Madison	Alton.
John H. Wier	do	do	Edwardsville.
John L. Hallam	do	Marion	Centralia.
Walter D. Stillman	do	Marshall	Lacon.
James W. McCall	do	Massac	Metropolis.
Henry Jones	do	Morgan	Jacksonville.
William W. Burns	do	Ogle	Polo.
Edward Dickinson	do	Peoria	Peoria.
William N. Bottomly	do	Perry	Tamaroa.
John McLain	do	do	Du Quoin.
Byron B. Jones	do	Piatt	Monticello.
Alexander H. Kellogg	do	Pulaski	Mound City.
Cuthbert T. Jones	do	Randolph	Chester.
Samuel McClure	do	Richland	Olney.
Thomas Galt	do	Rock Island	Rock Island.
Ferdinand Rubac	do	St. Clair	Belleville.
John W. Mitchell	do	Saline	Harrisburg.
Thomas S. Henning	do	Sangamon	Springfield.
Charles S Shelton	do	do	do.
Enos Penwell	do	Shelby	Shelbyville.
Thomas Hall	do	Stark	Toulon.
Benjamin T. Buckley	do	Stephenson	Freeport.
G. P. Wood	do	Tazewell	Washington.
L. K. Parks	do	Union	Anna.
John J. Lescher	do	Wabash	Mt. Carmel.
John A. Young	do	Warren	Monmouth.
Elihu H. Henry	do	Washington	Nashville.
John D. Cope	do	Wayne	Fairfield.

List of pension surgeons—Continued.

Names.	State.	Counties.	Post office address.
Francis Ronalds	Illinois	White	Grayville.
Abisha S. Hudson	do	Whitesides	Sterling.
James McCann	do	Will	Joliet.
J F. Daggett	do	do	Lockport.
Isaac M. Lewis	do	Williamson	Marion.
Jabez B Lyman	do	Winnebago	Rockford
Benj'n S. Woodworth	Indiana	Allen	Fort Wayne.
Matthew H. Bonnell	do	Boone	Lebanon.
William F. Collum	do	Clark	Jeffersonville.
Williamson P. Dunn	do	Clinton	Frankfort.
John S. B. Kelso	do	Crawford	Leavenworth.
M. H. Harding	do	Dearborn	Lawrenceburgh.
John W. Moodey	do	Decatur	Greensburg.
Solomon Stough	do	De Kalb	Waterloo City.
John C. Helm	do	Delaware	Muncie.
Mathew Huber	do	Dubois	Jasper.
David H. Henry	do	Elkhart	Elkhart.
M. M. Latta	do	do	Goshen.
Samuel W. Vance	do	Fayette	Connersville.
William A. Clapp	do	Floyd	New Albany.
Rufus Haymond	do	Franklin	Brookville.
Hugh H Patten	do	Gibson	Princeton.
Milton Jay	do	Grant	Marion.
James A. Minick	do	Green	Point Commerce.
Thomas T. Butler	do	Hamilton	Noblesville.
John Slemons	do	Harrison	Corrydon.
Wilson Lockhart	do	Hendricks	Danville.
Isaac Mendenhall	do	Henry	Newcastle.
George W. Riddell	do	do	Knightstown.
F. S. C. Grayston	do	Huntington	Huntington.
Amos Frost	do	Jackson	Seymour.
James H. Loughridge	do	Jasper	Rensselaer.
Manuel Reed	do	Jay	Jay.
J. G. Hendricks	do	Jefferson	Madison.
James C. Burt	do	Jennings	Vernon.
Samuel C Whiting	do	Knox	Vincennes.
Silas C. Sapp	do	Kosciusko	Warsaw.
Leonard Barber	do	La Grange	Walcott's Mills.
Harvey Pettibone	do	Lake	Crown Point.
Luther Brusie	do	Laporte	Laporte.
Townsend Ryan	do	Madison	Anderson.
George W. Mears	do	Marion	Indianapolis.
F. S. Newcomer	do	do	do.
George W. Clippenger	do	do	do.
Nehemiah Sherman	do	Marshall	Plymouth.
John H. Constant	do	Miami	Peru.
James F. Dodds	do	Monroe	Bloomington.
Milton Herndon	do	Montgomery	Crawfordsville.
B D. Blackstone	do	Morgan	Martinsville.
Stanbury W. Lemmon	do	Noble	Albion.
Benj'n A. Allison	do	Owen	Spencer.
Samuel B. Bushnell	do	Parke	Rockville.
William D. Thomas	do	do	do.
Thomas R. Austin	do	Perry	Cannellton.
Edwin V. Spencer	do	Posey	Mt. Vernon.
Samuel Fisher	do	Putnam	Greencastle.
David Ferguson	do	Randolph	Winchester.
W. T S. Cornett	do	Ripley	Versailles.
William A. Pugh	do	Rush	Rushville.

List of pension surgeons—Continued.

Names.	State.	Counties.	Post office address.
Daniel Dayton	Iowa	St. Joseph	South Bend.
J. W. Crooks	do	Spencer	Rockport.
Cornelius D. Rice	do	Steuben	Angola.
E. S. Gale	do	Switzerland	Vevay.
Thomas Chesnut	do	Tippecanoe	Lafayette.
Benjamin J. Day	do	Vanderburg	Evansville.
J. C. Thompson	do	Vigo	Terre Haute.
J. Holloway	do	Wabash	Wabash.
T. J. Johnson	do	Warrick	Boonville.
Harvey D. Henderson	do	Washington	Salem.
William Dickey	do	Wayne	Centreville.
Elias Fisher	do	do	Richmond.
William S. Boyd	do	Benton	Vinton.
S. N. Pierce	do	Black Hawk	Cedar Falls.
B. Williams	do	do	Waterloo.
B. F. McCarty	do	Boone	Boonsboro'.
D. M. Cool	do	Bremer	Waverly.
John G. House	do	Buchanan	Independence.
James Ford Logan	do	Butler	Clarksville.
J. F. Kennedy	do	Cedar	Tipton.
E. M. Laws	do	Clarke	Osceola.
J. A. Blanchard	do	Clayton	Elkader.
John E. Ennis	do	Clinton	Lyons.
A. B. Ireland	do	do	Camanche.
D. A. Hurst	do	Davis	Bloomfield.
John P. Finley	do	Decatur	Leon.
P. M. McLaren	do	Des Moines	Burlington.
R. S. Lewis	do	Dubuque	Dubuque.
C. C. Parker	do	Fayette	Fayette.
J. N. Penn	do	Fremont	Sidney.
E. B. Fenn	do	Guthrie	Guthrie Centre.
A. W. McClure	do	Henry	Mt. Pleasant.
Preston L. Lake	do	Jackson	Maquokita City.
C. S. Clarke	do	Jefferson	Fairfield.
Henry Murray	do	Johnson	Iowa City.
Lucius French	do	Jones	Anamosa.
Edward Whinery	do	Lee	Fort Madison.
H. T. Cleaver	do	do	Keokuk.
Henry Ristine	do	Lynn	Marion.
H. W. Jay	do	Lucas	Chariton.
S. B. Cherry	do	Madison	Winterset.
Charles Beardsley	do	Mahaska	Oskaloosa.
R. Howe Taylor	do	Marshall	Marshalltown.
James A. Donelan	do	Mills	Glenwood.
W. B. Cousins	do	Monroe	Albia.
Christian Hershe	do	Muscatine	Muscatine.
N. L. Van Sandt	do	Page	Clarinda.
Isaac Windle	do	Polk	Des Moines.
J. V. H. Judd	do	Pottawatomie	Council Bluffs.
Egbert S. Barrows	do	Scott	Davenport.
J. D. Elbert	do	Van Buren	Lebanon.
William Hilton	do	Wappelo	Agency City.
M. A. Dashiell	do	Warren	Hartford.
William McClelland	do	Washington	Washington.
E. B. Hutchinsen	do	Weinneshiek	Decorah.
Stephen O. Himoe	Kansas	Bourbon	Fort Scott.
Edwin H. Grant	do	Doniphan	Troy.
S. C. Harrington	do	Douglass	Lawrence.
Alonzo Fuller	do	do	do.

List of pension surgeons—Continued.

Names.	State.	Counties.	Post office address.
Selden W. Jones	Kansas	Leavenworth	Leavenworth.
O. C. Bender	do	Linn	Mound City.
John F. Newton	do	Lyon	Emporia.
Charles J. Lee	do	Marshall	Marysville.
D. W. Stormont	do	Shawnee	Topeka.
William Feland	Kentucky	Christian	Hopkinsville.
William T. McNees	do	Harrison	Cynthiana.
Thomas W. Colescott	do	Jefferson	Louisville.
E. J. Vaughan	do	do	do.
J. J. Temple	do	Kenton	Covington.
R. C. Chenault	do	Madison	Richmond.
J. B. Sparks	do	Mercer	Harrodsburg.
J. F. McMillan	do	Nicholas	Carlisle.
James H. Barbour	do	Pendleton	Falmouth.
James A. McReynolds	do	Todd	Elkton.
George Kellogg	Loiusiana	Orleans	New Orleans.
Geo. A. Blake	do	do	do.
Alonzo Garcelon	Maine	Androscoggin	Lewiston.
Edward N. Mayo	do	Aroostook	Houlton.
William C. Robinson	do	Cumberland	Portland.
T. S. Foster	do	do	Brunswick.
Nathaniel Pease	do	do	Bridgeton.
Thomas A. Foster	do	do	Portland.
D. O. Perry	do	do	do.
John N. Houghton	do	Franklin	Phillips.
Edmund Russell	do	do	Farmington.
P. H. Harding	do	Hancock	Ellsworth.
George Parcher	do	do	do.
James B. Bell	do	Kennebec	Augusta.
Stephen Whitmore	do	do	Gardiner.
Nathaniel R. Boutelle	do	do	Waterville.
Charles N. Germaine	do	Knox	Rockland.
John B. Walker	do	do	Union.
Alden Blossom	do	Lincoln	Boothbay.
William A. Rust	do	Oxford	South Paris.
D. Lowell Lamson	do	do	Fryeburg.
Ralph K. Jones	do	Penobscot	Bangor.
James C. Weston	do	do	do.
John Benson	do	do	Newport.
Luther Rogus	do	do	Patten.
Benj'n Johnson	do	Piscataquis	Dover.
John W. Cook	do	do	Foxcroft.
Israel Putman	do	Sagadahoc	Bath.
Charles W. Snow	do	do	Skowhegan.
John G Brooks	do	Waldo	Belfast.
A. G. Peabody	do	Washington	Machias.
L. P. Babb	do	do	Eastport.
Samuel B. Hunter	do	do	Cherryfield.
Charles E. Swan	do	do	Calais.
Theodore H Jewett	do	York	South Berwick.
John L. Allen	do	do	Saco.
C. H. Ohr	Maryland	Alleghany	Cumberland.
George W. Wayson	do	Baltimore	Baltimore.
Thomas Owings	do	do	do.
Thomas King Carroll	do	Dorchester	Cambridge.
Oliver S. Root	Massachusetts	Berkshire	Fittsfield.
George C. Lawrence	do	do	North Adams.
Eliphalet Wright	do	do	Lee.
Horace D. Train	do	do	Sheffield.

List of pension surgeons—Continued.

Names.	State.	Counties.	Post office address.
Foster Hooper	Massachusetts	Bristol	Fall River.
John H. Mackie	do	do	New Bedford.
Henry B. Hubbard	do	do	Taunton.
John Pierce	do	Dukes	Edgartown.
W. H. Burleigh	do	Essex	Lawrence.
Henry C. Perkins	do	do	Newburyport.
David Choate	do	do	Salem.
Kendall Flint	do	do	Haverhill.
Isaac F. Galloupe	do	do	Lynn.
Charles L Fisk, jr	do	Franklin	Greenfield.
Adam C. Deane	do	do	do.
Edward Barton	do	do	Orange.
Cyrus Temple	do	do	Heath.
Peter L. B Stickney	do	Hampden	Chicopee.
Alfred Lambert	do	do	Springfield.
Samuel A. Fisk	do	Hampshire	Northampton.
Ebenezer C. Richardson	do	do	Ware.
B. F. Smith	do	do	Amherst.
Amos P. Bancroft	do	Middlesex	Charlestown.
Samuel Richardson	do	do	Watertown.
Alonzo Chapin	do	do	Winchester.
Nathan Allen	do	do	Lowell.
J. Q. A. McCollister	do	do	Groton Junction.
Alexander L. B. Monroe	do	Norfolk	Medway.
Alexander Jackson	do	Plymouth	Plymouth.
James M. Underwood	do	do	Abington.
F. A. Sawyer	do	do	Wareham.
George Stevens Jones	do	Suffolk	Boston.
S. L. Sprague	do	do	do.
William H. Page	do	do	do.
Oramel Martin	do	Worcester	Worcester.
Charles W. Whitcomb	do	do	Barre.
Alfred Miller	do	do	Fitchburg.
Joshua Porter	do	do	North Brookfield.
E. G. Burnett	do	do	Webster.
George M. Morse	do	do	Clinton.
John G. Metcalf	do	do	Mendon.
Henry Clarke	do	do	Worcester.
George Jewett	do	do	Fitchburg.
Abram R. Calkins	Michigan	Allegan	Allegan.
Stillman Richardson	do	Berrien	Niles.
Stephen S. Cutter	do	Branch	Coldwater.
Daniel Hudson	do	Calhoun	Marshall.
Artemas Doane	do	do	Battle Creek.
Lewis W. Fasquelle	do	Clinton	St. John's.
Charles N. Hayden	do	Eaton	Eaton Rapids.
Seneca H. Gage	do	do	Bellevue.
Charles A. Merritt	do	do	Charlotte.
Daniel Clark	do	Genesee	Flint.
John W. Falley	do	Hillsdale	Hillsdale.
Joseph B. Hall	do	Ingham	Lansing.
Enoch M. Winslow	do	do	Stockbridge.
Ira H. Bartholomew	do	do	Lansing.
William B. Thomas	do	Ionia	Ionia.
J. E Smith	do	do	Portland.
Ira C. Backus	do	Jackson	Jackson City.
Homer O. Hitchcock	do	Kalamazoo	Kalamazoo.
Erastus R. Ellis	do	Kent	Grand Rapids.
Arvine Peck	do	do	Lowell.

List of pension surgeons—Continued.

Names.	State.	Counties.	Post office address.
William A. Jackson	Michigan	Lapeer	Lapeer.
E P. Andrews	do	Lenawee	Adrian.
Syene Hale	do	do	Hudson.
Seth L. Andrews	do	Macomb	Romeo.
Edward Dorsch	do	Monroe	Monroe.
Marshall L. Green	do	Oakland	Pontiac.
Arphax Farnsworth	do	Saginaw	East Saginaw
Wm. W. Anderson	do	Sanilac	Lexington.
Cyrus M. Stockwell	do	St. Clair	Port Huron.
D. F. Alsdorf	do	Shiawassee	Corunna.
Addison Bassett	do	St. Joseph	Centreville.
Fayette Parsons	do	do	Burr Oak.
S L Herrick	do	do	Three Rivers.
John W. Emery	do	Van Buren	Paw-Paw.
John T. Keables	do	do	Decatur.
William Lewitt	do	Washtenaw	Ann Arbor.
David A. Post	do	do	Ypsilanti.
James A. Brown	do	Wayne	Detroit.
William R. McMahan	Minnesota	Blue Earth	Mankato.
E. J Kingsbury	do	Fillmore	Spring Valley.
Augustine B. Hawley	do	Goodhue	Red Wing.
William A. Penniman	do	Hennepin	Minneapolis.
A. E. Ames	do	do	do.
E. C. Cross	do	Olmstead	Rochester.
Samuel Willey	do	Ramsey	St. Paul.
L. W. Dennison	do	Rice	Faribault.
J. L. Wakefield	do	Scott	Shakopee.
J V. Wren	do	Stearns	St. Cloud.
Wm. L. Lincoln	do	Wabasha	Wabasha.
William J. Heddens	Missouri	Buchanan	St. Joseph.
Patrick Gilroy	do	Cape Girardeau	Cape Girardeau.
John H. Blue	do	Chariton	Brunswick.
Richard A. Wells	do	Cole	Jefferson City.
Johnston Lykens	do	Jackson	Kansas City.
Thomas J. Montgomery	do	Johnson	Warrensburg.
William P. Boulware	do	Lafayette	Lexington.
P. A. Heitz	do	Marion	Palmyra.
James L. Edwards	do	Pettis	Sedalia.
L. A. Wilson	do	Phelps	Rolla
William Blair	do	Randolph	Huntsville.
William W. Mosby	do	Ray	Richmond.
James B. Colegrove	do	St. Louis	St. Louis.
Julian Bates	do	do	do.
David B. Nelson	New Hampshire	Belknap	Gilford.
Andrew J. Thompson	do	do	Laconia.
Jeremiah R. Smith	do	Carroll	Wolfborough.
William H. Grant	do	do	Tamworth.
Ebenezer Wilkinson	do	do	Tamworth Village.
George Walton Pierce	do	Cheshire	Winchester.
Thomas B. Kittredge	do	do	Keene.
Jacob E. Stickney	do	Coos	Lancaster.
Ira S Chase	do	Grafton	Bristol.
Phineas Spalding	do	do	Haverhill.
John A Dana	do	do	Holderness.
John Clough	do	do	Lebanon.
Jesse A. Sanborn	do	do	Compton.
Charles H Boynton	do	do	Lisbon.
Cyrus K. Kelley	do	do	Plymouth.
Francis P. Fitch	do	Hillsborough	Amherst.

List of pension surgeons—Continued.

Names.	State.	Counties.	Post office address.
R. B. Carswell	New Hampshire	Hillsborough	East Ware.
William D. Buck	do	do	Manchester.
Daniel F Frye	do	do	Francestown.
Albert Smith	do	do	Peterborough.
John H Cutler	do	do	Mason Village.
Evan B. Hammond	do	do	Nashua.
Benjamin S. Warren	do	Merrimack	Concord.
R P. J Tenny	do	do	Pittsfield.
William G Perry	do	Rockingham	Exeter.
William Laighton	do	do	Portsmouth.
William Perry	do	do	Exeter.
Abner B. Bennett	do	do	Portsmouth.
James H. Crombie	do	do	Derry.
James H. Wheeler	do	Strafford	Dover.
Samuel G. Jarvis	do	Sullivan	Claremont.
Thomas Sanborn	do	do	Newport.
Zachariah Read	New Jersey	Burlington	Mt. Holly.
Lorenzo F. Fisler	do	Camden	Camden.
Ephraim Holmes	do	Cumberland	Greenwich.
J. Henry Clark	do	Essex	Newark.
Lyndon A. Smith	do	do	do.
Stephen Personett	do	do	Verona.
C. F. Clarke	do	Gloucester	Woodbury.
Charles Cook	do	Hudson	Jersey City.
Charles Hodge, jr	do	Mercer	Trenton.
Azariah D Newell	do	Middlesex	New Brunswick.
G. A Quimby	do	Morris	Morristown.
Alexander W Rogers	do	Passaic	Paterson.
Quinton Gibbon	do	Salem	Salem.
John R Stewart	do	Sussex	Newton.
J Q. Stearns	do	Union	Elizabeth.
Philip F. Brakeley	do	Warren	Belvidere.
William S Cottrell	New York	Alleghany	Whitesville.
Horace H Nye	do	do	Wellsville.
Sylvester D Willard	do	Albany	Albany.
James H Armsby	do	do	do.
John G Orton	do	Broome	Binghamton.
Oliver T. Bundy	do	do	Deposit.
Charles S Hurlburt	do	Cattaraugus	Olean.
Thomas J. Williams	do	do	Ellicottville.
Edward Hall	do	Cayuga	Auburn.
H. M. T Smith	do	Chautauque	Dunkirk.
G W. Hazeltine	do	do	Jamestown.
John K. Stanchfield	do	Chemung	Elmira.
Blinn S. Sill	do	Chenango	Bainbridge.
Augustus Willard	do	do	Green.
Thomas J. Bailey	do	do	Norwich.
William N. Coit	do	Clinton	Champlain.
Benjamin J. Mooers	do	do	Plattsburg.
Abijah P. Cook	do	Columbia	Hudson.
H. C. Gazlay	do	Cortland	Homer.
H. N. Buckley	do	Delaware	Delhi.
Alfred Hasbrouck	do	Dutchess	Poughkeepsie.
Horatio N. Loomis	do	Erie	Buffalo.
J E King	do	do	do.
George B. Page	do	Essex	Crown Point.
William H. Richardson	do	do	Westport.
Theodore Gay	do	Franklin	Malone.
Langdon J. Marvin	do	Fulton	Northampton.

List of pension surgeons—Continued.

Names.	State.	Counties.	Post office address.
William H. Johnson	New York	Fulton	Johnstown.
Marcus T. Peake	do	do	Gloversville.
Christopher V. Barnett	do	Green	Windham Centre.
James Jewell	do	do	Catskill.
John Root	do	Genesee	Batavia.
Abram Haun	do	Herkimer	Little Falls.
Edward S. Lansing	do	Jefferson	Watertown.
J. C. Hutchisen	do	Kings	Brooklyn.
Charles Rowland	do	do	do.
H. W. Cansdell	do	do	do.
Alexander R. Gebbie	do	Lewis	Lowville.
H. S. Hendee	do	do	Deer River.
Loren J. Ames	do	Livingston	Mt. Morris.
William B. Alley	do	do	Nunda.
Augustus L. Saunders	do	Madison	Brookfield.
Ira Spencer	do	do	De Ruyter.
V. W. Mason	do	do	Canastota.
Edward Loomis	do	do	Oneida.
P. B. Havens	do	do	Hamilton.
Harvey F. Montgomery	do	Monroe	Rochester.
Morgan Snyder	do	Montgomery	Fort Plain.
Jeremiah Snell	do	do	Fort Jackson.
Israel I. Buckbee	do	do	Fonda.
William M. Chamberlain	do	New York	116 West 34th street, New York city.
James Neil	do	do	Harlem, N. Y. city.
William H. Thomson	do	do	78 West 47th street, New York city.
Edward Bradley	do	do	55 West 24th street, New York city.
J. H. Helmer	do	Niagara	Lockport.
E. A Munger	do	Oneida	Waterville.
Delos A Crane	do	do	Holland Patent.
Samuel O. Scudder	do	do	Rome.
J V. Cobb	do	do	do.
Horace B Day	do	do	Utica.
C. B. Coventry	do	do	do.
Robert Frazier	do	do	Camden.
George W. Cook	do	Onondaga	Syracuse.
Theodore Y. Kinne	do	do	do.
John B. Chapin	do	Ontario	Canandaigua.
William P. Townsend	do	Orange	Goshen.
D W. Cooper	do	do	Port Jervis.
Edward E. Lee	do	do	Newburg.
James W. Randall	do	Orleans	Albion.
Charles C. P. Clark	do	Oswego	Oswego.
Horace Lathrop	do	Otsego	Cooperstown.
G. L. Halsey	do	do	Unadilla.
Samuel H. Case	do	do	Oneonta.
Addison Ely	do	Putnam	Carmel.
William S. Searle	do	Rensselaer	Troy.
Luther H. Barber	do	do	Poestenkill.
Abram S. Burdett	do	Richmond	Tompkinsville.
T. B. Smith	do	Rockland	Tappan.
John L. Perry	do	Saratoga	Saratoga Springs.
Livingston Ellwood	do	Schenectady	Schenectady.
Jacob Dockstader	do	Schoharie	Sharon Springs.
David C. White	do	Schuyler	Watkins.
Rufus C. Dunham	do	Seneca	Seneca Falls.

List of pension surgeons—Continued.

Names.	State.	Counties.	Post office address.
Alexis H. Cruttenden	New York	Steuben	Bath.
Frederick R. Wagner	do	do	Addison.
Joshua B. Graves	do	do	Corning.
B. F. Sherman	do	St. Lawrence	Ogdensburg.
G. F. Cole	do	do	Potsdam.
Samuel C. Wait	do	do	Gouverneur.
Henry C. Austin	do	do	Canton.
Richard H. Benjamin	do	Suffolk	Riverhead, L. I.
Lucius H. Allen	do	Tioga	Owego.
Henry B Chase	do	Tompkins	Ithaca.
Sumner Roades	do	do	do.
Thomas S. Dawes	do	Ulster	Saugerties.
Abijah Otis	do	do	Ellenville.
William H. Miller	do	Washington	Sandy Hill.
Charles O. T. Gilman	do	do	Salem.
D. B. Dewey	do	do	Whitehall.
M. A. Cushing	do	Warren	Glenn's Falls.
E W Howard	do	do	Warrensburg.
Nelson Peck	do	Wayne	Lyons.
Charles A. Dake	do	Wyoming	Warsaw.
George B. Upham	do	Westchester	Yonkers.
Philander Stewart	do	do	Peekskill.
George J. Fisher	do	do	Sing Sing.
Richard K. C. Bardwell	do	Yates	Penn Yan.
Porteus C. Gilbert	do	do	Rushville.
William H. Harper	Ohio	Allen	Lima.
C. M. Godfrey	do	do	Bluffton.
Henry P. Clark	do	Ashland	Ashland.
Stephen H. Farrington	do	Ashtabula	Ashtabula.
William Blackstone	do	Athens	Athens.
W. G. Kishler	do	Auglaize	St. Mary's.
Alexander Hewetson	do	Belmont	St. Clairsville.
Thomas W. Gordon	do	Brown	Georgetown.
Joseph S McNeely	do	Butler	Hamilton.
Samuel M. Stockon	do	Carroll	Carrollton.
Joseph S. Carter	do	Champaign	Urbana.
Robert Rodgers	do	Clark	Springfield.
H. McCaskie	do	Clermont	Batavia.
A. T. Davis	do	Clinton	Wilmington.
James Robertson	do	Columbiana	Hanoverton.
D. S. Silver	do	do	Wellsville.
Enoch Sapp	do	Coshocton	Coshocton.
N. E. Hackedorn	do	Crawford	Galion.
W. R S. Clarke	do	do	Bucyrus.
G. C. E. Weber	do	Cuyahoga	Cleveland.
Chauncey D. Griswold	do	do	do.
Curtis Otwell	do	Darke	Greenville.
I. N. Thacker	do	Defiance	Defiance.
Matthias Gerhard	do	Delaware	Delaware.
A. H. Agard	do	Erie	Sandusky.
Philip M. Wagenhalls	do	Fairfield	Lancaster.
Samuel M. Smith	do	Franklin	Columbus.
William Ramsey	do	Fulton	Delta.
George W. Livesay	do	Gallia	Gallipolis.
Lorenzo A. Hamilton	do	Geauga	Chardon.
Leigh McClung	do	Green	Xenia.
Jared Dunbar	do	Guernsey	Cambridge.
Henry M Carver	do	do	Fairview.
Edward Mead	do	Hamilton	Cincinnati.

List of pension surgeons—Continued.

Names.	State.	Counties.	Post office address.
William P. Wilson	Ohio	Hancock	Finley.
P. H. Loring	----do	Hardin	Kenton.
J. M. Shoemaker	----do	Henry	Napoleon.
G. W. Pullen	----do	Hocking	Logan.
James B. Ford	----do	Huron	Norwalk.
Ira L. Babcock	----do	----do	----do.
W. D. McGregor	----do	Jefferson	Steubenville.
B. W. Pumphrey	----do	Knox	Mt. Vernon.
Jonathan Morris	----do	Lawrence	Ironton.
L. T. Ballou	----do	Licking	Newark.
William D. Scarff	----do	Logan	Bellefontaine.
John Strong, jr	----do	Loraine	Elyria.
Alexander Steele	----do	----do	Oberlin.
S. S. Thorn	----do	Lucas	Toledo.
William A. Strain	----do	Madison	London.
Eli Mygatt	----do	Mahoning	Poland.
Robert L Sweeney	----do	Marion	Marion.
J. N. Robinson	----do	Medina	Medina.
Samuel Hudson	----do	----do	----do.
James P Bing	----do	Meigs	Pomeroy.
Samuel S Gray	----do	Miami	Piqua.
R J. Shackelford	----do	Troy	Troy.
Adams Jewett	----do	Montgomery	Dayton.
A. S. Weatherby	----do	Morrow	Cardington.
C. C. Hildreth	----do	Muskingum	Zanesville.
Thaddeus A Reamy	----do	----do	----do.
J. M. C. Moorhead	----do	Noble	Caldwell.
Nelson E. Jones	----do	Pickaway	Circleville.
Orlando J. Phelps	----do	Pike	Piketon.
Charles S Leonard	----do	Portage	Ravenna.
E. Mendenhall	----do	Preble	Eaton.
C. B. Stemen	----do	Putnam	Kalida.
William Loughridge	----do	Richland	Mansfield.
William Waddle	----do	Ross	Chillicothe.
Thomas Stilwell	----do	Sandusky	Fremont.
William J McDowell	----do	Scioto	Portsmouth.
E. W. Reeme	----do	Seneca	Tiffin.
John H. Hair	----do	----do	Fostoria.
Henry S. Conklin	----do	Shelby	Sidney.
Lorenzo M. Whiting	----do	Stark	Canton.
William Bowen	----do	Summit	Akron.
Thomas McEbright	----do	----do	----do.
William G. Smith	----do	Tuscarawas	New Philadelphia.
John W. S. Goudy	----do	----do	New Comerstown.
E. J. Tichenor	----do	Warren	Lebanon.
E. C. Beckwith	----do	Washington	Marietta.
George O. Hildreth	----do	----do	----do.
Thomas Smurr	----do	Wayne	Wooster.
William C. Morrison	----do	Williams	West Unity.
E D. Peck	----do	Wood	Perrysburg.
George W. Simpson	----do	Wyandott	McCutchenville.
Henry S Huber	Pennsylvania	Adams	Gettysburg.
William M. Herron	----do	Allegheny	Allegheny City.
George McCook	----do	----do	Pittsburg.
John E Shaffer	----do	----do	Elizabeth.
William J Mullin	----do	Bedford	Schellsburg.
W. H. Watson	----do	----do	Bedford.
D Llewellyn Beaver	----do	Berks	Reading.
George W. Smith	----do	Blair	Hollidaysburg.

List of pension surgeons—Continued.

Names.	State.	Counties.	Post office address.
Charles M. Turner	Pennsylvania	Bradford	Towanda.
Samuel Lovett	do	Bucks	Attleboro'.
Abraham M. Neyman	do	Butler	Butler.
John Lowman	do	Cambria	Johnstown.
B. S Gould	do	Cameron	Shippen.
A. C. Smith	do	Carbon	Mauch Chunk.
E. Green	do	Centre	Bellefonte.
William S. Malaney	do	Chester	Westchester.
James Ross	do	Clarion	Clarion.
M. Woods	do	Clearfield	Clearfield.
Wilburn Whitley	do	Crawford	Conneautville.
J. T. Ray	do	do	Meadville.
Alexander Stewart	do	Cumberland	Shippensburg.
Samuel T. Charlton	do	Dauphin	Harrisburg.
Manly Emanuel	do	Delaware	Linwood Station.
Nelson Seymour	do	Erie	Erie.
Dennis D. Loop	do	do	Northeast.
Geo. C. Ewing	do	Fayette	Uniontown.
J. L. Suesserott	do	Franklin	Chambersburg.
W. D. Rogers	do	Green	Jefferson.
C. W. Moore	do	Huntingdon	Coalmont.
John McCulloch	do	do	Huntingdon.
Edmund Snare	do	do	do.
Martin L. Miller	do	Indiana	Blairsville.
W. J. McKnight	do	Jefferson	Brookville.
P. C. Rundis	do	Juniata	Patterson.
Peter S Clinger	do	Lancaster	Conestoga.
Robert D Wallace	do	Lawrence	New Castle.
W. M. Guilford	do	Lebanon	Lebanon.
George P. Lineaweaver	do	do	North Lebanon.
William J. Romig	do	Lehigh	Allentown.
Henry Roberts	do	Luzerne	Providence.
Horace B. Moody	do	do	Wilkesbarre.
John S. Crawford	do	Lycoming	Williamsport.
Jedediah Darling	do	McKean	Smithport.
C. Byles	do	Mercer	Delaware Grove.
David D. Mahon	do	Mifflin	Newton Hamilton.
A. Reeves Jackson	do	Monroe	Stroudsburg.
William Carson	do	Montgomery	Norristown.
Robert S Simington	do	Montour	Danville.
Edward Swift	do	Northampton	Easton.
James Galbraith	do	Perry	Landisburg.
Benjamin R. Mears	do	Philadelphia	Germantown.
Wilson Jewell	do	do	420 N. 6th st. Phila.
J. K. Lee	do	do	West Philadelphia.
James Cummiskey	do	do	533 Spruce st. Phila.
James H. Oliver	do	do	Philadelphia.
L. S. Filbert	do	do	1822 Green st. Phila.
H Lenox Hodge	do	do	903 Walnut st. Phila.
William M. Cornell	do	do	Philadelphia.
J. G. Koehler	do	Schuylkill	Schuylkill Haven.
Peter R. Wagenseller	do	Snyder	Selin's Grove.
Henry Brubaker	do	Somerset	Somerset.
Ezra Patrick	do	Susquehanna	Montrose.
Calvin C. Halsey	do	do	do.
Ira W. Bellows	do	Tioga	Knoxville.
Nelson Packer	do	do	Wellsboro'.
J. M. Dill	do	Venango	Cooperstown.
D. V. Stranahan	do	Warren	Warren C. H.

List of pension surgeons—Continued.

Names.	State.	Counties.	Post office address.
J. W. Blackburn	Pennsylvania	Westmoreland	West Newton.
E. W. Townsend	do	do	Greensburg.
William H Reed	do	Wayne	Honesdale.
William H King	do	Washington	Monongahela City.
John R. Wilson	do	do	Washington.
Charles H Dana	do	Wyoming	Tunkhannock.
William S Roland	do	York	York.
Theodore C. Dunn	Rhode Island	Newport	Newport.
Charles G. McKnight	do	Providence	Providence.
J L Stewart	East Virginia	Alexandria	Alexandria.
William Draine	do	Norfolk	Portsmouth.
James Putney	West Virginia	Kanawha	Kanawha Saline.
James H. Hooff	do	Mason	Point Pleasant.
Joseph A McLane	do	Monongalia	Morgantown.
John C. Happ	do	Ohio	Wheeling.
William J Bates	do	do	do.
R W. Hazlett	do	do	do.
Thomas Kennedy	do	Taylor	Grafton.
Rezin P. Davis	do	Wood	Parkersburg.
Marcus O. Porter	Vermont	Addison	Middlebury.
Erasmus D. Warner	do	do	New Haven Mills.
Nathan Gale	do	do	Orwell.
Martin J. Love	do	Bennington	Bennington.
George L. Ames	do	do	Manchester.
Selim Newell	do	Caledonia	St Johnsbury.
Charles S. Cahoon	do	do	Lyndon.
Hiram H Atwater	do	Crittenden	Burlington.
Oscar F. Fassett	do	Franklin	East Berkshire.
H. F. Stevens	do	do	St Albans.
Horace Powers	do	Lamoille	Morrisville.
Edward F. Upham	do	Orange	West Randolph.
Norman W. Braley	do	do	Chelsea.
John Poole	do	do	Bradford.
E V. Watkins	do	do	Newbury.
Jonathan F. Skinner	do	Orleans	Barton.
John W. Huntoon	do	do	Derby Line.
Lemuel Richmond	do	do	do.
Cyrus Porter	do	Rutland	Rutland.
Charles L. Allen	do	do	do.
C. M Rublee	do	Washington	Montpelier.
Samuel Nichols	do	Windham	Bellows Falls.
George F. Gale	do	do	Brattleboro'.
D W Hazelton	do	Windsor	Cavendish.
Shubael Converse	do	do	Norwich.
Samuel P. Danforth	do	do	Royalton.
Walter S. Robinson	do	do	Felchville.
William A. Chapin	do	do	Ludlow.
William McCollom	do	do	Woodstock.
S E Webster	Wisconsin	Adams	Friendship.
Uriel H. Peak	do	Brown	Fort Howard.
Edmund Bishop	do	Columbia	Portage City.
Robert W. Earle	do	do	Columbus.
B D. Eastman	do	Crawford	Prairie du Chien.
Joseph Hobbins	do	Dane	Madison.
A. M. Dunton	do	Dodge	Beaver Dam.
William H. Walker	do	Fond du Lac	Fond du Lac.
John D. Wood	do	Grant	Platteville.
J. H. Hyde	do	do	Lancaster.
J. M. Ball	do	Green	Monroe.

List of pension surgeons—Continued.

Names.	State.	Counties.	Post office address.
Stephen G. Lombard	Wisconsin	Green	Monroe.
George W. Burrall	do	Iowa	Dodgeville.
John H. Vivian	do	do	Mineral Point.
W. W. Reed	do	Jefferson	Jefferson.
John Gridley	do	Kenosha	Kenosha.
Dugald D. Cameron	do	La Crosse	La Crosse.
D T. Abell	do	Lafayette	Darlington.
J. E. Thayer	do	Marathon	Warsaw.
N. Monroe Dodson	do	Marquette	Berlin.
James Diefendorf	do	Milwaukee	Milwaukee.
Jesse Bennett	do	Monroe	Sparta.
Sidney L Fuller	do	Outagamie	Appleton.
William F. Fisher	do	Ozaukee	Ozaukee.
John T. Scholl	do	do	do.
John Phillips	do	Portage	Stevens's Point.
Philo R. Hoy	do	Racine	Racine.
Daniel L. Downs	do	Richland	Richland Centre.
Lyman J. Barrows	do	Rock	Janesville.
H. G. Lachmund	do	Sauk	Sauk.
Lewis Bock	do	Sheboygan	Sheboygan.
D. D. T. Hamlin	do	Walworth	Elkhorn.
George F. Hunt	do	Washington	West Bend.
George R. Taylor	do	Waupaca	Waupaca.
A. P. Barber	do	Winnebago	Oshkosh.
G. F. Witter	do	Wood	Grand Rapids.
William S. Latta	Nebraska Terr'y	Cass	Rock Bluffs.
G. C. Monell	do	Douglas	Omaha.
John F. Neil	do	Nemaha	Peru.
Henry O. Hanna	do	Richardson	Falls City.

PENSION NOTARIES.

The pension act of July 4, 1864, requiring that the declarations of claimants shall be made before some officer of a court of record, with an exception in favor of localities more than twenty-five miles distant from any such court, justices of the peace, notaries public, or other officers, already duly authorized to administer oaths, under the laws of their own States, will be designated, for the places thus excepted, as convenience may seem to require, on satisfactory evidence as to the integrity and fitness of the persons proposed for such positions.

HOMES FOR DISABLED SOLDIERS AND SEAMEN.

The subject of providing asylums for disabled soldiers and seamen has justly received considerable attention from individuals solicitous in regard to the future welfare of this class of our citizens, now increasing in every community. The government had, in fact, acted in this matter, before the commencement of the present war, by establishing the Soldiers' Home, near this city, with accommodations which are, perhaps, adequate for the numbers then to be provided for, and the Naval Asylum, for the benefit of certain disabled seamen, at Philadelphia. More recently, movements towards the founding of State institutions, similar in purpose, for disabled volunteers, have been made in some of the States. This question has an immediate interest in connexion with the pension system, although not properly one of its parts. In some European countries, hospitals or homes for invalids—in regard to which complete information is still wanting—appear to have received more thorough consideration than military and naval pension systems, or to have substantially superseded the latter.

A State institution of this kind has been provided for in Massachusetts, and preliminary steps to the same end have been taken in New Jersey and perhaps other States. For beneficiaries who are totally disqualified for performing any remunerative labor, an honorable retreat of this sort, rightly adapted to the ends proposed, will have its manifest advantages. By paying into a common fund the pensions due to the inmates, the amount thus obtained, if economically administered, would go far towards defraying the necessary expenses of food and clothing. The usefulness of any institution of this kind, however, must so largely depend upon the details of its organization and management—upon the location, surroundings, recreations, and objects of attention proposed—that anything less than a well-matured scheme, devised and superintended by minds fully qualified for the task, and duly informed by social study, cannot be hoped to succeed. That there will be thousands of utterly disabled men, at the close of the war, for whom their country is morally bound to make some further provision, must be granted. Whether this may most fitly be accomplished by an enlargement of the systems under which the Soldier's Home and Naval Asylum have been organized, or by the action of local governments, or by private associated benevolence, may well be carefully weighed by those who have such an undertaking at heart.

PENSION FUNDS.

The navy pension fund, arising from the proceeds of prizes captured at sea, amounted on the 1st day of October, as reported, to $6,055,585 80, an increase of more than $4,000,000 during the year preceding that date. This sum, invested at six per cent., will give an annual income of $363,335 14. The total annual rate of the navy pensions of all classes, at the close of the fiscal year, was only $179,191 10.

Whether there might not be some similar appropriation of a certain proportion of the moneys accruing from the sales of abandoned or confiscated property,

or land, for the creation of an army pension fund that would partially meet the heavy annual demand for the payment of army pensions, seems to me worthy of consideration.

SUSPENDED PENSION AGENCIES.

On the breaking out of the rebellion, the payment of pensions was suspended at the several agencies for the States of Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, and Virginia, (except the Wheeling agency.) With the progress of the war, military resistance to the government has been substantially suppressed in a large portion of the area embraced within these States, and especially in Tennessee, Louisiana, Arkansas, Florida, and western Mississippi. The agency at Wheeling has been so extended as to include in one disbursing district all of the State of West Virginia; and Norfolk, at which place there was a navy pension agency, is now occupied by the government, as well as much of the other territory of eastern Virginia. Huntsville, in northern Alabama, formerly the seat of another agency, has also been, during a considerable period, within the lines of our armies. Tens of thousands of Union soldiers have enlisted from these reclaimed regions, of whom many have died or become disabled in the service, and on whose account numerous pension claims are presented. These claims should be adjusted, but no means have yet been provided for their payment within the States in which the applicants have their proper residences.

Under these circumstances, it is recommended that all the names heretofore enrolled at the several agencies in question be dropped, and that pension agents be appointed in the reclaimed districts, so far as practicable, for the benefit of new pensioners. It is further suggested, that former pensioners, thus dropped from the roll, should not be restored, except upon definite proof, satisfactory to the local military authorities and to this department, that they have continued at all times loyal, and also on a proper re-examination of their claims. The points deemed most appropriate for the location of such agencies are: New Orleans, Louisiana; Nashville, Knoxville, and Memphis, Tennessee; Huntsville, Alabama; Vicksburg, Mississippi; Jacksonville, Florida; Little Rock, Arkansas; and Norfolk, Virginia. In several of these localities there would seem to be no serious obstacle to organizing the proposed agencies at once. Should the State of Texas be embraced within the disbursing agency at New Orleans, as formerly, there would remain, after establishing agencies as above suggested, only the three insurrectionary States of North Carolina, South Carolina, and Georgia, in which the operation of the pension system would not have been at least partially restored.

I am happy to be able to state, in conclusion, that the business of this office, though so greatly increased in amount during the last year, with only a comparatively slight addition to the number of clerks employed, has been despatched with a reasonable degree of promptitude, and is now in a satisfactory condition. This has been largely due to the faithful and assiduous efforts of clerks to bring up the work at their desks, so as to meet the reasonable expectations of claimants. It is my conviction that, with the present cost of living, the compensation for these services has been inadequate. Permit me, therefore, to urge that you will commend to the consideration of the proper authorities a material increase of the salaries of these officers. Any addition to the number of clerks now authorized to be employed in this office will not at present be required.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, yours,

JOSEPH H. BARRETT,
Commissioner.

Hon. J. P. USHER,
Secretary of the Interior.

A.—*Statement of the number and yearly amount of original applications and for increase of army pensions admitted in each State and Territory for the year ending June 30, 1864.*

States.	Invalid.				Revolutionary soldiers. March 18, 1818; May 15, 1828; June 7, 1832.		Revolutionary widows. Second section February 3, 1853.				Widows, mothers, children, and sisters. First section July 4, 1836; July 21, 1848; first section February 3, 1853; June 3, 1858; July 14, 1862.			
	Original.		Increase.		Increase.		Original.		Increase.		Original.		Increase.	
	No.	Yearly am't.	No.	Yearly am't.	No.	Yearly am't.	No.	Yearly am't.	No.	Yearly am't.	No.	Yearly am't.	No.	Yearly am't.
Connecticut	304	$21,977 00									567	$58,276 00		
California	4	288 00									2	720 00		
District of Columbia	197	15,861 60	5	$118 40							46	5,508 00		
Delaware	37	2,660 00									43	4,416 00		
Indiana	1,093	76,524 00	15	536 00			2	$192 00			1,638	170,470 00	2	$12 00
Illinois	1,446	103,374 80	19	638 00							2,657	282,466 00		
Iowa	594	41,825 00	4	96 00							1,453	149,844 00		
Kentucky	198	13,706 00	2	48 00			1	80 00			496	51,366 00		
Kansas	86	5,932 00									95	10,032 00		
Maine	643	48,530 60	11	264 00	2	$200 00	1	96 00			710	73,948 00		
Massachusetts	1,685	118,010 00	27	928 00	1	100 00	1	96 00			1,859	195,168 00		
Maryland	97	7,199 00	1	72 00							125	14,442 00		
Missouri	238	15,426 00			1	100 00					542	57,090 00	1	6 00
Michigan	813	58,941 00	9	240 00			1	80 00			1,129	117,948 00	1	6 00
Minnesota	120	7,372 00	1	48 00							64	6,720 00		
New Hampshire	512	37,455 76	4	88 00							774	79,040 00		
New York	2,561	193,136 40	30	1,080 00	7	604 00	3	308 21	1	$4 00	2,799	299,286 00		
New Jersey	447	33,405 84	6	152 00							637	65,496 00		
Nebraska	2	168 00									7	672 00		
Ohio	1,650	126,958 00	20	568 00							2,546	266,550 00		
Oregon	3	128 00												
Pennsylvania	2,722	201,269 00	27	931 20							2,322	252,408 00		
Rhode Island	114	6,816 00	1	24 00							210	21,204 00		
Tennessee	2	136 00												
Vermont	536	38,880 00	7	240 00	1	100 00	1	80 00			423	41,586 00	1	6 00
West Virginia	131	9,883 00									310	31,200 00		
Wisconsin	534	38,529 20	3	72 00							744	77,376 00		
Washington Territory	1	48 00												
	16,770	1,224,340 20	192	6,143 60			10	932 21	1	4 00	22,198	2,333,222 00	5	30 00
Increased cases	192	6,143 60					1	4 00			5	30 00		
	16,962	1,230,483 80			12	1,104 00	11	936 21			22,203	2,333,252 00		

B.—*Statement of the amount of arrearages of army pensions admitted and payable at the date of issuing the pension certificates, for the year ending June 30, 1864.*

States.	Invalid.	Revolutionary soldiers and widows.	Widows, mothers, children, and sisters.	Total.
Connecticut	$8,393 22		$42,621 86	$51,015 08
California	293 86		1,185 55	1,479 41
District of Columbia	8,836 32		4,446 82	13,283 14
Delaware	1,749 44		3,197 40	4,946 84
Indiana	41,998 10	$14 13	148,945 67	190,957 90
Illinois	63,318 70		247,299 12	310,617 82
Iowa	25,445 46		102,212 94	127,658 40
Kentucky	6,760 25	806 89	56,194 36	63,761 50
Kansas	3,474 57		9,764 06	13,238 63
Maine	25,060 81	155 61	60,885 34	86,101 76
Massachusetts	61,909 38	39 83	142,764 19	204,713 40
Maryland	3,979 15		13,215 17	17,194 32
Missouri	11,417 95	17 40	61,524 48	72,959 83
Michigan	29,341 93	806 69	101,826 13	131,974 75
Minnesota	3,787 44		5,352 53	9,139 97
New Hampshire	18,489 48		51,571 76	70,061 24
New York	93,985 08	2,116 10	265,487 07	361,588 25
New Jersey	17,048 94		49,099 82	66,148 76
Nebraska	33 60		491 46	525 06
Ohio	69,421 71		222,249 18	291,670 89
Oregon	140 72			140 72
Pennsylvania	93,256 47		225,537 36	318,793 83
Rhode Island	3,600 86		22,680 14	26,281 00
Vermont	18,540 06	57 13	36,366 46	54,963 65
West Virginia	5,591 14		26,522 09	32,113 23
Wisconsin	19,573 47		61,656 63	81,230 10
Washington Territory	22 67			22 67
Total	635,470 78	4,013 78	1,963,097 59	2,602,582 15

C.—*Statement of the amount paid for army pensions in each State and Territory, for the year ending June 30, 1864.*

States.	Invalid.	Mar. 18, 1818; May 15, 1828; June 7, 1832; 3d sec. July 4, 1836; July 7, 1838; Mar. 3, 1843; June 17, 1844; Feb. 2, 1848; July 29, 1848; 2d section Feb. 3, 1853.	First section July 4, 1836; July 21, 1848; first section Feb. 3, 1853; June 3, 1858; July 14, 1862.	Total.
Connecticut	$20,884 18	$9,795 38	$72,048 14	$102,727 70
California	4,642 72	251 15	234 00	5,127 87
District of Columbia	27,411 42	1,864 34	24,000 89	53,276 65
Indiana	74,484 91	7,227 50	170,918 96	252,631 37
Illinois	130,543 82	7,485 14	300,758 10	438,787 06
Iowa	44,371 17	2,240 11	136,198 86	182,810 14
Kentucky	23,511 52	8,175 65	58,584 66	90,271 83
Kansas	7,903 85	384 11	9,667 61	17,955 57
Maine	67,209 04	13,458 27	92,474 71	173,142 02
Massachusetts	126,435 23	11,254 88	254,847 81	392,537 92
Maryland	11,492 34	2,807 81	24,937 13	39,237 28
Missouri	26,949 41	1,895 93	56,844 67	85,690 01
Michigan	77,642 92	4,750 75	137,784 89	220,178 56
Minnesota	8,565 00	401 48	8,981 81	17,948 29
New Hampshire	42,306 12	9,066 03	94,299 94	145,672 09
New York	236,581 87	34,525 04	387,601 43	658,708 34
New Jersey	33,116 01	7,443 48	85,943 15	126,502 64
Nebraska	116 34	6 28	181 31	303 93
Ohio	124,489 07	12,269 39	259,614 95	396,373 41
Oregon	832 00	16 64		848 64
Pennsylvania	207,514 00	12,808 96	366,397 70	586,720 66
Rhode Island	9,748 00	3,318 19	28,265 28	41,331 47
Vermont	46,461 80	9,745 02	59,677 08	115,883 90
West Virginia	11,212 91	2,663 39	39,985 82	53,862 12
Wisconsin	44,989 36	2,892 41	93,418 80	141,300 57
Washington Territory	528 00	10 56		538 56
Total	1,409,943 01	166,757 89	2,763,667 70	4,340,368 60

D.—*Statement of the amounts in the hands of agents for paying army pensions on the 30th day of June*, 1864.

States.	Towns.	Name of agents.	Am't of funds.
Connecticut	Hartford	Guy R. Phelps	$28,038 31
California	San Francisco	Ralph H. Dorr	421 71
District of Columbia	Washington	Hamilton G. Fant	1,028 91
Indiana	Indianapolis	William P. Fishback	26,471 46
	Madison	Mark Tilton	7,261 15
	Fort Wayne	Solomon D. Bayless	87 61
Illinois	Springfield	John W. Bunn	*139 95
	Chicago	James W. Boyden	8,484 25
Iowa	Des Moines	Peter Myers	2,933 21
Kentucky	Louisville	Edward F. Gallagher	34,657 52
Kansas	Leavenworth	John C. Douglass	11,313 76
Maine	Augusta	Charles F. Potter	20,284 72
	Portland	Henry Willis	13,806 96
Massachusetts	Boston	Isaac O. Barnes	33,235 88
Maryland	Baltimore	John Clark	7,840 43
Missouri	St. Louis	Horatio Wood	37,195 90
Michigan	Detroit	Thomas J. Noyes	18,654 76
Minnesota	St. Paul	Robert P. Lewis	11,555 39
New Hampshire	Concord	Augustine C. Pierce	14,295 62
	Portsmouth	James H. Shapley	5,385 17
New York	Albany	Deodatus Wright	37,740 80
	New York	Alpheus Fobes	50,000 00
New Jersey	Trenton	Robert C. Belville	7,135 88
Nebraska	Omaha	Benjamin M. Trumbull	1,296 07
Ohio	Cincinnati	Henry C. Borden	3,030 45
	Cleveland	August Thieme	7,244 23
Oregon	Oregon City	William M. Matlock	525 74
Pennsylvania	Philadelphia	Erastus Poulson	42,759 11
	Pittsburg	William K. Pierce	50,000 00
Rhode Island	Providence	William C. Townsend	2,491 76
Vermont	Rutland	Newton Kellogg	8,562 55
	St. Johnsbury	Edward C. Redington	5,463 06
West Virginia	Wheeling	Nathaniel C. Arthur	3,575 52
Wisconsin	Madison	Richard Randolph	14,761 03
	Milwaukie	Jeremiah B. Selby, jr	4,938 40
Washington Territory	Vancouver	Samuel W. Brown	304 86
Total			522,922 13

* Due pension agents.

E.—*Statement of the number and yearly amount of army pensions on the rolls June* 30, 1864, *who have been paid within fourteen months.*

States.	Invalid.		Revolutionary soldiers and widows.		Widows, mothers, children, and sisters.		Total.	
	No.	Yearly am't.	No.	Yearly am't.	No.	Yearly am't.	No.	Yearly am't.
Connecticut	399	$26,543 00	109	$7,992 61	675	$71,032 00	1,183	$105,567 61
California	62	5,202 00	.....	.....	4	870 00	66	6,072 00
District of Columbia	372	28,820 60	9	1,642 33	145	22,330 00	526	52,792 93
Indiana	1,377	95,207 40	40	2,919 23	1,798	186,636 00	3,215	284,762 63
Illinois	1,983	144,367 30	38	3,242 11	2,225	238,716 00	4,246	386,325 41
Iowa	712	51,326 60	5	412 00	1,514	156,450 00	2,231	208,188 60
Kentucky	374	27,721 20	97	7,768 00	562	57,906 00	1,033	93,395 20
Kansas	123	9,028 00	.....	.....	100	10,968 00	223	19,996 00
Maine	970	71,282 00	147	10,553 18	891	90,858 00	2,008	172,693 18
Massachusetts	2,146	144,336 00	133	9,488 22	2,447	252,594 00	4,726	406,418 22
Maryland	170	12,856 00	13	1,969 63	193	22,650 00	376	37,475 63
Missouri	424	30,022 00	8	509 23	578	61,056 00	1,010	91,587 23
Michigan	1,165	81,042 80	24	1,624 06	1,208	128,736 00	2,397	211,402 86
Minnesota	173	10,360 00	1	30 00	78	8,496 00	252	18,886 00
New Hampshire	660	46,056 00	112	7,417 09	937	94,395 00	1,709	147,868 09
New York	3,784	294,758 70	345	28,962 06	3,308	360,342 00	7,437	684,062 76
New Jersey	532	38,669 00	40	4,990 20	756	79,708 00	1,328	123,367 20
Nebraska	2	168 00	.....	.....	7	672 00	9	840 00
Ohio	2,115	131,121 80	87	8,304 43	2,904	304,692 00	5,106	444,118 23
Oregon	14	984 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	14	984 00
Pennsylvania	3,458	250,459 00	81	6,417 68	3,127	325,820 00	6,666	582,696 68
Rhode Island	164	10,285 00	24	2,189 23	240	25,140 00	428	37,614 23
Vermont	672	49,517 00	93	6,743 40	513	50,592 00	1,278	106,852 40
West Virginia	185	12,519 00	17	1,512 31	387	39,168 00	589	53,199 31
Wisconsin	726	51,384 40	7	530 43	836	86,752 00	1,569	138,666 83
Washington Territory	5	352 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	352 00
Total	22,767	1,624,388 80	1,430	115,217 43	25,433	2,676,579 00	49,630	4,416,185 23

F.

Statement of the number, yearly amount, and arrearages of original applications, and for increase of navy pensions, admitted during the year ending June 30, 1864.

STATES.	INVALID.					WIDOWS, MOTHERS, CHILDREN, AND SISTERS.		
	Original.		Increase.		Arrearages payable at date of certificate.	Original.		Arrearages payable at date of certificate.
	No.	Yearly amount.	No.	Yearly amount.		No.	Yearly amount.	
Connecticut	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	$1,512 00	$122 93
District of Columbia	6	$444 00	1	$45 00	$78 72	10	1,548 00	741 68
Illinois	6	408 00	.....	.....	70 79	5	648 00	479 37
Kentucky	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	96 00	64 00
Maine	7	680 00	.....	.....	150 44	4	576 00	228 19
Massachusetts	69	4,340 00	2	60 00	267 66	76	8,712 00	6,301 31
Maryland	5	288 00	.....	.....	5 33	2	192 00	210 16
Missouri	5	336 00	.....	.....	175 47	6	720 00	644 92
Michigan	1	48 00	.....	.....	26 40	4	384 00	376 54
New Hampshire	4	216 00	.....	.....	103 33	6	720 00	475 66
New York	102	6,670 00	4	120 00	304 42	53	7,338 00	4,309 53
Ohio	5	288 00	.....	.....	.....	22	3,492 00	2,251 83
Pennsylvania	61	3,984 00	.....	.....	120 67	49	7,272 00	5,567 88
Rhode Island	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	552 00	282 17
	271	17,702 00	7	225 00	.....	.....	.....	.....
Increased cases	7	225 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	278	17,927 00	.....	.....	1,303 23	248	33,762 00	22,056 17

F.—Continued.

Statement of the amount paid at the agencies in the States and Territories during the year ending June 30, 1864.

STATES.	Navy invalid.	Navy pension fund.	Widows, orphans, mothers, and sisters.	Invalid privateer.	Total.
Connecticut	$202 90	$60 58	$2,871 71	.....	$3,135 19
California	238 00	30 92	360 00	.....	628 92
District of Columbia	2,369 64	452 85	18,969 50	$54 00	21,845 99
Illinois	348 00	26 54	1,206 85	.....	1,581 39
Kentucky	42 00	7 43	322 26	.....	371 69
Maine	1,243 35	50 21	1,268 84	.....	2,562 40
Massachusetts	7,363 94	23 50	24,768 71	190 00	32,346 15
Maryland	1,722 00	212 62	8,837 36	72 00	10,843 98
Missouri	150 00	31 31	1,416 42	.....	1,597 73
Michigan	177 95	12 67	752 52	.....	943 14
Minnesota	72 00	1 44	.....	.....	73 44
New Hampshire	1,513 09	90 65	1,637 70	.....	3,241 44
New York	9,388 24	486 39	35,460 41	36 00	45,371 04
New Jersey	54 59	21 44	1,017 50	.....	1,093 53
Ohio	249 80	32 08	3,801 45	.....	4,083 33
Pennsylvania	4,087 97	665 73	26,985 76	102 00	31,841 46
Rhode Island	280 50	74 42	3,418 67	.....	3,773 59
Wisconsin	192 00	6 51	120 00	.....	318 51
Naval Asylum	882 29	.....	.....	.....	882 29
	30,578 26	2,287 29	133,215 66	454 00	166,535 21

F.—Continued.

Statement of the amount of funds in the hands of agents for paying navy pensions on the 30th June, 1864.

STATE.	Town.	Name of agent.	Navy pension fund for invalids.	Widows and orphans.	Total.
Connecticut	Hartford	Guy R. Phelps	$125 01	$2,690 34	$2,815 35
California	San Francisco	John F. Swift	150 00	180 00	330 00
District of Columbia	Washington	Hamilton G. Fant	1,801 73	10,404 01	12,205 74
Illinois	Chicago	James W. Boyden	431 39	960 92	1,392 31
Kentucky	Louisville	Edward F. Gallagher	78 36	82 74	161 10
Maine	Portland	Henry Willis	1,016 51	953 90	1,970 41
Massachusetts	Boston	Isaac O. Barnes	6,264 07	11,753 45	18,017 52
Maryland	Baltimore	John Clark	1,177 47	5,993 67	7,171 14
Missouri	St. Louis	Horatio Wood	293 18	927 67	1,220 85
Michigan	Detroit	Thomas J. Noyes	179 76	467 48	647 24
Minnesota	St. Paul	Robert P. Lewis	105 12	.....	105 12
New Hampshire	Portsmouth	James H. Shapley	1,393 63	1,917 13	3,310 76
New York	New York	Alpheus Fobes	5,000 00	20,000 00	25,000 00
New Jersey	Trenton	Robert C. Belville	171 04	715 13	886 17
Ohio	Cincinnati	Henry C. Borden	*28 50	2,286 09	2,257 59
Pennsylvania	Philadelphia	Erastus Poulson	2,422 67	14,750 00	17,172 67
	Pittsburg	William K. Pierce	200 00	900 00	1,100 00
Rhode Island	Providence	Wm. C. Townsend	217 78	2,073 33	2,291 11
Wisconsin	Milwaukie	Jeremiah B. Selby, jr	202 08	300 00	502 08
			21,229 80	.....	.....
Deduct	.....	.....	18 50	.....	.....
			21,201 30	77,355 86	98,557 16

* Amount due agent.

F.—Continued.

Statement of the number and yearly amount of navy pensions on the rolls of the several States and Territories on the 30th June, 1864.

STATES.	Invalid.		Widows, mothers, orphans, and sisters.		Total.	
	No.	Yearly amount.	No.	Yearly amount.	No.	Yearly amount.
Connecticut	2	$108 00	12	$2,112 00	14	$2,220 00
California	3	228 00	2	360 00	5	588 00
District of Columbia	34	2,522 50	91	17,586 00	125	20,108 50
Illinois	8	480 00	7	1,152 00	15	1,632 00
Kentucky	1	42 00	2	306 00	3	348 00
Maine	20	1,391 00	9	1,464 00	29	2,855 00
Massachusetts	172	11,297 00	172	24,842 00	344	36,139 00
Maryland	32	2,188 00	36	9,240 00	68	11,428 00
Missouri	8	576 00	10	1,356 00	18	1,932 00
Michigan	3	162 00	5	624 00	8	786 00
Minnesota	1	72 00	.....	.....	1	72 00
New Hampshire	23	1,561 50	15	1,722 00	38	3,283 50
New York	266	15,949 50	224	36,690 00	490	52,639 50
New Jersey	2	96 00	7	1,116 00	9	1,212 00
Ohio	7	295 80	27	4,956 00	34	5,251 80
Pennsylvania	113	7,953 30	160	25,988 00	273	33,941 30
Rhode Island	4	328 00	14	3,504 00	18	3,832 00
Wisconsin	2	192 00	.....	.....	2	192 00
Naval Asylum	11	730 50	.....	.....	11	730 50
	712	46,173 10	793	133,018 00	1,505	179,191 10

REPORT

OF THE

COMMISSIONER OF PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER OF PUBLIC BUILDINGS,
Capitol of the United States, Washington, November 8, 1864.

SIR: In conformity with the requirement of the 15th section of the act of Congress of August 4, 1854, "making appropriations for the civil and diplomatic expenses of the government for the year ending June 30, 1855, and for other purposes," I have the honor to submit the following report:

THE CAPITOL.

This building and the President's house are peculiarly under the supervision and control of the Commissioner of Public Buildings. His office is in the Capitol, and a day seldom passess that he does not inspect, personally, more or less of the public buildings. It is impossible, while the work on the extension and new dome is progressing, to keep up that cleanliness and neatness about the building that is desirable, but the best is done that the nature of the case admits of, and it is, I believe, generally admitted that the building is at the present time in as good order and repair as it can well be placed with the ordinary appropriations at the command of the Commissioner.

In the course of the past season some very prominent improvements have been made. Congress appropriated $15,000 out of the appropriation for the Capitol extension for constructing a marble floor and making other improvements in the old hall of the House of Representatives. This was a very limited sum for doing the large amount of work required, even when the provision of the act making the appropriation, that "such marble as may now be on hand, and not otherwise required," should be used in tiling, is taken into consideration. The work was, however, commenced in the most economical manner possible, and has gone on, and we expect, by the time Congress assembles, to have the passage way from the main entrance, from the rotundo to the bronze doors at the south side of the hall, finished and closed in with a proper railing. It is hoped that by employing men engaged on the Capitol extension, and using the waste material, that the entire job may be completed for the sum appropriated, but it is very doubtful whether it can be.

A special appropriation of $2,000 was made for cleaning and painting the crypt and passages under the rotundo. Advertisements for proposals were published, and the contract was awarded to the person who made the lowest bid to do the work in accordance with the specification, viz., $1,495. The work has been well and faithfully done according to the contract.

The sum of $5,000 was also appropriated for reconstructing five of the old burnt-out furnaces under the old portion of the Capitol. This work was also done by contract, after advertising for proposals, for $4,825. The contractor performed the work most satisfactorily, and the furnaces are all ready for service.

When the old water-closets of the House of Representatives were removed from the basement of the south wing of the old building several years ago, the

naked brick wall was left and presented a most unsightly and dilapidated appearance to the eye, as well as exposing the building itself to injury from the elements. Supposing that Congress would readily make an appropriation for the proper repair of the wall, and having some old stone on hand, a stone mason was employed in 1862 to prepare the stone and face up the wall. The work was admirably done, as may be seen by inspection, at an expense of $1,799 46, and an appropriation asked for to meet the expense. It was not, however, made, and the Commissioner was compelled to pay for the work out of the current appropriation for the repairs of the Capitol.

The basement of the north wing requires to be repaired in the same manner, and the work will cost, in consequence of the rise in building material and labor, at least $2,500. I have, therefore, asked in my regular estimates for an appropriation of $4,300 to reimburse the sum already paid and to repair the north basement in the same manner.

The sum of $1,500 was appropriated at the last session for painting the iron railing around the Capitol grounds, and as the estimate on which that appropriation was founded contemplated that it should be done with a patent varnish, I caused it to be done in that way. The paint is said, by good judges, to be the best that has ever been invented for iron, and it certainly has the appearance of being all that can be desired, for the fence looks better than I have ever seen it, and much of it has been erected long within my remembrance of the public buildings and enclosures of Washington.

That the eastern and western parks of the Capitol are admirably taken care of by the public gardener, Mr. James Nokes, must be apparent to all, as they never appeared to greater advantage than during the past summer.

Workmen are now engaged in removing the unsightly scaffolding in the centre of the rotundo, the temporary roof will soon be taken away, and the magnificent work of the inner dome, now completed, will be in view from the floor. No work that has ever been done in iron can surpass it, and it will, I have no doubt, be pronounced by all most creditable to the architect who planned it, the iron workers who furnished it and put it up, and all concerned in any way in its erection and finish. It is one of the greatest works of the age.

THE PRESIDENT'S HOUSE.

The President's House, with the exception of the main floor, is in great want of repair. The three thousand dollars appropriated at the last session for repair of the basement was, much of it, expended in anticipation of the appropriation, in order to render the basement tenantable. The large furnace supplying heat for the entire upper portion of the house, through the hot-water pipes, had become so entirely choked with soot and cinders as to be nearly useless, and had to be taken down and rebuilt. Indeed, such has been the dilapidation of the house, the conservatory, and the contiguous out-houses and green-houses, that workmen have been almost constantly employed in repairing them, and there must be a general and thorough renovation to render them at all creditable to the government who owns them, and to make the President and his family comfortable. The Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds of the House of Representatives accompanied me over the entire premises two or three times during the last session, and agreed, unanimously, that no private gentleman would suffer his house and grounds to remain in such a dilapidated condition as was the house appropriated by the United States to their President. A detailed estimate was made for them, amounting to between eleven and twelve thousand dollars, to place it in tolerable condition, and, if I mistake not, the chairman of the committee offered an amendment proposing to appropriate $8,000 for the purpose, which was not agreed to.

I presume, in accordance with the usual custom, a considerable special appropriation will be made to fit up the house at the incoming administration, and I shall not, therefore, ask for any other than the usual appropriation in my estimates.

I will take the liberty to call attention to facts which I have repeatedly alluded to in my correspondence with committees of the House, in relation to depredations upon the fixtures and furniture of the house, which can be avoided in no other way that I can devise but by having a *day* watchman to accompany all visitors through the public rooms. The rich and expensive curtains have been cut, and large pieces carried away. One entire lace curtain was stolen from one of the East room windows. The handsome and expensive gilded shields which support the curtains have, many of them, been wrenched off and stolen; nearly all the heavy cords and tassels which were used to loop up the curtains of the East room have been stolen. The paper has been torn from the wall of the same room and carried away. Indeed, there appears to be no possible petty depredation that can be made in the absence of watchful eyes that has not been, and I most earnestly recommend that a day watchman be authorized by Congress, whose duty it shall be to prevent such vandalism for the future.

PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE.

All has been done to this great thoroughfare of the city that it was possible to do with the meagre sum of six thousand dollars, expended in the most economical manner. This avenue was paved with ordinary paving stone from the Capitol to Georgetown many years ago. That pavement was much broken up by the constant running over it of omnibuses before the street railroad was laid down, and since that time the constant running of heavy army wagons has completed its demolition in many places. I commenced repairing it at its western terminus—the aqueduct bridge across Rock creek—and have succeeded in placing the worst portions of it in tolerable order, but it will require a very much larger annual appropriation than $6,000 to place it in good repair. I have asked in my regular estimate for $20,000, which is a small sum to do the repairing required.

I have heretofore recommended the removal of the present pavement and the adoption of one of a more permanent nature, say the Belgian, or the Nicholson wood pavement, which is very highly recommended, and would most respectfully again call the attention of Congress to that subject. I have no official estimate at this time, but, from the information I can obtain, I have no doubt that the Nicholson pavement can be laid for forty dollars per square of ten feet. I will correspond with Mr. Nicholson, the inventor, and ascertain the exact cost, and submit an estimate to the committee early in the next session.

THE EASTERN BRANCH BRIDGES.

The bridge across the Eastern Branch, at the navy yard, has become one of the great thoroughfares of Washington. The travel across it is immense, having been greatly increased during the past year by the occupation of Giesboro' Point as a cavalry station and depot by the War Department.

The bridge was found last winter to be in a very dangerous condition. My attention was especially called to it, and I lost no time in addressing to the Committee of Ways and Means of the House a representation of the facts, and an estimate of the expense of placing that structure in good repair, at the same time informing the committee that the necessity of the repairs would compel me to proceed at once with them, in anticipation of the appropriation, to save the bridge from falling. I accordingly proceeded at once to purchase timber, and placing the repairs under the supervision of the bridge-keeper, Mr. John Webster, a practical bridge-builder, and most competent man, the work was commenced and

has steadily progressed to this time. Congress appropriated $25,000 for the repairs. The bridge has been put in complete and thorough repair, except the draw. Although the money has been as carefully and economically expended as possible, it has taken the entire sum of $25,000 to do it. The work has been about equal to a rebuilding of the whole structure. The old draw remains as it was. It should be replaced by a new one. With a view to the erection of a new draw, you detailed Colonel Silas Seymour, engineer of the Washington aqueduct, to examine the old draw, and furnish the drawings for and an estimate of the expense of a a new draw. This he did, his plan being for a very elaborate and expensive draw, such an one as would be admirable for the Potomac bridge, but is, in my opinion, unnecessary for the one in question, where the draw is not opened more than two or three times a year. The draw estimated for by him is to cost, at the lowest, $11,000. I submitted his plan and estimates to you on the 16th of September last, and they are now in your department. At the time I wrote you I supposed that the $25,000 would be sufficient to repair the bridge and erect a cheap draw that would answer all the purposes needed. I now find that an appropriation of about one thousand dollars will be necessary to make the new draw, as new piles will be necessary for its foundation, and I have estimated for that sum.

The upper bridge, known as Benning's bridge, needed considerable repairs, which have been made from the ordinary current appropriation, and it is now in good condition.

PAUPER PATIENTS.

The appropriation for the care and medical treatment of pauper patients has as in former years, been a great blessing to many. In accordance with the provision of the act making the appropriation, I selected the Providence hospital in February, 1864, in lieu of the Douglas hospital, as the place where the patients were to be treated, and entered into a contract with that institution by which they are bound to receive all that I may send, up to the average number of forty, at all times, and when they have spare beds they agree that forty-five may be in the hospital at one time. The number has been full during the year, and I have been under the necessity of declining to send many who have applied, and were undoubtedly proper objects of the charity, had there been room for them in the hospital.

From September 1, 1863, to September 1, 1864, three hundred and forty-two patients received the benefit of the appropriation.

SEWER THROUGH THE BOTANIC GARDEN.

At the last session of Congress an appropriation of ten thousand one hundred and fifty dollars was made "to change Tiber creek, where it runs through the botanic garden, into a sewer."

The work was commenced at as early a day as possible, but it was at once apparent that the sum appropriated was by no means sufficient to complete the improvement contemplated. At your suggestion, Colonel Silas Seymour, engineer in charge of the Washington aqueduct, was requested to make a survey of and estimate for the completion of the improvement, which he did, and his drawings and estimate accompanies my regular estimates. The estimate amounts to $30,655 46. Thus it will be seen that the sum already appropriated will complete about one-third of the contemplated work, which is now progressing satisfactorily.

PRESIDENT'S STABLE.

On the 12th day of February, 1864, the stable at the President's was destroyed by fire, and an act of Congress was the next day passed, appropriating

twelve thousand dollars, "to enable the Commissioner of Public Buildings to cause the stable at the President's to be rebuilt forthwith."

The estimate for this appropriation was made under the supposition, that the stable would be rebuilt on the old site, and that a portion of the old structure which was uninjured would not require to be rebuilt. But upon consultation with the President, and with many others interested in the rebuilding, it was determined to erect the new building on the southwest corner of the President's garden, where it would be equally as convenient for use, and not be an unsightly obstruction between the President's House and Pennsylvania avenue, as the old stable was.

This determination, and an enlargement of the building to render it more convenient, and far more safe from the risk of fire, much increased the cost of its erection, and Mr. Walter, the architect of the Capitol, on being consulted, said that it would be impossible to build it properly without exceeding the appropriation. All possible economy was used, and the building was completed in a most admirable manner. It was found, however, that the expense exceeded the appropriation six hundred dollars. This was in consequence of the enormous advance on building material between the time of the burning of the old stable and the finishing of the new one. I have asked in my estimates for an appropriation to meet this deficiency.

ACT OF MAY 5, 1864.

The 3d section of the act of Congress approved May 5, 1864, (Statutes at Large, vol. 13, p. 68,) entitled "An act to amend 'An act to incorporate the inhabitants of the city of Washington,'" is in the following words:

"SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That in all cases in which the streets, avenues, or alleys of the said city pass through or by any of the property of the United States, the Commissioner of the Public Buildings shall pay to the duly authorized officer of the corporation the just proportion of the expense incurred in improving such avenue, street, or alley, which the said property bears to the whole cost thereof, to be ascertained in the same manner as the same is apportioned among the individual proprietors of the property improved thereby."

I have already been called upon by the city authorities and by your department to pay the government proportion for improvements coming within the purview of the section above quoted, but there being no money appropriated to meet such payments, I had to decline paying.

It is impossible to estimate how much may be required to meet the demands under that law; I have asked in my estimates for an appropriation of five thousand dollars.

NUISANCE FUND.

On the 3d of March, 1863, Statutes at Large, vol. 12, p. 746, an appropriation of five thousand dollars was made by Congress "for making improvements provided for in the 13th section of the city charter, per act of May 17, 1848."

This sum was for the removal of nuisances, and has all been expended for that purpose. It is necessary that a like sum should be appropriated for a like purpose, as, in the present state of the city, nuisances are continually existing that cannot be removed in any other way than through an appropriation, contemplated by the law of May 26, 1824, Laws of the United States, vol. 4, p. 77, which is referred to in the law of May 17, 1848, Laws, vol. 9, p. 229. I have, therefore, in my regular estimates, asked for an appropriation for the improvements referred to.

THE STREETS AND AVENUES OF THE CITY.

There is not, perhaps, in this Union a city the streets and avenues of which are in so bad a condition as those of the city of Washington. During the wet weather of the winter many of the streets are more like quagmires than streets, and it is next to impossible to pass along them with carriages, and in the dry weather of summer the holes left where the water and mud stood in the winter are such as to render driving over them at a faster pace than a walk dangerous. The injury to the streets thus prominent is mainly caused by the constant use of them by army wagons, which I have seen moving along them in long trains, heavily laden, *each wagon having one wheel locked*, so as to drag through the mud and along the pavements, and doing more injury in a single hour than the ordinary travel would do in years!

This is, undoubtedly, a necessity, but it certainly presents a very strong reason why the United States should do something towards repairing these dilapidated streets. The city has been doing much at a very great expense.

Virginia avenue never has been properly opened and improved, and is in a very bad condition. It has become a great thoroughfare for the travel between the west part of the city and Giesboro', and presents a very strong case for the aid of government in its improvement.

Much has been said, not only in the public press but among our citizens, in relation to the improvement of our streets and avenues, and elaborate bills have been prepared by some of our most reliable and respectable citizens for the consideration of Congress; but, thus far, nothing material has been done.

I have considered it my duty to thus call attention to this important subject, and leave it for such action as Congress may think it expedient to take.

The joint resolution of Congress, passed June 30, 1864, "authorizing the Secretary of the Interior to reclaim and preserve certain property of the United States," submitted to this office by the honorable Secretary for a report, is now under consideration by me. I have visited, personally, the various localities where public streets, avenues, squares, and reservations are occupied by private individuals, and am preparing a special report on that subject, which I hope soon to be able to submit.

I may briefly say, the conclusions already arrived at are, that the United States has, at this moment, the fee simple to all the public streets, avenues, and public reservations as laid down on the original map of the city approved by President Washington, and the power to control them rests exclusively in Congress.

FRANKLIN SQUARE.

An appropriation was made at the last session to enclose Franklin square with a wooden fence, and to grade the same and plant it with shrubbery. The square has been enclosed in conformity with the law, and will be graded and planted as soon as possible. It is a beautiful square, and one which could, with a small annual appropriation, be made one of the most beautiful enclosures in the city.

STREET RAILROAD.

In my last annual report I called the attention of Congress to that part of the street railroad that passes through the Capital square, in the following language: "I desire to call attention particularly to one change which I think will be vastly for the better, and most desirable to all concerned. The track of the street railroad now runs through the enclosure directly on the east front of the Capitol. It is there because the law requires it. The official order of

the controlling officers of the Capitol is that the gates of the Capitol square shall be locked at 10 o'clock p. m. The cars run without reference to hours, and sometimes after midnight, so that the gates north and south must be left open to suit their convenience, or they must stop running at 10 p. m. Besides the having a track through the grounds so near the building, with its concomitant buildings, attendants, &c., after the completion of the Capitol will be not only a disfigurement, but a constant source of annoyance. The cars, when at the corner of A street north and Delaware avenue, are as near the Capitol as they are in the centre of its front, where they now stop to discharge and receive passengers, so that persons visiting the Capitol could enter the north wing as readily from the former point as they now can the centre of the building from the latter. I believe that senators now enter and leave the cars at the former point. I therefore respectfully suggest, after consulting with the president and others of the railroad company, that the law be so amended as to permit the company to run their track along north A street to First street east, and along First street east to Pennsylvania avenue." The subject was considered by Congress, and the House of Representatives passed a bill making the change suggested, but the Senate did not concur.

If the track is to be continued through the grounds, as it now runs, I see no way of remedying the inconvenience now experienced, in consequence of the common occupancy of the grounds, at all hours of the day and night, by the United States and the railroad company, but by the erecting of an iron fence on each side of the track, with proper openings in front of the Senate and House entrances, to be closed with gates, thus leaving the railroad track to be controlled exclusively by the company, and the grounds exclusively under the control of the government.

EXTENSION OF THE CAPITOL GROUNDS.

On this subject I can add but little to the arguments I have used in my former reports, to which reference is respectfully made. It can only be said that, as the years roll on and the Capitol extension approaches its completion, the absolute necessity of enlarging the grounds, north and south, becomes more and more apparent. To the eye of one having any appreciation of the beautiful in architecture or the fitness of things, it is certainly anything but pleasant to see the beautiful north and south façades perched up on unseemly banks of rough earth, and approached by an unseemly flight of wooden steps that would be pronounced inappropriate to the most humble private dwelling!

THE WASHINGTON CANAL.

In my report of 1861 I called the attention of Congress to the Washington canal in the following language:

"The Washington canal, constructed at so great an expense, and which was, at the time it was made, regarded as one of the greatest possible improvements to the city of Washington, is now nothing more nor less than a public nuisance. It is the grand receptacle of nearly all the filth of the city. The waste from all the public buildings, the hotels, and very many private residences, is drained into it. It is now in many places filled with accumulations from such sources, so as to present beds of rank vegetation and offensive soil above the level of the water. Unless something be done to clear away this immense mass of fetid and corrupt matter, the good citizens of Washington must, during some hot season, find themselves visited by a pestilence! I regard the abatement of this nuisance of more importance, in a sanitary point of view, than almost any other improvement in the whole city. The health of the entire population and the lives of thousands depend upon it. The question is, 'What can be done?'"

I went on in that report to suggest plans of improvement, but since then many plans have been suggested, and some of them, as I know, have been presented to Congress, but nothing tending to the abatement of the nuisance has been done. I again call the attention of Congress to the subject, and take the liberty of making the following extract from the report of the able and indefatigable Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution, Professor Joseph Henry, on the subject to the Board of Regents:

"I am sorry to consider it my duty," says the professor, "to refer to the existence of an evil over which, though you have no official control, yet, as legislators and prominent citizens, you may exert a beneficial influence: I allude to the city canal, which forms the boundary of the Smithsonian grounds on the north. The basin or widest part of this canal, across which most of the visitors of the Institution have to pass, has become, since the introduction of the Potomac water, the receptacle of the sewerage of the city, and is now an immense cesspool, constantly emitting noxious effluvia prejudicial to the health and offensive to the senses of all who approach the locality. This nuisance, which will continue to increase with the increasing use of the Potomac water, may perhaps be mitigated by placing a gate at each end of the wider part of the canal, to be closed after high tide and opened occasionally at low water, so as to discharge the contents with a force which would remove, in part at least, the deleterious deposit. But the only effectual remedy, as it appears to me, is to fill up a part of the width of the canal and convert the remainder into a sewer by covering it with an arch of masonry. This sewer may perhaps be cleared out by flood-gates, as before mentioned, or by anchoring flat-boats at the mouths of the drains, to be removed and emptied when filled. But whatever plan may be adopted, the character and prosperity of the city, as well as the interests of the Institution, are involved in a speedy and efficient effort to remove the evil. The small pecuniary benefit which may result from the canal to the city or to individuals ought not to have any weight in the decision of the matter."

When it is apparent *to the eye*, by the constant rising and bursting of bubbles all along the canal, that it is an immense laboratory of mephitic gas, and when it is known as a fact that the prevailing summer winds are from the southwest, and that through their influence this deadly poison is being constantly wafted over the densest population of Washington, we can only thank a merciful and beneficent Providence that our city has thus far escaped pestilence!

CONCLUSION.

I have thus, I believe, brought to the attention of Congress, through you, all the important subjects and matters intrusted to this office. Doubtless, in the course of the ensuing session, other matters will be brought to my especial notice requiring legislation. If so, I shall, as usual, call the attention of the proper committees to them.

With high respect, your obedient servant,

B. B. FRENCH,
Commissioner of Public Buildings.

Hon. J. P. USHER,
Secretary of the Interior.

Statement of receipts and expenditures under the direction of the Commissioner of Public Buildings during the fiscal year ending 30th June, 1864.

Heads of appropriations.	Appropriations for the year ending 30th June, 1864.	Expenditures for the year ending 30th June, 1864.	Balance due United States 30th June, 1864.	Balance due Commissioner Public Buildings 30th June, 1864.
Clerk to Comm'r Public Buildings	$1,200 00	$1,200 00		
Messenger to Commissioner Public Buildings	1,000 00	1,000 00		
Laborer in charge of water-closets	445 30	445 30		
Public gardener	1,440 00	1,440 00		
Doorkeeper to President's House	610 00	610 00		
Assistant doorkeeper to ditto	610 00	610 00		
Two night watchmen to ditto	1,220 00	1,220 00		
Two day watchmen at Capitol	1,220 00	1,220 00		
Night watchman at public stables	610 00	610 00		
Day watchman at reservation No. 2	610 00	610 00		
Keeper western gate, Capitol	886 33	886 33		
Foreman and 21 laborers	13,633 33	13,633 33		
Draw-keepers Potomac bridge	*1,094 50	13 49	$1,081 01	
Douglas and Providence hospitals	6,000 00	6,000 00		
Hire of carts for public grounds	2,030 00	2,152 69		$122 69
Purchase and repair of tools	400 00	383 54	16 46	
Trees and tree-boxes	3,000 00	3,026 64		26 64
Annual repairs of Capitol	8,000 00	8,828 27		828 27
Annual repairs of President's House	6,000 00	6,348 05		348 05
Grounds south of President's House	2,000 00	2,212 08		212 08
Keepers of Eastern Branch bridges	1,198 00	1,198 00		
Lighting	62,000 00	63,624 16		1,624 16
Fuel	2,400 00	2,400 00		
Water pipes	500 00	501 25		1 25
City lots	*5,220 46	1,121 68	4,098 78	
Contingent expenses	500 00	511 21		11 21
Repairs to Potomac, Navy Yard, and Upper bridges	*11,585 00	11,824 66		239 66
Reservation No. 2	2,000 00	1,747 03	252 97	
Repairs to Pennsylvania avenue	6,000 00	6,034 15		34 15
Ruins of Washington Infirmary	*258 65	*88 22	170 43	
Sewer traps	300 00		300 00	
For removal of snow	*8 08		8 08	
Furnace-keeper under old hall	610 00	610 00		
Laborers in Capitol	2,400 00	2,400 00		
Delaware avenue	*125 98	106 75	19 23	
Army bakery	90		90	
Repairs of all furnaces under Capitol	500 00		500 00	
Marble floor for Library of Congress	4,000 00	4,641 64		641 64
Rebuilding President's stable	12,000 00	9,412 81	2,589 19	
Fence around reservation No. 2	2,000 00	1,287 58	712 42	

*Balance.

REPORT

OF THE

ARCHITECT OF THE CAPITOL EXTENSION.

ARCHITECT'S OFFICE, UNITED STATES CAPITOL,
Washington, D. C., November 1, 1864.

SIR: I have the honor to lay before you the following report on the state of the public works under my charge, and their progress during the past year.

CAPITOL EXTENSION.

Marble work.—The eastern portico of the north wing is entirely finished, and presents a specimen of exterior marble work which has probably never been excelled. The shafts of the columns are all monoliths, the bases and the pedestals are each wrought out of a single block, and the capitals are executed in two courses, with the foliage sculptured out of the solid. The architrave over each inter-columniation is likewise monolithic, and the ceilings are entirely composed of massy blocks of marble, deeply panelled, and richly ornamented. The steps and carriage-ways which form the entrance to this wing are completed, except the caps of the cheek blocks, (these pieces are very large and difficult to quarry, as well as to transport.) No other part of the construction is, however, depending upon them; they have, therefore, not been urged forward to the disadvantage of other portions of the work. Several of these blocks have been quarried, and are now on their way to the Capitol. One has been received, and wrought, and is now in place.

The eastern portico of the south wing has been very much retarded by the want of certain blocks of marble which were necessary to render available the work already prepared for the building. The most of the material required for this portico has been delivered and wrought; and, had it not been for the delay occasioned by the want of the blocks alluded to, there would have been no difficulty in completing this portion of the work during the present season. It is claimed, however, by the contractors that this delay was unavoidable, and that no means within their control could have prevented it. In addition to the difficulty of obtaining men to work in the quarries, it was found to be impossible to procure vessels, even at fabulous prices, to convey the stone from Bridgeport to Washington. It is proper for me, in this connexion, to say that I have not, during the entire season, spared any efforts to urge on the delivery of the required material; and, while I regret the delay that has been occasioned by the failure of the contractors to fill our orders in time, I am of the opinion that they have done everything in their power to comply with our requirements: their failure to do so is to be attributed to causes over which they could have no control. All the monolithic shafts for the columns of this portico, being twenty-two in number, are delivered and wrought, and sixteen of them are set in the building; the capitals and bases are also completed, leaving nothing unfinished pertaining to the columns but six of the pedestals, and these are now on their way to Washington. Nearly all of the superstructure is wrought, and a considerable portion of it has been set. Should the winter prove favorable for work, and no further delays occur, this portico will be finished by the first of March next.

The steps and platforms are completed as far as they can be until the apparatus by which the columns are hoisted can be removed. The cheek blocks are finished, with the exception of their cappings.

The north, south, and west porticoes remain as they were at the date of my last annual report, it having been found to be impracticable to obtain the marble necessary for their prosecution, without further retarding the work on the eastern front. Five of the monolithic shafts for these porticoes have been delivered, and one has been wrought, leaving thirty-five yet to be furnished. A large portion of the superstructure has also been delivered and wrought, including the entire balustrade; several of the capitals of the columns are in progress, and the bases are nearly all delivered. The construction of these porticoes will be rapid, as they consist of single ranges of columns, having no pediments, nor elaborate flights of steps like those on the eastern front; the substructures upon which they rest are already completed, so that nothing remains to be executed except the columns and entablature. The wrought material for these porticoes is in such a state of forwardness as to render the rate of delivery of the monolithic shafts and the pedestals the only limit to their progress.

The contractors for furnishing marble have delivered, from the quarries at Lee, Massachusetts, since the date of my last annual report, 23,815 cubic feet, for which they have been paid the sum of $36,560 72; they have also delivered from the quarries of Baltimore county, Maryland, nineteen monolithic column shafts for the exterior porticoes, for which they have received the sum of $26,600.

The marble which yet remains to be furnished to complete the work, in addition to what is now on the ground, consists of 366 blocks, containing in the aggregate 25,168 cubic feet. Also thirty-five monolithic shafts for the exterior porticoes.

The marble received and approved from the quarries at Lee, Massachusetts, for the exterior of the buildings, from the commencement of the work to the present date, amounts to 491,570 cubic feet, for which the contractors have been paid the aggregate sum of $865,043 41. They have also delivered sixty-five monolithic column shafts from the quarries in Baltimore county, Maryland, for which they have received $91,000.

There have also been delivered for the interior of the building, since the commencement of the work, 57,523 cubic feet of white and fancy marbles, the aggregate cost of which was $199,735 92, making the total cost of all the marble used in the Capitol extension, from the beginning of the work to the present date, $1,155,779 33.

A quantity of refuse and useless materials, including such variegated and fancy marbles as were not required for the work, and which were rapidly deteriorating, were sold at public auction on the 1st of October, by order of the department. The net proceeds of the sale amounted to $12,469 83, which will be deposited in the treasury to the credit of the appropriation for the Capitol extension, as soon as the collections are completed.

The amount paid for cutting and setting marble from October 31, 1863, to October 31, 1864, is $95,853 98, making the total amount paid for this branch of labor, from the commencement of the work to the present time, $1,622,765 77.

Painting.—The walls and ceilings of the halls, passages, and stairways of the principal and attic stories of the south wing have been repaired and painted in flat tints, in the same style of finish as that heretofore executed in the corresponding portions of the north wing.

Permanent screens, with fly doors, have been placed in the passage back of the Speaker's chair, in the south wing, which will reduce the number of doorkeepers, and add to the comfort of the members. These screens are completed, except some portions of the ornamental work, which will remain to be finished after the adjournment of Congress.

Sculpture.—The plaster casts, executed from the designs of the late Thomas Crawford, for the eastern door of the north wing of the Capitol have arrived, and are now being executed in bronze at the foundry in Chicopee, Massachusetts. The design of this door is grand and imposing; and, as a work of art, it is probably unsurpassed in any country. It bears the marks of Mr. Crawford's superior genius, in all its details, as well as in its grouping, and the bold handling of every subject it presents. I consider it by far the best work of that distinguished artist, and I doubt not that as much justice will be done to it by Mr. Ames, at his foundry at Chicopee, as it would have received at the hands of Mr. Von Miller, at the National Works at Munich, where it was designed originally to have it executed. But let the result be what it may, we will have the satisfaction to know, when it is completed, that it is an American work.

I am strongly impressed with the idea that our public buildings should not be suffered to degenerate into mere museums of foreign art; I am decidedly of the opinion that they ought to constitute a record of the state of the arts in our own country, at the time they were executed. Entertaining these views, I am gratified that the sculptures of the north wing are American, and I respectfully recommend that those of the south wing, none of which are yet under contract, shall not only be confined to artists of our own country, but that one of the conditions of any commission that may hereafter be given shall be, that all the work, both of design and execution, shall be performed in the United States.

Ventilation, &c.—A series of experiments in relation to the present system of warming, ventilating, and lighting the new halls of Congress are now in progress, in the prosecution of which we have the invaluable aid of Professor Henry, of the Smithsonian Institution, and Dr. Charles M. Wetherill, a distinguished chemist and physicist. A report upon the subject will be submitted to the department at as early a day as may be found to be practicable.

CAPITOL GROUNDS.

The time has arrived when it becomes necessary to make some arrangement for completing the grounds around the Capitol. The new wings approach within seventeen feet of the line of A street, north and south, and the embankments already reach beyond the middle of these streets; it is therefore necessary that they be vacated, and the grounds enlarged north and south.

Many plans have been suggested for the extension of these grounds by the purchase of additional land, and property-holders have complained of being kept in a state of suspense by a want of action on the part of the government. My own opinion is that no additional property is required. The government already owns to B street north and south, from west First street to Delaware avenue on one side, and New Jersey avenue on the other; if, therefore, A street is vacated, and the circle extended to B street north and B street south, ample space will be obtained for all the purposes of beauty and utility required by the Capitol. A map is hereto appended, showing the proposed finish, which, it will be observed, does not require the purchase of a single additional foot of land.

I have, from time to time, made plans for various members and committees of Congress for extending the grounds on the east, even down to the Potomac, on the west to Third street, and on the north and south to C street, and even as far as D street. I have never, however, sympathized with any of these schemes for a great enlargement of the space around the Capitol. I am of the opinion that the land already owned by the government, when included within the Capitol enclosure, will be quite as extensive as will comport with the convenience of a building used for legislative purposes, and quite sufficient to give a proper effect to its architecture. The area of the present enclosure is 26 acres, and when enlarged, as here proposed, it will exceed 41 acres.

In order to bring the subject of the improvement of these grounds more directly before you, I respectfully recommend:

First. That the Washington and Georgetown Railroad Company be authorized, by law or otherwise, as the case may be, to remove the track from the Capitol grounds, and to run it along A street north to east First street, and thence to Pennsylvania avenue, as shown on the accompanying map; and further, that the corners of Capitol square be rounded, so as to admit of a graceful and easy curve. By this arrangement the Capitol grounds will be preserved intact, and the approach of the cars to the north wing will be as near as it now is by the track traversing the grounds.

Second. That authority be obtained from Congress for grading the streets on the north and south, and for vacating A street on either side as soon as the new streets are prepared for travel.

Third. That the Washington and Georgetown and the Metropolitan Railroad Companies be directed to conform their tracks to the new arrangement, and to locate the same so as to leave as much of the roadway as possible free for other vehicles.

Fourth. That a gradual process of filling up be commenced, north and south, from the Capitol to B street, with the view of continuing the terraces, as indicated on the map.

Fifth. That measures be taken for paving the entire space in front of the Capitol, to the line of the present railroad track, with granite blocks, leaving an enclosed circle for foliage and fountains opposite each connecting corridor.

Sixth. That arrangements be made for enclosing the Capitol grounds with suitable railings, lodges, and gates of entrance.

In order to put these improvements in hand, and carry them on through the ensuing year, it will require a special appropriation of $150,000

DAYS' WORKMEN.

The cost of labor on the Capitol extension, with its application, during the year ending October 31, 1864, exclusive of work done by contract, has been as follows:

	Days.	Aggregate cost.
Clerks	819	$3,329 42
Draughtsman	212¼	1,145 16
Foreman of marble mill	310	1,257 09
Foreman and time-keeper	182½	704 12
Carpenters	1,150½	3,334 87
Bricklayers	594¼	1,901 78
Plasterers	249	783 87
Coppersmiths	880¼	2,538 31
Blacksmiths	521½	1,543 22
Smith's helpers	719	1,166 68
Finisher	312¾	1,179 29
Engineman	113	337 57
House painters	1,902¾	4,940 22
Ornamental painters	1,119¾	3,919 12
Photographer	42	164 63
Teamsters	3,176	6,127 47
Laborers	4,689½	7,507 57
Watchmen	2,105	4,191 55
Messenger	23½	46 50
Riggers	33½	84 83
Fireman	162	307 42
	19,318	46,510 69

CASH ACCOUNT OF THE CAPITOL EXTENSION.

Amount available October 31, 1863	$33,712 07
Appropriated March 14, 1864	150,000 00
Appropriated July 2, 1864	300,000 00
	483,712 07
Amount expended from October 31, 1863, to October 31, 1864	216,643 59
Leaving on the 31st of October, 1864, an unexpended balance of	267,068 48

No appropriation will be required for the Capitol extension during the ensuing fiscal year.

THE NEW DOME.

At the date of my last annual report preparations were being made for putting the Statue of Freedom in place on the top of the dome. This was accomplished without accident, on the second day of December last. The statue is 19 feet 6 inches in height, and weighs 14,985 pounds. It consists of five sections, the heaviest of which weighs 4,740 pounds. Four of these sections had been previously raised to their places, and firmly secured to the structure, leaving the fifth section, which embraces the head and shoulders, to constitute the crowning feature, the hoisting and adjusting of which was the occasion of the following special order of the War Department:

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF WASHINGTON,
Twenty-second Army Corps, December 1, 1863.

SPECIAL ORDER No. 248.

* * * * * * * *

3. At 12 m., on the 2d instant, the Statue of Freedom which crowns the dome of the national Capitol will be inaugurated. In commemoration of the event, and as an expression due from this department, of respect for the material symbol of the principle upon which our government is based, it is ordered—

First, At the moment at which a flag is displayed from the statue, a national salute of thirty-five guns will be fired from a field battery on Capitol hill.

Second, The last gun from this salute will be answered by a similar salute from Fort Stanton, which will be followed in succession, from right to left, by salutes from Forts Davis, Mahan, Lincoln, Bunker Hill, Totten, De Russy, Reno, Cameron, Corcoran, Albany, and Scott.

4. Brigadier General W. F. Barry will make the necessary arrangements for, and superintend the firing from Capitol hill, Brigadier General G. A. De Russy that from the works south, and Lieutenant Colonel J. A. Hoskin that from those north of the Potomac.

* * * * * * * *

By command of Major General Augur.

CARROLL H. POTTER, *A. A. G.*

Precisely at 12 m., on the aforesaid 2d day of December, 1863, the crowning feature of the statue was started from the ground in front of the Capitol, by means of the steam hoisting apparatus which has been successfully used for the construction of the entire dome, and in twenty minutes it reached the height of three hundred feet, when it was moved to its place, and firmly attached to the remaining portion of the figure; as soon as it was properly adjusted, the American flag was unfurled over its head, and the national salute was fired, in accordance with the foregoing programme of Major General Augur. The effect was thrilling, and grateful to every loyal heart.

The final completion of the work of the dome has been very much retarded by the want of suitable workmen. The construction is complicated and diffi-

cult, requiring great care and skill. The masses of iron to be handled are heavy, and the great height at which the work is executed increases the difficulty of maintaining the proper gangs of workmen. The work has, however, advanced steadily, and without accident, and but a few weeks more will be required to bring it to a final completion.

The exterior is entirely finished, except a small portion of the base, which was omitted in the construction to give place to the steam-engine and hoisting apparatus; as soon as these can be dispensed with, they will be removed, and the void will be filled, the materials for this purpose being all fitted and made ready for their places. All the exterior scaffolding is removed, and the outside painting is finished. The interior ceiling is likewise completed, and its massy and elaborate finish cannot fail to impress the spectator, at least with a conception of the immense labor it has required to produce it. The fact should not be lost sight of that this ceiling, as well as the entire structure, inside and outside, is wholly composed of iron.

The remaining work to be done consists of the construction of the iron stairways leading from the attic story of the centre building to the drum of the peristyle, and the stairs to lead from the spring of the ceiling to the platform of the tholus or lantern. The materials for these stairways are all prepared; it will, therefore, require but a short time to construct them. The apparatus for lighting the dome with gas, and the interior painting, also remain to be completed.

The aggregate weight of iron which has been put in place since the date of my last annual report is 781,271 pounds; and the total quantity which has been delivered for the dome from the beginning of the work to the present date amounts to 8,878,743 pounds. All the castings for the entire work are completed and delivered at the Capitol.

Cash account of the new dome.

Amount available October 31, 1863	$111,341 74
Amount expended from October 31, 1863, to October 31, 1864..	53,381 27
Leaving, on the 31st of October, 1864, an unexpended balance of	57,960 47

By an act of Congress approved March 3, 1863, an appropriation of $200,000 was made for "continuing the work on the new dome of the Capitol." This is the last appropriation that was made for the dome; it was founded upon an estimate which accompanied my annual report under date of October 31, 1862, in which I took occasion to remark that this sum would complete the work. Had the prices of labor and materials remained the same as they were at that time, which it should be observed was two years ago, the whole would have been completed within the amount specified. But the great change which has since taken place in the cost of everything pertaining to building will render the balance on hand inadequate to the entire completion of the work. I therefore respectfully suggest that an additional appropriation be made of $50,000.

Although the progress of neither the Capitol extension nor the new dome has been as rapid as I desired, or had reason to expect at the commencement of the season, I am, nevertheless, of the opinion that the amount of work which has been done, and the quantity of materials which have been furnished since my last annual report, form a very creditable aggregate, in view of the difficulties which must unavoidably be encountered in all mechanical pursuits at a time when the country is involved in war. Notwithstanding some of the contractors have lost heavily by the advance of wages and the increase in the prices of materials, a spirit of patriotism has led them steadily on, regardless of pecuniary sacrifice, and I doubt not that they have done all in their power to fulfil our requirements.

CENTRE BUILDING OF THE CAPITOL.

In order to make a finish of the Capitol, it will be necessary to remove the present wooden cupolas from the centre building, and to reconstruct the entire roof; also to remove the immense stacks of chimneys which now disfigure the work. The finish which it was intended to give to the roof of this part of the Capitol, at the time the design for the extension was adopted, is shown by a wooden model of the entire structure, which was made when the wings were commenced, and is now in this office.

The necessity for this improvement is twofold: first, as a matter of taste; the present unsightly structures, which disfigure the top of the old building, are altogether inconsistent with architectural propriety, and have been added from time to time since the work came out of the hands of its original architects; and, second, the whole of this roof, with all the constructions connected with it, are composed of wood, and are liable at any time to take fire and deface other portions of the work, as was the case with the old Congressional Library.

The whole of the centre building is vaulted, so that if the wooden roofs were removed, and replaced by copper laid upon iron rafters, similar to those of the wings of the Capitol and the Congressional Library, the entire building would be wholly fire-proof.

The old chimneys, before referred to, are a very great defect, and although they may not be vacated, the tops may be removed and so formed as to finish on a level with the balustrade, like those of the wings, without interfering with their draught. A few feet, more or less, in the height of these chimneys, situated as they are, at the base of such a structure as the dome, can have no effect upon their draught; other means than mere elevation must be resorted to in order to render them of any use to the building.

At the present prices of materials and labor, it will require about $200,000 to effect these improvements.

EXTENSION OF THE CENTRE BUILDING.

Now that the new dome and the wings of the Capitol are approaching completion, it must be apparent to every one that the extension of the centre building, on the east, to the line of the new wings, becomes an architectural necessity. I have therefore prepared plans for thus completing the work, in harmony with what has already been done, and will place them in the Capitol for future reference.

I do not suppose, nor would I recommend, that any action be taken by Congress, in reference to such an improvement, until the war is ended and the financial condition of the country becomes settled and prosperous; but, inasmuch as it is my purpose to retire from these works as soon as the dome is finished, I deem it incumbent upon me to leave upon record my views as to their final completion.

PATENT OFFICE BUILDING.

North saloon.—The tiling of this room has been completed, also the plastering. The wood work of the cases has all been prepared and delivered; the sashes are all glazed, and the iron pilasters, stairways, and railings are completed and ready to be put up.

By an act of Congress approved March 3, 1863, an appropriation was made for this work of	$50,000 00
The amount expended to October 31, 1864, is	38,985 47
Leaving on the 31st of October, 1864, an unexpended balance of	11,014 53

An additional appropriation of $15,000 will be required to complete the work.

North front.—By an act of Congress approved July 2, 1864, the sum of $75,000 was appropriated "for finishing the Patent Office building." In view of the lateness of the season, and the strike of the stone-cutters, which took place on the 1st of August, it was deemed advisable not to urge the contractors to a general resumption of the work until the ensuing spring; there has therefore been but little progress made.

The amount appropriated on the 2d day of July, 1864, was....	$75,000 00
Since which there has been expended, to October 31, 1864....	6,257 71
Leaving an unexpended balance on the 31st of October, 1864, of	68,742 29

No appropriation will therefore be required for this work.

East wing.—The furnaces under this portion of the building, which were in progress of construction at the date of my last annual report, and for which an appropriation of $15,000 was made, have been completed, and were in successful operation during the most of the past winter. The accounts for the same have all been closed.

West wing.—The repairs of the west wing, for which an appropriation of $5,000 was made, have been completed, and the accounts settled.

I have the honor to be, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

THOMAS U. WALTER,
Architect of the United States Capitol Extension, &c.

Hon. J. P. USHER,
Secretary of the Interior.

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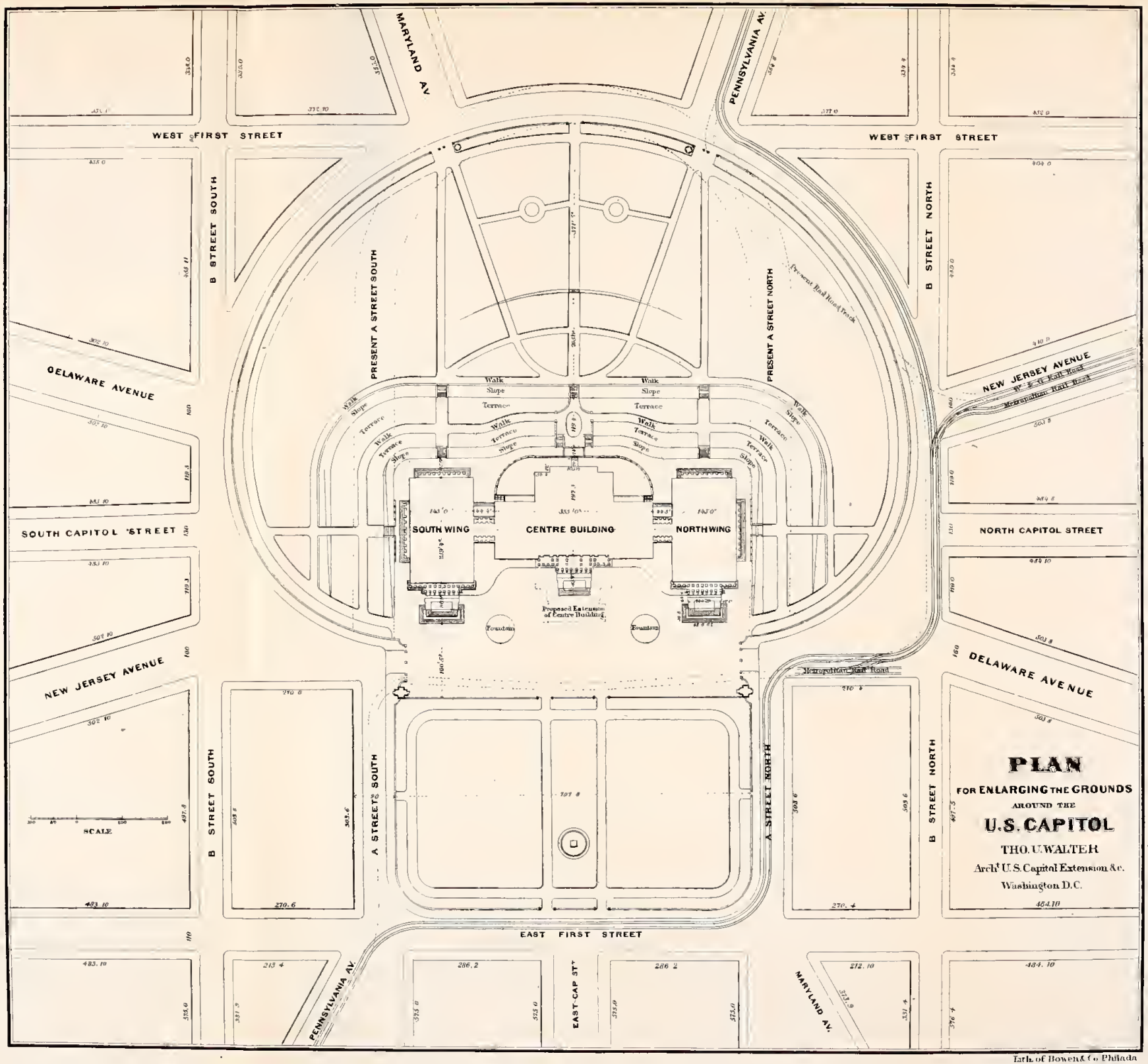

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ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

CHIEF ENGINEER AND GENERAL SUPERINTENDENT

OF THE

WASHINGTON AQUEDUCT.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
OFFICE OF THE WASHINGTON AQUEDUCT,
Washington, D. C., October 1, 1864.

SIR: In conformity with the "regulations for the government of persons employed upon the Washington aqueduct," I have the honor to submit the following annual report of operations upon the Washington aqueduct during the past year.

I.—CONDITION OF THE WORK.

Since the date of the last annual report the portions of the conduit then unfinished have been completed. At the Great Falls a temporary dam, composed of cribs filled with stones and puddled on the upper side, was thrown across a portion of the Maryland channel of the Potomac, which raised the water sufficiently to give a depth of two and a half feet in the conduit and a daily supply of about fifteen million gallons at the lowest stage of the river.

On the 3d of December, 1863, the water from the Potomac was first introduced into the conduit, and on the 5th it was allowed to flow into the receiving reservoir.

On December 15 it was shut off to complete the pointing of a portion of the conduit; on January 14 it was again introduced, and the reservoir was fed from the river until February 24, when several leaks were discovered at Cabin John bridge, and on the high embankments between that point and the reservoir, which would endanger the further use of the conduit. The balance of appropriation then on hand not being sufficient to warrant any expenditure on repairs, the water from the Potomac was again shut off, and the supply for the city was drawn entirely from the receiving reservoir.

At the time the leaks were discovered there was from seven to eight feet of water in the conduit. Examination showed that the ring had cracked longitudinally at top and bottom, owing, probably, to the insufficient depth of the earth covering.

After the passage of the appropriation bill, in July, the leaks were repaired, and the lower half of the conduit through Cabin John bridge was thoroughly plastered. Since these repairs no leakage has occurred. It is probable, however, that if the conduit was filled again to the same depth as when the leaks occurred, the same result would ensue. For this reason the water in the receiving reservoir has been kept at a low level since the 29th of July, when the supply from the Potomac was resumed.

The consumption of water in the city during the dry season was from seven to ten million gallons per day.

The spring rains raised the water in the receiving reservoir to the height of the dam built across the waste channel in 1863. Between the first of June, when the drought began, and the first of August, when the supply from the Potomac began, the reservoir was lowered thirteen feet, and had not the conduit repairs been completed just at the time they were the supply to the city would have failed.

During the whole of the winter, and for more than a month after the cessation of the rains, the water was exceedingly turbid, but during the drought in June and July the sediment was gradually precipitated, and the water is now very pure.

Cabin John bridge has been completed, with the exception of the coping, and the scaffolding taken down; no work is now being done on it or any of the other unfinished bridges.

The work on the distributing reservoir at Drovers' Rest was prosecuted until about one-third of the slope facings in the western division was laid, when it was stopped by the cold weather. The work was resumed in the spring, and an expenditure of $8,356 made upon it before the adjournment of Congress, when, there being no appropriation available for it, it was again suspended.

It is very important that at least one section of the distributing reservoir should be completed so as to hold a supply of water in case of accident, or when the Potomac is rendered muddy by freshets.

The pipe line is in good condition. The pumping engine in Rock Creek bridge is taxed to its utmost capacity, but continues to work well. Twice during the year it has been necessary to stop it for slight repairs. A small expenditure on the high service reservoir has rendered it available for storage in case of a heavy draught caused by fires.

Congress having made an appropriation on July 2 for the construction of the solid masonry dam across the Maryland channel of the Potomac near the Great Falls, and for constructing the conduit around the receiving reservoir, proposals were invited by advertisement for the construction of these works, and were publicly opened on July 25.

Nine proposals were received for the dam, of which one was withdrawn before the award was made. The contract was awarded to James McDonald, he being the lowest bidder; he declined to enter into contract, however, and it was therefore awarded to the next lowest bidders, Messrs. Dunbar, Sherrill and Bangs, with whom a contract was concluded on July 30, and they immediately entered upon the work. Great difficulty has been experienced in obtaining laborers, owing to the high prices paid for substitutes to enter the army, and the fear of incursions from guerilla parties, but considerable progress has been made, and there is every prospect of the completion of the dam during the summer of 1865.

For the construction of the conduit around the receiving reservoir six proposals were received, and, under your direction, a contract was entered into at the lowest prices offered, with Messrs. Dunbar, Sherrill and Bangs, in consideration of their having a large amount of tools, shanties, and other fixtures on hand with which to commence and carry on the work, and which would otherwise be sacrificed to a great extent by reason of the suspension of the other work upon which they had been engaged.

The difficulty of obtaining laborers has somewhat retarded this work also, but it is expected that the conduit will be completed within the time specified in the contract.

Copies of these contracts, together with the accompanying specifications, will be found annexed to this report. The prices named are considered very reasonable, and much lower than those now paid for similar kinds of work in other places. Owing, however, to the increased price of labor and materials during the past year, they are somewhat higher than the prices assumed in computing the cost of these items in the preliminary estimate which was submitted in the

last annual report from this office. The increase in the cost of the dam will be about $2,130, and in the cost of the conduit around the receiving reservoir about $8,522.

The question of land damages and water rights at the Great Falls still remains unsettled, no action having been taken upon it since the last annual report.

The masonry at the head of the conduit, and the gate houses at the Great Falls and the reservoirs, still remains in an unfinished state. The exposure of these structures to the weather in this state is necessarily injurious to them, but, with the limited funds at disposal, it has not been considered expedient to expend any money except where it was absolutely essential to the completion of works required for the supply of the city.

II.—FINANCIAL CONDITION.

The following statement shows the amounts appropriated by Congress and expended during each year since the beginning of the work:

	Appropriation.	Expenditure.
Year ending September 30, 1852	$5,000	$5,000 00
Year ending September 30, 1853	100,000	14,986 70
Year ending September 30, 1854		83,620 41
Year ending September 30, 1855	250,000	103,602 36
Year ending September 30, 1856	250,000	153,156 08
Year ending September 30, 1857	1,000,000	220,209 19
Year ending September 30, 1858	800,000	1,182,292 81
Year ending September 30, 1859		642,130 40
Year ending September 30, 1860	500,000	24,725 37
Year ending September 30, 1861		
Year ending September 30, 1862		260,325 01
Year ending September 30, 1863		137,622 64
Year ending September 30, 1864	150,000	135,670 63
Totals	3,055,000	2,963,341 60
Which leaves a balance of appropriation unexpended up to the present time equal to		91,658 40
The amount of appropriation on hand October 1, 1863, was		$77,329 03
To which was added the proceeds of certain property transferred to the War and Navy Departments during the years 1861 and 1862		3,444 85
Making total amount on hand		80,773 88
To which should now be added amount received from sales of wood, stone, timber, machinery, tools, and fixtures during the past year		10,697 75
Amount of appropriation July 2, 1864		150,000 00
Total		241,471 63
The amount expended during the last year is		135,670 63
Balance on hand October 1, 1864		105,801 00

III.—COST OF COMPLETION.

Estimated cost of completing the Washington aqueduct in accordance with the plans recommended in the last annual report, and the supplemental report, dated February 22, 1864, (see Senate Mis. Doc. No. 83, Thirty-eighth Congress, 1st session.)

Potomac dam	$48,435 00
Feeder masonry	1,415 00
Gate-house at Great Falls	3,480 00
Bridges	24,000 00
Gate-houses and pipe-vaults at distributing reservoir	9,240 00
High service reservoir, Georgetown	8,000 00
Connecting conduit at receiving reservoir	89,311 00
Distributing reservoir	325,878 00
Ventilators	2,800 00
Fencing	20,000 00
Engineering superintendence and repairs	30,000 00
Land and law expenses	5,000 00
	567,559 00
Add 10 per cent. for contingencies	56,755 90
Total amount	624,314 90
Deduct balance on hand October 1, 1864	105,801 00
Appropriation required to complete	518,513 90

No provision is made in the foregoing estimate for the settlement of the land question at Great Falls, nor for the completion of the Potomac dam to its full height entirely across the river.

Inasmuch as the existing contracts provide for the completion of the Potomac dam on or before August 1, 1865, and the conduit around the receiving reservoir on or before May 1, 1865, it will be necessary, if the work is to be continued, that provision be made in the deficiency bill as follows:

Required to complete Potomac dam	$48,435 00
Required to complete connecting conduit	89,311 00
Engineering superintendence, repairs, and office expenses	20,000 00
Total	157,746 00
Deduct amount on hand	105,801 00
Deficiency	51,945 00

If the recommendation to complete the upper section of the distributing reservoir during the present year, for storage and purifying purposes, should meet the approval of Congress, the amount required for that purpose will be $160,421, and at least $25,000 of the amount should be included in the deficiency bill, in order to commence the work as early as the 1st of April next. This will make the amount to be included in the deficiency bill $76,945. In order to complete this section of the distributing reservoir, and provide for other necessary expenses connected with the aqueduct during the ensuing year, it will be necessary that an additional appropriation be made of $150,000.

If the affairs of the country should, in the opinion of Congress, be in a condition to justify a general resumption of the work on the first of April next, with a view to its final completion during the ensuing two years, the additional amount in the annual appropriation bill should be $250,000.

VI.—GENERAL REMARKS.

The causes of the increased cost of the Washington aqueduct as provided for in the present estimate, over and above the amount originally estimated, are fully explained in the last annual report, and the supplemental report of the 22d of February, 1864, and it is therefore deemed unnecessary to recapitulate them here.

The departures that have been made from the original plans, and provided for in the present estimate, may be briefly stated as follows:

1. A dam of solid masonry at Great Falls instead of an embankment of broken stone.
2. A connecting conduit around the lower end of the receiving reservoir, so as to prevent the adulteration of the Potomac water with the surface drainage collected in the receiving reservoir.
3. Slope-wall facing for the inner slopes of the distributing reservoir instead of facings of small broken stone.
4. Raising the dividing bank in the distributing reservoir to the full height of the outer banks, and the constructing of a central gate-house therein, so as to allow of the independent use of either section for purposes of storage, supply, and repairs.
5. Excavating the bottom of the distributing reservoir to an additional depth of thirteen feet, so as to increase the purity of the water, and afford twice the amount of storage capacity.

The first and second changes have been fully indorsed by Congress in the bill appropriating $150,000 for the work at the last session, and it is confidently believed that the other changes will be approved whenever an appropriation is made for the resumption of work upon the distributing reservoir.

Attention was called in the last annual report to the importance of providing additional facilities for the sewerage and drainage of the city of Washington in connexion with the discharge of water from the aqueduct, and also to the improvement of the Washington canal and the channel of the Potomac river, so as to prevent the accumulation of the filth and excrement of the city in the canal which passes through the heart of the city, and upon the flats in the bed of the river immediately in front of the city. A resolution was passed during the last session of Congress by the House of Representatives providing for an examination of this subject under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior, but no action was taken upon the subject by the Senate. It is to be hoped that some decisive and concurrent action will soon be taken by Congress and the authorities of the city upon a subject so vitally important to the capital of the nation.

The annexed map of the line of the aqueduct and of the cities of Georgetown and Washington will serve to illustrate many of the matters referred to in this report.

Respectfully submitted.

SILAS SEYMOUR,
Chief Engineer and General Superintendent.

Hon. JOHN P. USHER,
Secretary of the Interior.

WASHINGTON AQUEDUCT.

CONTRACT FOR CONSTRUCTION OF MASONRY DAM ACROSS THE MARYLAND CHANNEL OF THE POTOMAC RIVER.

Articles of agreement, made and concluded this thirtieth day of July, in the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, between Richard Dunbar, of Washington city, Charles H. Sherrill, of New York, and Anson Bangs, of New York, contractors, of the first part, and Silas Seymour, acting for and in behalf of the United States of America, under the authority and subject to the approval of the Secretary of the Interior, as chief engineer and general superintendent of the Washington aqueduct, of the second part; whereby it is covenanted and agreed as follows, to wit:

The said party of the first part, in consideration of the payments and conditions hereinafter agreed to be made and performed by the party of the second part, hereby covenants and agrees to furnish all the materials and do all the work required for the construction of a masonry dam across the Maryland channel of the Potomac river near the Great Falls, as the same is described and referred to in the specifications hereunto annexed, and which are to be considered as forming part of this contract; and, also, in accordance with the directions that may from time to time be given by the engineer in charge of the work.

The work shall be commenced as soon as practicable after the execution of these presents, and shall be fully completed, as herein provided, on or before the first day of August, eighteen hundred and sixty-five, with the understanding, however, that if the progress of the work is delayed or suspended by any act, failure, or omission, on the part of the government, or by reason of any direct interference therewith growing out of wars, insurrections, or civil commotions, no advantage shall be taken of that circumstance by the party of the second part to the injury of the party of the first part, but the time shall be extended to correspond with such delays as may from their nature be beyond the control of the party of the first part.

Whenever the term *engineer*, or *chief engineer*, is used or referred to in this contract, or the annexed specifications, in connexion with the proper execution of the work, it is understood to apply to the chief engineer, for the time being, in charge of the Washington aqueduct; and, also, when said chief engineer is not personally present, to his assistants and inspectors employed upon the work and acting under his directions.

The work must be commenced at such points, and carried forward at such times and seasons, and in such order and rates of progress, as the chief engineer may direct, and shall, during its progress, be subjected to his constant supervision and direction; and the whole must be executed in the most substantial and workmanlike manner, and to the entire satisfaction of said engineer.

For the purpose of avoiding all cause of difference or dispute between the parties to this agreement relative to its true intent and meaning, and for the purpose of adjusting, in an amicable manner, any difference that may arise relative thereto, it is hereby mutually understood and agreed by and between rhe parties, that the chief engineer shall determine the amount or quantity of the several kinds of work herein contracted to be done and materials furnished, tand shall have full power to reject or condemn all work or materials which, in his opinion, do not fully conform to the spirit of this contract, and shall also decide every question which can or may arise between the parties relative to the execution thereof, and his decision shall be final and conclusive.

Changes in the location of the work, or in the plans and specifications of the same, which do not materially affect its cost, shall not be deemed to constitute any claim for extra compensation. But if any changes be made which, in the

opinion of the chief engineer, materially increase or diminish the cost or difficulties of performing the work, it shall be his duty to add to or deduct from the contract prices, in proportion to said increase or diminution; and if any work be done, or materials furnished, which are not now contemplated or provided for in this contract, the said engineer shall allow the contractors such prices for the same as he may consider just and equitable.

If the contractors shall refuse or unreasonably neglect to remedy any imperfection in the materials or workmanship which may be pointed out by the engineer, or shall in any manner violate the conditions of this contract, so that, in the judgment of the engineer, there shall be just grounds of apprehension that the work will not be completed in the manner and in the time specified, (unless such delay shall have occurred by reason of causes hereinbefore referred to,) then said engineer shall have power, and it shall be his duty, to declare this contract forfeited by the contractors; and, in case of such forfeiture, the government may proceed to enter into contract with any other person or persons, or may make any other arrangements to complete the work, in the same manner as if this contract had never existed. And the government may thereupon retain for its own use any reserved percentage or estimates which might, under other circumstances, have been due to the contractors, free of any claim thereto by the contractors.

The aforesaid chief engineer shall also have the power, at his option, to employ laborers and furnish materials for the said work, whenever, in his opinion, the more speedy prosecution thereof will be better attained by such means, or the interest of the government better promoted thereby, and to charge the expenses of the same to the contractor in the monthly or final estimates for said work; and the said engineer is further authorized and empowered to require the party of the first part to pay all just demands for labor and materials that may be incurred by him or his agents in connexion with the prosecution of said work and properly chargeable thereto; and for that purpose the said chief engineer may retain from the estimates a sufficient amount to cover said demands, and apply the same to the payment thereof, in case the contractor refuses to liquidate said demands within thirty days after receiving notice from the chief engineer that the same have been satisfactorily verified and left with him for collection. But all such claims must be placed in the hands of the chief engineer, together with proper evidences of their correctness, within thirty days after the date when due.

The contractors shall immediately dismiss from their service any foreman, laborer, or other persons, who are insolent, riotous, or disorderly in their conduct, or disobedient to the directions of the engineer, or who, in the opinion of the engineer, are unskilful or remiss in the performance of their duty; and no person shall be employed upon the work who is not a citizen of the United States, and known to be loyal to the government.

The aforesaid party of the second part, in consideration of the full and faithful performance, by the parties of the first part, of all the conditions and covenants hereinbefore set forth to be by them performed and kept, hereby covenants and agrees to pay to the said parties of the first part, upon the certificate of the chief engineer, as soon after the first day of each month, during the progress of the work, as the estimates can be conveniently prepared, for materials delivered and labor performed under this contract, at the rates and prices named in the following schedule, viz:

Schedule of prices for work and materials required for constructing a dam of solid masonry across the Maryland channel of the Potomac river, near the Great Falls.

For clearing and grubbing the entire work, one thousand and eight hundred (1,800) dollars.

For excavation in foundations, two (2) dollars and fifty (50) cents per cubic yard.

For concrete and grout in foundations, eight (8) dollars per cubic yard.

For foundation masonry, fourteen (14) dollars per cubic yard.

For superstructure masonry, fourteen (14) dollars per cubic yard.

For coping, twenty (20) dollars per cubic yard.

For wrought iron, in bolts and clamps, fifteen (15) cents per pound.

For back filling, three (3) dollars and fifty (50) cents per cubic yard.

For materials, either delivered, manufactured, or ready for delivery and use in the work, the engineer will make such an allowance in his monthly estimates as, in his opinion, may be fairly proportionate to the value of such materials when placed in the work; and when such allowances are made, and the estimates paid, such materials shall become the property of the government; but the contractors shall be held responsible for their safe-keeping and final use in the work.

The engineer will deduct ten per cent. from all monthly estimates; which amount shall be retained by the government as part security for the full and faithful performance of this contract on the part of the contractors. The per centage thus retained, together with the final estimate of the chief engineer, covering all the work done and materials delivered on the final completion of the work, in accordance with the conditions of this contract, shall become due and be paid to the said party of the first part, their successors or assigns, by the party of the second part, within thirty days after the completion of said work.

It is further understood and agreed by the parties hereto, that this contract, and all the provisions thereof, are subject to the laws of Congress heretofore passed in relation to government contracts, and more particularly to the joint resolution approved April 14, 1852, in which it is "*Provided*, That nothing herein contained shall be so construed as to authorize any officer of the United States to bind the United States by contract beyond the amount appropriated by Congress, or to sanction any such contract heretofore made."

It is also understood that the government reserves the right to suspend the work embraced in this contract at any time; and that when the work has been faithfully performed by the contractor he will, on such suspension, be paid in full for all work done and materials delivered, and that, unless the work is resumed within one year from the date of said suspension, the contractor will be entitled to payment for the necessary fixtures on hand, and to a cancelment of the contract, and a full release and satisfaction of himself and his bonds and sureties from the further performance thereof.

It is expressly understood and agreed, that the several stipulations of this contract shall be performed in such a manner that the party of the first part will not be relieved from the immediate charge and responsibility of the work; and the same shall not be transferred or assigned, nor any portion of the work embraced therein sub-let to other parties, unless by the written sanction of the chief engineer, and approval thereof by the Secretary of the Interior.

In witness whereof the parties to these presents have hereunto set their hands and seals in triplicate, on the day and year first above written.

RICHARD DUNBAR. [L. S.]
CHAS. H. SHERRILL. [L. S.]
ANSON BANGS. [L. S.]
S. SEYMOUR, [L. S.]
Chief Engineer.

Subject to the approval of the Secretary of the Interior.

Approved:

J. P. USHER, *Secretary.*

Guarantee.

Know all men by these presents, that we, Alexander W. Randall, of the State of Wisconsin, and Robert C. Murphy, of Washington city, D. C., in consideration of the premises, and of one dollar to us in hand paid by the United States, the receipt whereof is hereby acknowledged, do hereby, severally and jointly, covenant and agree with said United States that the above-named Richard Dunbar, Charles H. Sherrill, and Anson Bangs, shall in all things faithfully perform all and singular the covenants and conditions in the foregoing contract set forth to be by them performed and kept.

Witness our hands and seals this thirtieth day of July, 1864.

ALEX. W. RANDALL. [L. S.]
R. C. MURPHY. [L. S.]

In presence of—
JAS. H. MARR, Jr.
J. J. R. CROES.

Specifications for constructing a dam of solid masonry across the Maryland channel of the Potomac river near the Great Falls.

Clearing and grubbing.—The ground set apart for the work and embraced within the boundary lines as fixed by the engineer will be thoroughly cleared of all trees, stumps, logs, and bushes, and the whole, or such portions thereof as the engineer may direct, will be entirely removed or destroyed.

Preparing foundations.—The foundation of the dam will, whenever practicable, rest upon sound, imperishable, native rock. All earth, boulders, detached rock, and such portions of the present rock surface as are unfit for the foundations, will be removed as directed by the engineer, so as to secure a firm, even, and durable bearing for the foundation masonry.

Whenever required by the engineer, the irregularities and fissures in the native rock will be thoroughly filled with concrete or grout, so as to prevent the passage of water, and afford a proper and uniform bearing for the masonry.

Foundation masonry.—The masonry in the foundation will extend from the rock foundation, as above described and provided for, up to the level of low-water mark in the river, at the point of crossing. It will be built of undressed, heavy, and well-shaped stone, properly bonded, and laid upon their broadest natural beds, in full mortar or grout as the engineer may direct, so as to be perfectly tight and impervious to water, and also to sustain the superincumbent weight of the superstructure. The lower face will have a slope, either in steps or batter, as the engineer may direct, of two feet base to one foot rise, and the upper face will have a slope, in steps, of one to one. The steps must, in all cases, extend well back into the wall. The upper course, upon which the superstructure of the dam is to rest, will be composed of large, flat stones, not less than one foot in thickness, which must extend at least two feet under the superstructure masonry, and project outwardly one foot along each side of the base of the superstructure. The top of the foundation masonry must be brought to a firm, level, and uniform surface before the superstructure masonry is commenced.

Superstructure masonry.—The lower or front face of the superstructure will be vertical; the rear face will batter in the ratio of four inches to the vertical foot, and the top will be seven feet thick, measured horizontally on the line of the upper front angle. The bed for the coping will slope in the ratio of one inch to the foot from front to rear. The work will be of the best quality of rubble cement masonry, up to the bed of the coping. The coping will be of cut stone.

Rubble work will be composed of sound, durable, and well-shaped stone, laid alternately, with headers and stretchers, in full mortar or grout, as the engineer may direct, throughout the work. The front faces, beds, and joints to be rough-dressed with the hammer, so that there will be no projections of more than one inch outside of the true face line of the work, and so as not to admit of more than one-half inch thickness of mortar in the beds and joints. No stone less than eight inches thick will be allowed in the front face, and none less than six inches thick in the rear face. The upper course must be not less than sixteen inches thick in front and eight inches in the rear, and must be composed entirely of headers, both in front and rear, interlocking with each other at least two feet in the centre of the wall. The upper surface, or bed for the coping, must be smoothly dressed to an uniform plane, inclining one inch to the foot from front to rear, so as to afford a firm and uniform bearing for the coping; an arris of two inches in width, corresponding with the front line of the work, will be cut with the chisel along the upper front angle of this course.

Coping.—The coping will be of Seneca sandstone, or a stone of equally good quality, and will be cut to the patterns and drawings furnished by the engineer. The front face of the coping will be vertical, and eighteen inches thick, projecting three inches over the front line of the wall. The front and rear upper angles will be either rounded or bevelled off, as the engineer may direct. The lower surface will conform to the slope of the bed prepared upon the underlying masonry. The upper surface will be level for a space extending two feet back from the front face, and will, from that point, be so dressed as to slope to the rear in the ratio of two inches to the foot when laid in place. Each stone must have at least three feet width of bed, and must, when practicable, extend entirely across the wall. When this is not practicable, they will have such length of bed as the engineer may direct. The coping will be laid to one-quarter inch joints, both vertically and horizontally, and each stone will be bolted to the wall below as often as the engineer may direct, with wrought-iron bolts of not less than one and a quarter inch in diameter, and of such length as to extend through the coping and penetrate the wall below at least one foot, and to be secured with a fox-wedge at the bottom and with sulphur and sand cement. The coping stone will be fastened together, as often as the engineer may direct, with wrought-iron clamps, made of one-half by three-quarter inch iron, with prongs extending at least six inches into the stone, and properly secured with lead. The heads will be countersunk into the stone, so as to be flush with the upper surface.

Back filling.—The rear angle formed by the back face of the dam and the bed of the river will be filled with good coarse gravel or broken stone, as the engineer may direct, extending from the top of the dam with a uniform slope not exceeding three feet horizontal to one foot vertical, until it reaches the bed of the river.

The whole to be executed in the most substantial and workmanlike manner, and to the entire satisfaction of the engineer in charge of the work.

The prices named in the contract will include the furnishing of all the materials required for the work as herein specified and provided for, together with the labor necessary for putting the same in place, including all coffer-dams, pumping, bailing, and draining required in preparing the foundations, and all other matters and things necessary to the full and final completion of the work.

Specifications for cement, sand, mortar, grout, and concrete.

Cement.—The cement used in the work must be of the best quality of hydraulic cement, equal in character to the *Rosendale*. It must be fresh, well burned and ground, free from foreign substances, and put up in air-tight casks. It must also be subject to such tests as the engineer may direct, and the contractor must keep it entirely protected from the weather until used in the work.

Sand.—The sand used in the work must be clean and sharp, free from loam, dust, mica, or other impurities which will hinder it from mixing freely with the cement. It must be thoroughly screened and washed when required by the engineer.

Mortar.—All mortar used in the work will be composed of hydraulic cement and sand, mixed with water in such proportions as the engineer may direct, generally one part of cement to two parts of sand. The materials will always be measured under the eye of the inspector, and whilst dry thoroughly mixed on a tight, wooden platform; after which a sufficient quantity of clean water will be applied to bring it to the proper consistency, and then it will be worked with hoes until all the particles have become thoroughly intermixed. The quantity so manufactured must not exceed the amount required for immediate use; and it must be applied to the work within the proper time for rendering the adhesion and solidification most perfect. No mortar will be used in the work which has been once set and worked over the second time.

Grout.—When grout is required in the work it will be composed of the same kind and quality of materials, and mixed in the same proportions, as above specified for mortar, except that it will be manufactured in a tight box, and, by the addition of water, reduced to a proper consistency for running freely through the interstices of the masonry, or other substance to which it may be applied, until, when fully set, the whole mass becomes perfectly solid and impervious to air or water.

Concrete.—When concrete is used in the work it will be composed generally of one part of cement, two of sand, and five of hard, durable rock, broken to pass through a two-inch ring. These proportions will be varied at the discretion of the engineer. The cement and sand will be mixed dry, and reduced to the proper consistency with water before the stone are added. The whole mass will then be thoroughly worked with hoes or shovels, and applied to the work immediately in layers not more than eight inches thick—each layer to be properly confined in its place, and rammed until the mortar flushes to the surface—and it must become thoroughly solidified before another layer is added.

CONTRACT FOR CONSTRUCTION OF CONDUIT AROUND THE RECEIVING RESERVOIR.

Articles of agreement, made and concluded this second day of August, in the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, between Richard Dunbar, o Washington city, Charles H. Sherrill, of New York, and Anson Bangs, of New York, contractors, of the first part, and Silas Seymour, acting for and in behalf of the United States of America, under the authority and subject to the approval of the Secretary of the Interior, as chief engineer and general superintendent of the Washington aqueduct, of the second part; whereby it is covenanted and agreed as follows, to wit:

The said party of the first part, in consideration of the payments and conditions hereinafter agreed to be made and performed by the party of the second part, hereby covenants and agrees to furnish all the materials and do all the work necessary for the construction of the conduit and tunnel around the receiving reservoir, as the same is described and referred to in the specifications hereunto annexed, and which are to be considered as forming part of this contract; and, also, in accordance with the directions that may from time to time be given by the engineer in charge of the work.

The work shall be commenced as soon as practicable after the execution of these presents; and shall be fully completed, as herein provided, on or before the first day of May, eighteen hundred and sixty-five, with the understanding, however, that if the progress of the work is delayed or suspended by any act, failure, or omission, on the part of the government, or by reason of any direct

interference therewith growing out of wars, insurrections, or civil commotions, no advantage shall be taken of that circumstance by the party of the second part to the injury of the party of the first part, but the time shall be extended to correspond with such delays as may from their nature be beyond the control of the party of the first part.

Whenever the term *engineer*, or *chief engineer*, is used or referred to in this contract, or the annexed specifications, in connexion with the proper execution of the work, it is understood to apply to the chief engineer, for the time being, in charge of the Washington aqueduct; and, also, when said chief engineer is not personally present, to his assistants and inspectors employed upon the work, and acting under his directions.

The work must be commenced at such points, and carried forward at such times and seasons, and in such order and rates of progress, as the chief engineer may direct, and shall, during its progress, be subjected to his constant supervision and direction; and the whole must be executed in the most substantial and workmanlike manner, and to the entire satisfaction of said engineer.

For the purpose of avoiding all cause of difference or dispute between the parties to this agreement relative to its true intent and meaning, and for the purpose of adjusting, in an amicable manner, any difference that may arise relative thereto, it is hereby mutually understood and agreed by and between the parties, that the chief engineer shall determine the amount or quantity of the several kinds of work herein contracted to be done and materials furnished; and shall have full power to reject or condemn all work or materials which, in his opinion, do not fully conform to the spirit of this contract; and shall also decide every question which can or may arise between the parties relative to the execution thereof, and his decision shall be final and conclusive.

Changes in the location of the work, or in the plans and specifications of the same, which do not materially affect its cost, shall not be deemed to constitute any claim for extra compensation. But if any changes be made which, in the opinion of said chief engineer, materially increase or diminish the cost or difficulties of performing the work, it shall be his duty to add to or deduct from the contract prices, in proportion to said increase or diminution; and if any work be done, or materials furnished, which are not now contemplated or provided for in this contract, the said engineer shall allow the contractors such prices for the same as he may consider just and equitable.

If the contractors shall refuse or unreasonably neglect to remedy any imperfection in the materials or workmanship which may be pointed out by the engineer, or shall in any manner violate the conditions of this contract, so that, in the judgment of the engineer, there shall be just grounds of apprehension that the work will not be completed in the manner and in the time specified, (unless such delay shall have occurred by reason of causes hereinbefore referred to,) then said engineer shall have power, and it shall be his duty, to declare this contract forfeited by the contractors; and, in case of such forfeiture, the government may proceed to enter into contract with any other person or persons, or may make any other arrangements to complete the work, in the same manner as if this contract had never existed. And the government may thereupon retain for its own use any reserved percentage or estimates which might, under other circumstances, have been due the contractors, free of any claim thereto by the contractors.

The aforesaid chief engineer shall also have the power, at his option, to employ laborers and furnish materials for the said work, whenever, in his opinion, the more speedy prosecution thereof will be better attained by such means, or the interests of the government better promoted thereby, and to charge the expenses of the same to the contractor in the monthly or final estimates for said work; and the said engineer is further authorized and empowered to require the party of the first part to pay all just demands for labor and materials that may

be incurred by him or his agents in connexion with the prosecution of said work and properly chargeable thereto; and for that purpose the said chief engineer may retain from the estimates a sufficient amount to cover said demands, and apply the same to the payment thereof, in case the contractor refuses to liquidate said demands within thirty days after receiving notice from the chief engineer that the same have been satisfactorily verified and left with him for collection. But all such claims must be placed in the hands of the chief engineer, together with proper evidences of their correctness, within thirty days after the date when due.

The contractors shall immediately dismiss from their service any foreman, laborer, or other persons, who are insolent, riotous, or disorderly in their conduct, or disobedient to the directions of the engineer, or who, in the opinion of the engineer, are unskilful or remiss in the performance of their duty; and no person shall be employed upon the work who is not a citizen of the United States, and known to be loyal to the government.

The aforesaid party of the second part, in consideration of the full and faithful performance, by the parties of the first part, of all the conditions and covenants hereinbefore set forth to be by them performed and kept, hereby covenants and agrees to pay to the said parties of the first part, upon the certificate of the chief engineer, as soon after the first day of each month, during the progress of the work, as the estimates can be conveniently prepared, for materials delivered and labor performed under this contract, at the rates and prices named in the following schedule, viz:

Schedule of prices for work and materials required for the construction of the conduit around the receiving reservoir.

Clearing and grubbing required for the entire work, five hundred (500) dollars.
Earth excavation, thirty-five (35) cents per cubic yard.
Rock excavation, three (3) dollars and fifty (50) cents per cubic yard.
Tunnel excavation ten (10) dollars per cubic yard.
Embankment, forty-two (42) cents per cubic yard.
Retaining wall, six (6) dollars per cubic yard.
Brick masonry in conduit, sixteen (16) dollars per cubic yard.
Stone masonry in conduit, ten (10) dollars per cubic yard.
Concrete and rubble cement masonry in foundations, nine (9) dollars and fifty (50) cents per cubic yard.

For materials, either delivered, manufactured, or ready for delivery and use in the work, the engineer will make such an allowance in his monthly estimates as, in his opinion, may be fairly proportionate to the value of such materials when placed in the work; and when such allowances are made, and the estimates paid, such materials shall become the property of the government, but the contractors shall be held responsible for their safe-keeping and final use in the work.

The engineer will deduct ten per cent. from all monthly estimates, which amount shall be retained by the government as part security for the full and faithful performance of this contract on the part of the contractors. The percentage thus retained, together with the final estimate of the chief engineer, covering all the work done and materials delivered on the final completion of the work, in accordance with the conditions of this contract, shall become due and be paid to the said party of the first part, their successors or assigns, by the party of the second part, within thirty days after the completion of said work.

It is further understood and agreed by the parties hereto, that this contract, and all the provisions thereof, are subject to the laws of Congress heretofore passed in relation to government contracts, and more particularly to the joint resolution approved April 14, 1852, in which it is "*Provided*, That nothing herein

contained shall be so construed as to authorize any officer of the United States to bind the United States by contract beyond the amount appropriated by Congress, or to sanction any such contract heretofore made."

It is also understood that the government reserves the right to suspend the work embraced in this contract at any time; and that when the work has been faithfully performed by the contractor, he will, on such suspension, be paid in full for all work done and materials delivered, and that, unless the work is resumed within one year from the date of said suspension, the contractor will be entitled to payment for the necessary fixtures on hand, and to a cancelment of the contract, and a full release and satisfaction of himself and his bonds and sureties from the further performance thereof.

It is expressly understood and agreed that the several stipulations of this contract shall be performed in such a manner that the party of the first part will not be relieved from the immediate charge and responsibility of the work; and the same shall not be transferred or assigned, nor any portion of the work embraced therein sub-let to other parties, unless by the written sanction of the chief engineer, and approval thereof by the Secretary of the Interior.

In witness whereof, the parties to these presents have hereunto set their hands and seals, in triplicate, on the day and year first above written.

RICHARD DUNBAR. [L. S]
CHARLES H. SHERRILL. [L. S.]
ANSON BANGS. [L. S.]
S. SEYMOUR, [L. S.]
Chief Engineer.

Subject to the approval of the Secretary of the Interior.

Approved: J. P. USHER, *Secretary.*

Guarantee.

Know all men by these presents, that we, Alexander W. Randall, of the State of Wisconsin, and Robert C. Murphy, of Washington, D. C., in consideration of the premises, and of one dollar to us in hand paid by the United States, the receipt whereof is hereby acknowledged, do hereby, severally and jointly, covenant and agree with said United States that the above-named Richard Dunbar, Charles H. Sherrill, and Anson Bangs, shall in all things faithfully perform all and singular the covenants and conditions in the foregoing contract set forth to be by them performed and kept.

Witness our hands and seals this second day of August, 1864.

ALEXANDER W. RANDALL.
R. C. MURPHY.

In presence of—
JAMES H. MARR, Jr.
J. J. R. CROES.

—

Specifications for graduation.

Clearing and grubbing.—The ground set apart for the work will be thoroughly cleared of all timber, stumps, roots, and brushwood, and the same will be either destroyed or removed outside the boundary lines as fixed by the engineer. The surface of ground forming excavations, and also the ground upon which embankments are to rest, will be thoroughly stripped of all muck or vegetable matter, and the same will be disposed of as directed by the engineer. The price named in the contract for this item will include all work of the above character.

Excavation.—The open excavation for the conduit will generally be fourteen feet wide at the centre of the conduit, which is the grade line of the aqueduct.

The slopes will vary from one foot base to from one to four feet rise, at the discretion of the engineer, according to the nature of the material. Excavation will be divided into three classes, to wit: earth excavation, rock excavation, and tunnel excavation.

Earth excavation will include all material softer than rock, and also all detached masses of rock or boulders measuring less than one-half a cubic yard in size, whether found in open cuts, the bed of the conduit, benches, foundations, borrowing pits, side drains, or in any other manner connected with the work.

Rock excavation will include all material harder than earth, except detached masses and boulders as above described, whether found in open cuts, the bed of the conduit, benches, foundations, side drains, approaches to tunnels, or in any other manner connected with the work.

Tunnel excavation will be circular in form, and of eleven feet clear diameter, and will include all material of whatsoever nature found between the extremities of the tunnel.

The quantity of material in tunnels will be computed by multiplying the net area of eleven feet diameter into the length of tunnel. Any material excavated outside of these dimensions will be at the expense of the contractor, unless the same be directed as a measure of safety or necessity by the engineer.

The prices named in the contract for the above three classes of excavation will include the cost of all pumping, bailing, and draining that may be necessary, and the removal of all material to the place designated by the engineer, unless the haul should exceed a distance of five hundred feet, in which case an additional price of one cent per cubic yard will be allowed for each one hundred feet so hauled in excess of five hundred. The prices will also include the depositing of any portion of said materials in spoil banks, as the same may be directed by the engineer.

Embankment.—This item will include all labor and expense necessary in the proper arrangement and manipulation of such material as may be selected by the engineer and deposited from excavations, when used either in the foundations, the banks upon which the conduit is to rest, the formation of side slopes, the trimming for the bed of the conduit, the covering of the conduit, top and slope dressings, ramming, puddling, together with any and all other labor and expenses connected with the final disposition of the material and completion of the work, as the same may be measured in embankment, which is not properly chargeable to the excavation and removal of said material as provided for under the head of *excavation.*

The banks and side slopes designed for the support of the conduit must be composed of material selected by the engineer, and entirely free from perishable matter, and must be formed by placing the material in horizontal layers of not less than three nor more than six inches in thickness, as the engineer may direct; after which it must be rammed with heavy hand-mauls until it has become perfectly solid and incompressible.

The material upon the top of the conduit, whether in excavations or upon embankments, must also be approved by the engineer, and carried up in horizontal layers not exceeding six inches thick, and properly solidified by carting thereon, or the use of rammers, as the engineer may direct. Whenever, in the opinion of the engineer, the safety or durability of the work requires that any portion of the banks should be puddled instead of rammed, as above described, the same shall be done in such manner as the engineer may direct.

Retaining wall.—Whenever required by the engineer, retaining walls will be constructed to support the outer slope of the embankments. These will be built of dry rubble masonry, composed of durable, well-shaped stones, laid with alternate headers and stretchers in a workmanlike manner, as directed by the engineer. The face of the wall will generally batter one foot in four, and the thickness of

the base will generally be equal to one-third the height; but it may vary from these particulars in form and dimensions at the discretion of the engineer.

These walls, when required by the engineer, will extend underneath the conduit.

Specifications for conduit.

The centre of the conduit is, in all cases, the grade line of the aqueduct.

The foundation or bed of the conduit in earth-work must be carefully trimmed below grade, so as to conform to the outer circumference of the conduit; and in rock-work it will be levelled or surfaced up to the same line with concrete or rubble masonry, as the engineer may direct.

The conduit will be circular in form, and nine feet interior diameter. It will be constructed of brick or stone, or in parts and sections of each, at the discretion of the engineer.

When brick are used they must be of the best quality, full and uniform in size, and hard-burned throughout, and entirely free from lime or other impurities. They must be laid true to the centres or lines given, and in full beds of mortar, with not exceeding one-fourth inch joints at the centre of the brick. The bed of the bricks will be on a line with the radius of the circle, and, when required by the engineer, a bond will be made at regular intervals connecting laterally the different courses or rings composing the conduit. The ordinary thickness of the conduit masonry will be about thirteen inches, or three breadths of brick, but this will be varied at the discretion of the engineer. The bricks must be thoroughly saturated in water just before laying, and must be pressed into the mortar so as to completely fill the joints.

When stone are used they must be sound, durable, and well shaped, so that their beds will conform to the radius of the circle. The stone conduit will generally be eighteen inches in thickness, but will vary from this at the discretion of the engineer. At least one-half of the stones as laid must extend through the wall; and they must be well cleaned and saturated in water just before laying, and laid in a full bed of mortar with not exceeding one-half inch joints. The outer and inner surfaces of the wall must be thoroughly pointed or covered with a full coat of mortar, as the engineer may direct, in order to make it impervious to water.

The conduit through tunnel excavations will, when required by the engineer, be formed by filling up the irregularities of the lower section with a bed of concrete or rubble masonry, as the engineer may direct; and when any portion of the tunnel passes through material that is not self-sustaining, and is liable to fall in and obstruct the passage of the water, the same will be lined throughout, either with a sheeting of brick or stone, as the engineer may direct, laid similar to the other portions of the conduit, and backed up solid against the sides and top of the tunnel.

The centring for the conduit will be furnished by the contractor without extra charge, and will be constructed and placed as directed by the engineer.

Specifications for cement, sand, mortar, grout, and concrete.

Cement.—The cement used in the work must be of the best quality of hydraulic cement, equal in character to the *Rosendale.* It must be fresh, well burned and ground, free from foreign substances, and put up in air-tight casks. It must also be subject to such tests as the engineer may direct; and the contractor must keep it entirely protected from the weather until used in the work.

Sand.—The sand used in the work must be clean and sharp, free from loam, dust, mica, or other impurities, which will hinder it from mixing freely with the cement. It must be thoroughly screened and washed when required by the engineer.

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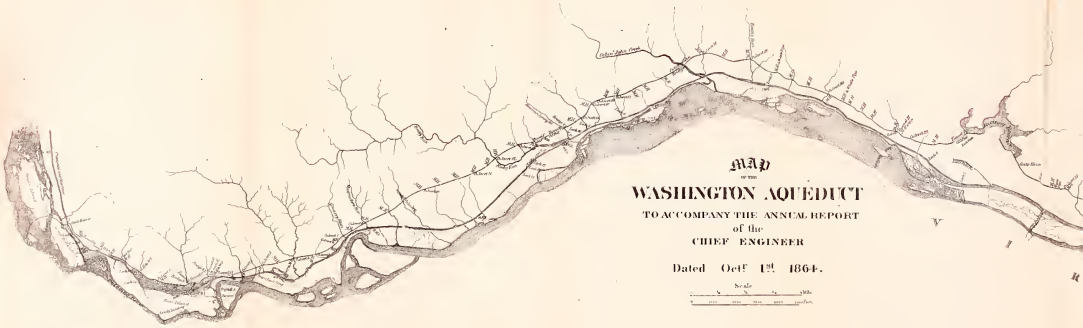

MAP
OF THE
WASHINGTON AQUEDUCT
TO ACCOMPANY THE ANNUAL REPORT
of the
CHIEF ENGINEER

Dated Oct^r 1^st 1864.

Scale

GEORGETOWN
POTOMAC RIVER
EASTERN BRANCH
VIRGINIA

Mortar.—All mortar used in the work will be composed of hydraulic cement and sand, mixed with water in such proportions as the engineer may direct, generally one part of cement to two parts of sand. The materials will always be measured under the eye of the inspector, and whilst dry thoroughly mixed on a tight, wooden platform; after which a sufficient quantity of clean water will be applied to bring it to the proper consistency, and then it will be worked with hoes until all the particles have become thoroughly intermixed. The quantity so manufactured must not exceed the amount required for immediate use; and it must be applied to the work within the proper time for rendering the adhesion and solidification most perfect. No mortar will be used in the work which has been once set and worked over the second time.

Grout.—When grout is required in the work it will be composed of the same kind and quality of materials, and mixed in the same proportions, as above specified for mortar, except that it will be manufactured in a tight box, and, by the addition of water, reduced to a proper consistency for running freely through the interstices of the masonry, or other substance to which it may be applied, until, when fully set, the whole mass becomes perfectly solid and impervious to air or water.

Concrete.—When concrete is used in the work it will be composed generally of one part of cement, two of sand, and five of hard, durable rock, broken to pass through a two-inch ring. These proportions will be varied at the discretion of the engineer. The cement and sand will be mixed dry, and reduced to the proper consistency with water before the stone are added. The whole mass will then be thoroughly worked with hoes or shovels, and applied to the work immediately in layers not more than eight inches thick, each layer to be properly confined in its place, and rammed until the mortar flushes to the surface, and it must become thoroughly solidified before another layer is added.

NINTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

BOARD OF VISITORS,

AND THE

TWELFTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

SUPERINTENDENT OF CONSTRUCTION

GOVERNMENT HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE

FOR THE YEAR 1863–'64.

Officers of the Government Hospital for the Insane.

VISITORS.

1. Rev. P. D. Gurley, D. D., *President of the Board.*
2. William Whelan, M. D., U. S. N.
3. Robert C. Wood, M. D., U. S. A.
4. Joseph Henry, LL.D.
5. Richard Wallach, Esq.
6. Henry Addison, Esq.
7. William Gunton, Esq.
8. George S. Gideon, Esq.
9. Walter S. Cox, Esq.

MEDICAL OFFICERS.

C. H. Nichols, A. M., M. D., *Superintendent and ex officio Secretary of the Board.*
B. N. Stevens, A. M., M. D., *First Assistant Physician.*
W. W. Godding, M. D., *Second Assistant Physician.*

Report of the Board of Visitors.

Government Hospital for the Insane,
October 1, 1864.

Sir: The number of patients under treatment on the 30th day of June, 1863, was:

From the army, white males		131
From the navy, white males	16	
From the navy, colored male	1	
	17	
		151
From civil life, white males	45	
From civil life, white females	61	
	106	
From civil life, colored males	3	
From civil life, colored females	15	
	18	
		124
From Soldiers' Home, white males		3
Males, 202; females, 76. Total		278

The number of patients admitted during the year ending June 30, 1863 was:

From the army, white males	425	
From the army, colored males	6	
	431	
From the navy, white males	17	
From the navy, colored male	1	
	18	
		449
From civil life, white males	26	
From civil life, white females	20	
	46	
From civil life, colored males	3	
From civil life, colored females	5	
	8	
		54
Rebel prisoners, white males		6
Males, 484; females, 25. Total		509

Seven patients were re-admitted, each once in the course of the year; consequently there were seven less persons than cases under treatment.

The whole number of patients under treatment in the course of the year 1863–'64 was:

From the army, white males	559	
From the army, colored males	6	
	565	
From the navy, white males	33	
From the navy, colored males	2	
	35	
		600
From civil life, white males	71	
From civil life, white females	81	
	152	
From civil life, colored males	6	
From civil life, colored females	20	
	26	
		178

From Soldiers' Home, white males			3
Rebel prisoners, white males			6
Males, 686; females, 101. Total			787

The number of patients discharged in the course of the year ending June 30, 1864, was:

Recovered, from the army, white males	267		
Recovered, from the navy, white males	5		
		272	
Recovered, from civil life, white males	9		
Recovered, from civil life, white females	4		
		13	
Recovered, from civil life, colored male	1		
Recovered, from civil life, colored females	2		
		3	
		16	
			288
Improved, from the army, white males	58		
Improved, from the navy, white males	3		
		61	
Improved, from civil life, white males	7		
Improved, from civil life, white female	1		
		8	
			69
Unimproved, from the army, white males	3		
Unimproved, from the navy, white male	1		
		4	
Unimproved, from civil life, white male		1	
			5
Died, from the army, white males	45		
Died, from the army, colored male	1		
		46	
Died, from the navy, white males		8	
			54
Died, from civil life, white males	8		
Died, from civil life, white females	6		
		14	
Died, from civil life, colored male	1		
Died, from civil life, colored females	2		
		3	
			17
Died, from Soldiers' Home, white male		1	
Died, rebel prisoners, white males		2	
			74
Males, 421; females, 15. Total			436

The number of patients remaining under treatment on the 30th of June, 1864 was:

From the army, white males	186	
From the army, colored males	5	
		191

From the navy, white males	16		
From the navy, colored males	2		
		18	
			209
From civil life, white males	46		
From civil life, white females	70		
		116	
From civil life, colored males	4		
From civil life, colored females	16		
		20	
			136
From Soldiers' Home, white males			2
Rebel prisoners			4
Males, 265; females, 86. Total			351

The following is the usual tabular form in which we exhibit, as nearly as we are able, the physical and mental condition, and the duration of the disease, at the time of death, of those who died in the course of the year:

Physical condition.	No. of cases.	Mental condition.	No. of cases.	Duration of mental disease.	No. of cases.
Chronic, organic, and functional degeneration of the brain, without other complicative or supervenient diseases, before death	23	Febrile mania	2	1 month	6
Chronic, organic, and functional degeneration of the brain, with epilepsy	6	Acute mania	9	2 months	3
Ditto with serous apoplexy	2	Chronic mania	3	4 do	4
Ditto with apoplexy	1	Acute melancholia	4	5 do	2
Ditto with paralysis generale	1	Chronic melancholia	1	6 do	7
Ditto with abscess of brain	1	Acute dementia	7	1 year	7
Ditto with tumor of brain	1	Chronic dementia	48	2 years	14
Ditto with pericarditis	1			3 do	8
Ditto with typhoid fever	1			4 do	5
Ditto with dysentery	2			5 do	5
Ditto with hemiplegia	1			6 do	2
Ditto with diarrhœa	2			7 do	1
Ditto with phthisis	2			8 do	2
Ditto with meningitis	3			9 do	1
Ditto with pneumonia	4			10 do	1
Ditto with diptheria	1			12 do	2
Maniacal exhaustion	9			15 do	1
Inanition	7			18 do	1
Diarrhœa	2			19 do	1
Typhoid fever	1			25 do	1
Dysentery	1				
Typhomania, (Bell's disease)	1				
Phthisis	1				
Total	74		74		74

As nearly as could be ascertained, the persons admitted in the course of the year had been insane at the time of admission—

One to three months, from the army, white males	237	
One to three months, from the army, colored males	6	
One to three months, from the navy, white males	4	
One to three months, from the navy, colored male	1	
One to three months, from civil life, white males	12	
One to three months, from civil life, white females	8	
One to three months, from civil life, colored males	2	
One to three months, from civil life, colored female	1	
One to three months, rebel prisoners, white males	3	
		274
Three to six months, from the army, white males	91	
Three to six months, from the navy, white males	6	
Three to six months, from civil life, white males	5	
Three to six months, from civil life, white females	4	
Three to six months, from civil life, colored females	2	
Three to six months, rebel prisoners, white males	2	
		110
One year, from the army, white males	57	
One year, from the navy, white males	6	
One year, from civil life, white males	3	
One year, rebel prisoners, white male	1	
		67
Two years, from the army, white males	14	
Two years, from the navy, white male	1	
Two years, from civil life, white females	2	
Two years, from civil life, colored female	1	
		18
Three years, from the army, white males	6	
Three years, from civil life, white male	1	
		7
Four years, from the army, white male		1
Five years, from the army, white males	7	
Five years, from civil life, white males	3	
Five years, from civil life, colored female	1	
		11
Six years, from civil life, white female		1
Ten years, from the army, white males	5	
Ten years, from civil life, white females	2	
		7
Fourteen years, from the army, white male		1
Fifteen years, from the army, white males	3	
Fifteen years, from civil life, white female	1	
		4
Eighteen years, from the army, white male		1
Twenty years, from civil life, colored male		1
Twenty-three years from civil life, white male		1
Twenty-five years from the army, white male		1
Thirty years, from the army, white male	1	
Thirty years, from civil life, white females	2	
		3
Thirty-five years, from civil life, white male		1
		509

This is a tabular statement of the time of life at which the 1,476 persons treated, since the opening of the institution, became insane:

Under 10 years	18	Between 45 and 50 years	44
Between 10 and 15 years	10	Between 50 and 60 years	35
Between 15 and 20 years	88	Between 60 and 70 years	16
Between 20 and 25 years	293	Between 70 and 80 years	13
Between 25 and 30 years	418	Unknown	19
Between 30 and 35 years	290		
Between 35 and 40 years	167	Total	1,476
Between 40 and 45 years	65		

The following table shows the nativity, as far as it could be ascertained, of the 1,476 persons treated:

NATIVE BORN.

District of Columbia	148	Illinois	5	
New York	94	Rhode Island	5	
Maryland	86	New Jersey	5	
Pennsylvania	79	Indiana	5	
Virginia	66	Missouri	5	
Massachusetts	38	Tennessee	4	
Ohio	29	Alabama	2	
Maine	18	Georgia	1	
New Hampshire	14	North Carolina	1	
Vermont	10	Choctaw Nation	1	
Kentucky	9	Mississippi	1	
Michigan	7	Iowa	1	
Wisconsin	7	Arkansas	1	
Connecticut	7			649

FOREIGN-BORN.

Ireland	371	Norway	2	
Germany	224	Denmark	2	
England	25	Hungary	1	
France	22	Austria	1	
Scotland	9	Buenos Ayres	1	
Italy	9	Costa Rica	1	
Poland	5	Nova Scotia	1	
Sweden	4	Sicily	1	
Switzerland	3			692
Wales	3	Unknown		135
Russia	3			
Spain	2			1,476
Canada	2			

This table shows the form of disease under which the patients received since the house was opened in 1855 labored at the time of admission.

Cases of less than one year's duration are classed as acute; all others as chronic.

Mania.

Acute, simple	719
Acute, epileptic	14
Acute, paralytic	5
Acute, homicidal	4
Acute, hysterical	2
Acute, puerperal	5

Acute, suicidal	6	
Acute, erotic	1	
Acute, febrile	22	
Acute, periodical	14	
Acute, dipsoic	8	
Acute, cataleptic	1	
Acute, kleptoic	1	
Typhomania, *(Bell's disease)*	1	
		803
Chronic, simple	91	
Chronic, epileptic	3	
Chronic, paralytic	3	
Chronic, puerperal	5	
Chronic, periodical	15	
Chronic, cataleptic	1	
Chronic, homicidal	1	
Chronic, suicidal	1	
		120

Monomania.

Acute, simple	3	
Chronic, simple	14	
		17

Melancholia.

Acute, simple	85	
Acute, suicidal	7	
Acute, nostalgic	16	
Acute, homicidal	1	
		109
Chronic, simple	31	
Chronic, suicidal	1	
		32

Dementia.

Acute, simple	113	
Acute, epileptic	5	
Acute, paralytic	6	
Acute, periodical	1	
Acute, suicidal	3	
		128
Chronic, simple	223	
Chronic, general paralysis	3	
Chronic, epileptic	34	
Chronic, paralytic	17	
Chronic, senile	11	
Chronic, dipsoic	3	
Chronic, suicidal	4	
Chronic, periodical	3	
Chronic, epileptic and suicidal	1	
		299
Whole number of cases treated		1,508
Number of re-admissions		32
Number of persons treated		1,476

INDEPENDENT OR PAY PATIENTS.

There were of this class, at the beginning of the year..	9	males	5	females	—14
Received in the course of the year.....	8	"	6	"	14
Total.....	17	"	11	"	28
Discharged in course of the year.....	9	"	2	"	11
Remaining at the end of the year.....	8	"	9	"	17

Public patients at the end of the year from the army.....	191
Public patients at the end of the year from the navy.....	18
Public patients at the end of the year from civil life.....	121
Public patients at the end of the year, rebel prisoners.....	4
Males, 265; females, 86: total.....	351

Perhaps the reader will rise from an examination of the tabular digest we have now presented more impressed with the magnitude of the operations of the past year than with any detail of the analysis, however important or interesting. The cases of all classes admitted exceed by 42 per cent. those of the previous year, the number and acute character of which were without precedent in the history of the largest American institutions for the insane. The admissions from the army were nearly 85 per cent. of the whole, and exceeded those received last year by 45 per cent. While the actual admissions of all other classes than the officers and men of the land forces exceeded those of 1862–'63 by eighteen, (18,) the ratio to the whole number admitted each year was greater by 3½ per cent. in the latter year than in 1863–'64. Upon the supposition that the number of men under arms did not vary materially in the last two years, it follows that the ratio which the cases occurring in the army bears to the whole number of troops is on the increase.

The natural inference from the preceding proposition is, that the progress of the war has been attended with an increase of the causes of mental derangement, but we believe the contrary to be the fact. The increase, as the war continues, in the proportion of acclimated and inured men, the better knowledge of the importance and modes of practical prophylactics which prevails among the troops, and their exemption from new or more active moral disturbances, have without doubt diminished the number and force of those agencies which are calculated to unbalance the sound mind. Indeed, it is claimed that the per cent. of disease arising in the line of duty has been reduced to the minimum attained under similar circumstances in other wars. It is true that the number admitted during the year which appeared to have arisen from the casualties of battle was larger than in any previous year of the war, but as the ratio of such cases to the whole number of army patients under treatment has never exceeded 5 per cent., it fails to account for the increase of 45 per cent., heretofore noted. The practical application of the doctrine of the causes of disease includes a consideration of the susceptibility of the subject as well as of the morbific agents to which he has been exposed, and in excluding every unreasonable hypothesis to account for an increase of military patients, which is too large to be accidental, we are directed to the same conclusion to which our daily observations in the wards of the hospital had gradually led us as the year advanced, namely, that the latter accessions to the Union armies include a larger proportion of men who are more readily affected by the exciting causes of insanity than were to be found during the first two years of the war. Suffice it to say, that during the year under review there has been a marked increase among the admissions from the army,

in the proportion of recurrences of insanity and of cases of derangement supervening upon greater or less imbecility. This we discover partly from our own observation and partly from the previous personal history of cases which we derive from correspondence with the friends of patients. The small cranium and the heavy inexpressive features which characterize the imbecile are often observed on the street as well as in alms-houses and the modern institutions for the instruction of feeble-minded youth, and do not excite special interest; but we have been much impressed by the frequency with which our attention has been arrested by a disproportion between the mind weakened simply by repeated attacks of active derangement and the head and features that are usually associated with fair intellectual powers. The body and mind were originally developed in natural harmony, and the intelligent expression, having become physiological, continues after an essential abatement of the vigor of the understanding. The seven re-admissions this year were all soldiers who had recovered at the first admission and been discharged from the service.

The duty of the examining surgeons to give more critical attention to the mental character of the candidate for service, whether volunteer or conscript, is the practical lesson to be derived from the facts just submitted. It is obvious that if the recruit lacks the mental vigor and endurance necessary to receive and practice the discipline and instruction of a soldier, he will involuntarily betray both his companions and his country in the hour of battle—the hour of his supreme trial—and render worse than useless a costly novitiate. The acceptance of an incapable candidate for service and the exemption of a capable one, are equally culpable frauds upon the country. The first is a gross cruelty to the individual, and the latter an equally gross partiality.

The actual admissions from the navy have risen from six (6) in 1860–'61, to eighteen (18) in 1863–'64, but have not, during a gigantic war, increased in proportion to the increase in the number of officers and men of that arm of the public service. The seaman has a more hardy and unsusceptible constitution than the landsman. In being transferred from the merchant to the naval service, he experiences fewer trying changes in his habits and in the moral influences about him than are involved in a transfer from the workshop and farm to the tented field; and the changes in his condition on shipboard are fewer and less extreme than those which so often and so severely tax the endurance of the soldier in active service. Besides, when a naval recruit is seized with recurrent insanity soon after he has been imposed upon the service, the medical bureau of the navy finds it a practicable duty to discharge him and procure his admission into an institution supported by the community to which his maintenance is properly chargeable. Full one-third of all the cases that have occurred in the naval service during the year have been disposed of in that way, much to the advantage of the government and without injustice to special communities or individuals. But after all else that may be said in explanation of the small ratio of cases received here from the navy, it is without doubt in the main a logical incident of the wise and efficient administration of a government bureau closely connected with the conduct of the war, which, as far as we have ever heard or known, has enjoyed the rare felicity of an entire exemption from censure by any authority, party, or interest.

The recoveries this year were 63 per cent. of the discharges, including deaths This is a slight decline from the ratios of the two preceding years, and is due, we believe, to the greater number of chronic and recurrent cases received. The number included in the list of the improved is, for the same reason, correspondingly increased. The deaths were 17 per cent. of the discharges and 9 per cent. of the whole number treated. These ratios are also less than those of the first years of the war, and are due to the improved physical condition of the late admissions.

Classified abstract of the receipts and expenditures of the hospital during the year ending June 30, 1864.

RECEIPTS.

Received from treasury United States	$50,500 00
private patients, for board, &c	4,410 34
naval hospital fund, for supplies furnished	5,728 20
miscellaneous articles, &c., sold	450 88
B. W. Jewett, for house rent	90 00
amount taken from an indigent patient	64 37
washing for army hospital	180 00
hoisting coal	16 35
work by hospital horses, &c., on new road near the hospital	1,546 87
cash for hospital horses, &c., drawing stone for wall enclosing grounds	510 00
balance due the superintendent from the United States	4,040 82
	67,537 83

EXPENDITURES.

Balance from last year due the superintendent from the United States	$29 67
Expended for flour	5,374 28
meats, including hams	11,677 47
butter and cheese	6,301 70
groceries and ice	10,549 99
potatoes	633 30
fuel and lights	5,887 52
dry goods	685 95
furniture, glass, china, hardware	1,264 68
boots, shoes, findings, &c	754 11
farming implements, &c	732 30
hay, oats, straw, &c	2,658 55
horse and ox shoeing	194 71
repairs and improvements	979 00
stock	156 00
postage	111 44
salaries and wages	18,303 91
books, stationery, and printing	286 32
freight	348 94
eloped patients	70 00
miscellaneous	424 42
money returned to private patients	113 57
	67,537 83

We respectfully recommend that you ask for the appropriation by Congress of thirty thousand dollars ($30,000) to supply a deficiency in the appropriation for the support of the hospital during the current fiscal year. The number of public inmates of the institution has increased much beyond what was foreseen at the time the estimates for the present year were submitted, six months before

the year commenced. At the beginning of the year there were 17 per cent. more than the average number estimated for, and on the first of September that per cent. had risen to 33⅓, the number under treatment being four hundred, (400.) During the same period there was an advance of more than 50 per cent. in the prices of all necessary supplies. These figures are thought equally to demonstrate our financial embarrassment and the necessity of the deficiency we have presented.

For the year ending June 30, 1866, we respectfully recommend that ninety thousand five hundred dollars ($90,500) be asked, which is the sum of the appropriation already made for the present year, ($60,500,) and the estimated deficiency of that appropriation. The odd $500 is the usual sum appropriated for books and incidental expenses. We have no reason to suppose that a less sum than we have recommended will be needed for the support of the insane, whose maintenance is not only justly provided for by law, but dictated by humanity and a wise governmental policy.

The general army hospital opened at this institution in October, 1861, and conducted by its medical officers, was discontinued at the close of the year just expired to make room for the insane, who had then reached the *maximum* number the present buildings were designed to accommodate. With it the manufactory of artificial limbs for soldiers, referred to in a previous report, was removed to the city.

The general and quarantine naval hospital, in charge of a naval surgeon, is continued. It occupies the lodge for colored men and the gardener's house. The distinguished chief of the medical and surgical bureau of the navy has recently undertaken the erection, in Washington, of new buildings for a naval hospital, and we expect that at or before the date of the submission of our next annual report he will have completed and opened a hospital affording much more appropriate accommodations than we have been able to furnish for all the officers and seamen requiring professional treatment at this post.

There has been during the year no personal change in the medical staff of the hospital. The duties of the assistant physicians have been discharged with that increasing skill and efficiency which able and devoted officers acquire by experience and study. Dr. Pliny Earle delivered to the patients during the winter a course of about fifty (50) illustrated lectures, and at the same time assisted in the professional care of the house. Dr. Earle has more recently accepted the superintendence of the Massachusetts State Lunatic Hospital at Northampton, and we shall hereafter lose the personal advantage of his great experience and learning in this specialty of medicine.

We would not omit to refer to the devotion, good conduct and personal respectability of those attendants upon the insane, and other assistants who have been connected with the institution for several years. Several more recent employés give promise of equal usefulness and respectability.

We are, respectfully, your obedient servants,

P. D. GURLEY, *President.*
C. H. NICHOLS, *Secretary.*

Hon. JOHN P. USHER,
Secretary of the Interior.

GOVERNMENT HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE,
Near Washington, D. C., October 1, 1864.

SIR: As superintendent of the construction of the hospital, I beg leave to submit my twelfth annual report.

No part of either of the appropriations made for this work at the last session of Congress has yet been drawn from the treasury, though a portion of those

for the continuation of the wall enclosing the grounds, and for the preparation of additional rooms for patients, is due for work already done and materials furnished. No expenditure has yet been made under the appropriation of $2,500 for an iron coping of the battlement, in consequence of a rise in the price of iron and labor, which rendered the sum insufficient for the work contemplated. The hospital edifice has suffered no material detriment from the delay, and I think there is reason to expect that the castings can be obtained in the course of the coming winter at a more reasonable price than they would have cost had they been ordered at any time during the last spring or summer.

I respectfully recommend that the following appropriations be asked:

1. For finishing, furnishing, and lighting additional accommodations in the east wing; for new bedding in the west wing, and for the extension and replanking of the caol wharf..... $10,000
2. For continuing the wall enclosing the grounds of the hospital.... 10,000
3. For removing and repairing three old frame houses, and building two new cottages for the occupation of the employés of the hospital having families..... 6,000

The first item is much needed. The small sum heretofore annually asked for extending the rooms for patients has not enabled us to keep pace with the increase of the population of the institution. It has not been possible to replace worn-out and destroyed bedding from the receipts for the current support of the house. The plank covering of the wharf had become so rotten as to render it necessary to remove it to prevent persons and animals that might be accidentally upon it from breaking through it, and falling into the water. In order to gain an additional depth of water, and an increase of room, I desire to extend the wharf about twenty (20) feet further into the channel at the same time that the whole is covered with new planks.

The second item is for the continuation of an important work in progress.

The third item is designed to effect a very desirable, not to say essential, improvement in the economical administration of the hospital. To secure more constant and faithful service, it has become necessary to employ more or less married men in the several departments of the institution, and it is found that it costs less to provide suitable houses and small gardens upon the grounds for such employés than to pay them the equivalent of the rent of houses at a distance from the establishment, and the cost of vegetables. It also secures the constant presence of the employés, which in most cases should be interrupted for only the shortest practicable periods. The vigilance of the maniac, the necessities of the sick and helpless, and the danger from fire are constant, and their neglect is liable to be fatal to life or destructive of property. Every facility should therefore be provided to enable those immediately or remotely concerned in the care of these vital interests to be constantly at their several posts of duty. With the appropriation asked, three scattered frame houses, now almost uninhabitable from original defect of construction and decay, can be moved to suitable sites, and comfortably and durably fitted up, and two new cottages can be built, and the five tenements will meet all present, if not ultimate necessities.

It affords me great pleasure to refer to the handsome aud convenient public road, bridge, and culverts which have been made during the year between the navy yard bridge across the Anacostia river and the southern boundary of the hospital grounds. This work was authorized by the levy court of the District of Columbia, and executed under its direction. The expense of the work was shared nearly equally by the levy court and the authorities of the military department of Washington. The road is sixty (60) feet wide and well gravelled. The grades are easy. The necessary lateral curves are long and graceful. The bridge and culverts are built of stone and bricks, laid in cement, and are handsome and durable. This noble improvement does great credit to the lib-

erality and taste of all parties concerned in effecting it, and gives a convenience and dignity to the approach to the hospital from the city, which were sadly wanting in the previous rude, narrow, tortuous wagon path, with steep descents, as well as ascents in its course, and open rivulets crossing it.

And I have no less pleasure in referring to a resolution of Congress, passed at the last session, authorizing you to exchange the southeast corner of the present farm for about two and one-half ($2\frac{1}{2}$) acres of land belonging to a private individual, and indenting and interrupting the mid-frontage on the public road. The prospect of effecting the exchange before the close of the present season is favorable. The reasons which cause me to refrain altogether from alluding to this matter in previous reports restrain me from further remarks in relation to it at this time.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

C. H. NICHOLS, *Superintendent.*

SEVENTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF

THE COLUMBIA INSTITUTION

FOR

THE DEAF AND DUMB AND THE BLIND,

FOR THE YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1864.

OFFICERS OF THE INSTITUTION.

Patron.—Abraham Lincoln, *President of the United States.*
President.—Edward Miner Gallaudet, A. M.
Secretary.—William Stickney.
Treasurer.—George W. Riggs, Jr.
Directors.—Hon. Amos Kendall, William H. Edes, Judson Mitchell, James C. McGuire, David A. Hall, Rev. Byron Sunderland, D. D.
Examining Committee.—Benjamin B. French, Joseph Henry, LL.D., Rev. T. R. Howlett.

COLLEGIATE DEPARTMENT.

President.—Edward M. Gallaudet, A. M.
Professor.—Richard S. Storrs, A. M.
Instructor.—Roswell Parish, Jr., A. B.

ACADEMIC DEPARTMENT.

Instructors.—Roswell Parish, Jr., A. B., Joseph H. Ijams, Samuel A. Adams.
Instructor of Drawing.—Peter Baumgras.
Instructress of the Blind.—Mary T. G. Gordon.
Attending Physician.—N. S. Lincoln, M. D.
Matron.—Mrs. Thomas H. Gallaudet.
Assistant Matron.—Mrs. Sophia G. Hunter.

Columbia Institution for the Instruction
of the Deaf and Dumb and the Blind,
November 17, 1864.

Sir: In compliance with the acts of Congress making provision for the support of this institution, we have the honor to report its progress during the year ending June 30, 1864.

The pupils remaining in the institution on the 1st of July, 1863, numbered		52
Entered during the year	10	
Dismissed during the year	4	6
Remaining on the 30th of June last		58
Entered since June 30	19	
Dismissed since June 30	4	
Total number of pupils under instruction since the 1st of July, 1863		81
Deaf mutes, males, 45; females, 27; total		72
Blind, males, 4; females, 5; total		9

A table, marked C, is hereto appended, showing the names and residences of all the pupils instructed in the institution during the last year.

It will be noticed that the number of blind pupils is very small. This has been the case from the foundation of the institution, and is attributable in part to the fact that the proportion of blind persons of a teachable age, in all parts of the United States, is much less than that of the deaf and dumb, and further to the fact that while the deaf and dumb of Maryland are instructed in this institution (their expenses being defrayed out of the treasury of the State) the blind of that Commonwealth are educated in an institution, established expressly for their benefit in the city of Baltimore.

The smallness of our blind department, and the consequent difficulties of classification, have led us to the conclusion that since no advantages are to be derived from the association in the same institution of the deaf and the blind, the best interests of *our* blind will be advanced by their transfer to an institution exclusively for persons bereft of sight. It is therefore respectfully recommended that Congress be asked to modify the existing laws as to admissions into this institution, so that, after the expiration of the current year, blind persons, now entitled to be received here, may be instructed elsewhere. Since Maryland has provided for her deaf mutes in this institution, and in view of the fact that she has a well-conducted school in successful operation easily accessible from this District, it would seem appropriate that our blind should be placed in the institution in Baltimore.

The deaf mute department has largely increased in numbers since our last report, and we trust those whom God's alleviating providence has brought to us have experienced a moral and intellectual development that shall exert an influence for good on themselves and others through all time. The deportment of the pupils in both departments, considering their natural disabilities, has been highly gratifying to the officers of the institution. Especially with the older pupils have unmistakable evidences appeared of maturing stability of character, of high aims in life, of mental growth, of respect for the ordinances of religion, and of deep patriotic feeling.

Our corps of instructors has undergone some modification since our last report.

Mr. James Denison, for seven years a faithful and successful teacher, has been compelled by the condition of his health to relinquish his position. The lack of his valuable services will be greatly felt in the institution, and it is hoped that with the return of another year he may be able to resume his labors here.

Mr. William E. Ijams, whose engagement in the institution was but temporary, retired on the 1st of March last to enter upon the work of the Gospel ministry. He was succeeded by his brother, Mr. Joseph H. Ijams, who had been for six years an instructor in the Iowa Institution for the Deaf and Dumb. The progress of the pupils placed under Mr. Ijams's care furnishes decided evidence of his ability and faithfulness in his profession.

Mr. Samuel A. Adams, a deaf mute, who has been for some years giving

private lessons to deaf mute children in the city of Baltimore, and who led the weekly religious services of a class of adult deaf mutes in Grace church, entered upon his duties as an instructor in this institution at the commencement of the present session. Peculiarly fitted in his disposition to teach young children, and having had experience in this special work, Mr. Adams cannot fail to prove himself a valuable instructor to the little ones committed to his charge.

A critical examination of all the pupils in our institution was conducted at the close of our academic year by a committee consisting of B. B. French, esq., Commissioner of Public Buildings; Joseph Henry, LL. D., Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution; and Rev. T. R. Howlett, pastor of the Calvary Baptist church. Their report, a copy of which, marked A, is hereto annexed, gives all needed details as to the studies pursued in our respective departments, and the degree of proficiency attained in each class.

The continued health of our large household during the past year calls for an expression of gratitude on our part to Him in whose hands are the lives of men. No severe cases of sickness have occurred, nor has any prevailing disease of a serious character invaded our household.

Death has, however, come to us in a form little expected, and in a manner peculiarly trying. On the 31st of January last, James Henry, one of our earliest pupils, and a boy of uncommon intelligence and promise, was instantly killed on the track of the Baltimore railroad at a distance of two miles from the institution. He had obtained leave with three of his schoolmates to visit a friend in one of the forts northeast of the city, and in a moment of forgetfulness of the rules of the institution ventured to walk along the railroad track. A locomotive approached, unnoticed, behind him. He probably felt the jar of the moving train as it was just upon him, and, stooping to spring from the track, received in his left temple a blow from the platform of the engine, was thrown some twenty feet in the air, and fell a corpse. His loss was a deep affliction to the officers and pupils of the institution, but the severity of the blow is tempered by the conviction he left in the minds of all who knew him, that he was prepared for the sudden transition from time to eternity. For months immediately preceding his death he had given his friends the most gratifying evidences that he had learned to love God, and had reposed his confidence in an all-merciful Saviour.

During the vacation of last summer another of our pupils, Joseph White, a native of Washington, was called away from earth. He was also one of our earliest pupils, and had for seven years enjoyed the privileges of the institution. He was spending the vacation at the home of a sister, and was prostrated by an attack of inflammatory rheumatism. His sufferings were severe, but were endured with patient submission. He was a boy who desired and endeavored to do right in spite of some infirmities of disposition, and he will be remembered with affection by all who knew him.

While the general progress of the institution during the year under review has been highly encouraging, the directors take especial interest in reporting the inauguration of a new department of instruction designed to benefit the deaf and dumb in all parts of our country, and the successful establishment of which will make this institution national in its character and sphere of usefulness.

In our fifth annual report the purpose was indicated of establishing, in connexion with this institution, a department which should furnish deaf mutes an opportunity of acquiring a knowledge of the arts and sciences.

No college for the deaf and dumb was then in existence, though the desirableness and practicability of such an institution had been often urged by able educationists.

The directors were of the opinion that no better location could be found wherein to open such a school of learning for American deaf-mute youth than

Washington, the capital of the nation, and in connexion with an institution organized and sustained by the government of the United States.

In March last, Congress was asked to confer collegiate powers upon the authorities of this institution. A bill authorizing the bestowal of degrees in the arts and sciences was, after considerable discussion, passed without a dissenting voice in either branch of Congress. On the basis of this law, and of our act of incorporation, we proceeded to make arrangements for the establishment of a collegiate department, and on the 28th of June last, public exercises of inauguration were held in the Four-and-a-half street Presbyterian church in Washington. We invite especial attention to a report of the proceedings on this occasion, hereto annexed, marked B. Professor Richard S. Storrs, lately an instructor in the American Asylum at Hartford, Conn., has been appointed to a professorship in our new department, and entered upon his duties on the 8th day of September last. Professor Storrs having devoted himself for ten years with marked success to the arduous work of instructing deaf mutes, and having acquired his knowledge of the art at the oldest of American institutions, brings with him a fund of experience, besides valuable natural endowments, peculiarly fitting him for his new position. Four pupils from our own elementary department have entered upon an advanced course of preparatory study, also two graduates of the Pennsylvania institution, while a graduate of the high class in the New York institution and a graduate of the high class at Hartford, having completed at those institutions a satisfactory course of preparatory study, have been regularly admitted to the collegiate department. The two latter students have been engaged as teachers of elementary classes, one in New York and one in our own institution. Applications for admission have been received from deaf mutes in Ohio, Illinois, Wisconsin, Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, and Maryland.

The charges for board and tuition in the collegiate department, as in the other departments, will be one hundred and fifty dollars per annum.

Cases, however, will doubtless arise of worthy deaf mutes, desirous and capable of pursuing a course of advanced study, who will find it out of their power to pay the above-named sum.

To such applicants the directors propose to render assistance by remitting in whole or in part the usual charge, as circumstances seem to require, and as far as the means of the institution will admit. This we are authorized to do in the fifth section of our organic act.

We are not prepared at this time to announce in detail the gradation and classification which will become necessary in the expansion of our course of study beyond that afforded in other institutions for the deaf and dumb. We desire, however, to say, for the benefit of those deaf mutes or semi-mutes who may be thinking of an advanced course of study, that our arrangements will be such as to permit the admission of students who have graduated, either from high classes or from institutions where no such classes exist, their standing in our institution being determined by the examinations they may be able to sustain on entering.

Classified abstract of the receipts and expenditures of the institution during the year ending June 30, 1864.

RECEIPTS.

Received from treasury United States	$7,975	00
State of Maryland for support of pupils	3,032	36
city of Baltimore for support of pupils	1,616	09
private subscriptions	130	00
sale of old stoves and live-stock	89	79
board and horse-keeping	222	50

friends of pupils for clothing	$7 25
sale of beadwork	12 17
balance due the superintendent	390 51
	13, 475 67

EXPENDITURES.

Balance from last year due the superintendent	$34 22
Expended for salaries and wages	5, 527 58
groceries	1, 826 34
medicines	80 83
fuel and lights	444 70
hay, oats, straw, and grain	549 82
blacksmithing	34 50
furniture	461 15
insurance	37 42
repairs and improvements	1, 258 10
daily household expenses, including vegetables	1, 077 98
books and stationery	67 63
dry goods	177 35
beads for fancy work	6 15
milk	98 12
meats	1, 682 78
exhibition of pupils	21 00
lot in Glenwood cemetery	70 00
funeral expenses	20 00
	13, 475 67

It will be seen that the receipts of the institution last year amounted to $13,085 16, and the expenditures to $13,475 67, which left a balance due the superintendent of $390 51. More than this amount was due on the 1st of July from the State of Maryland, but not payable until the 1st of October. This has since been collected.

The greatly augmented cost of all articles of domestic use now prevailing, and which will, at least to a certain extent, continue for some time to come, compels us to increase our estimates for the support of the institution. The advance in our numbers next year promises to be as great as it has been during the last. The proper instruction of our pupils, as they engage in studies of a high grade, necessitates the use of illustrative apparatus and books of reference. The weight of these considerations induces us to recommend that Congress be asked to appropriate twelve thousand five hundred dollars ($12,500) for the salaries and incidental expenses of the institution, including five hundred dollars ($500) for the purchase of books and illustrative apparatus.

We point with some pride to the record of our expenditures for the support of the institution, from its establishment to the present time, in the belief that, on comparison with institutions more favorably located than ours as to cost of living, it will appear that no waste or extravagance has occurred in the management of this. Rigid economy in every expenditure has ever been a governing principle with the officers of this institution, and we entertain the hope that the confidence reposed in us by Congress, as evinced in its readiness to appropriate money for the support and enlargement of the institution, may not be abused in the future.

Statement of the receipts and expenditures on account of the manual labor shop during the year ending June 30, 1864.

RECEIPTS.

Received from G. W. Riggs, treasurer, out of the manual labor fund	$600 00
from the institution for furniture	101 55
for furniture sold through G. M. Wight	388 56
for furniture sold at the institution	31 35
balance due the superintendent	201 62
	1,323 08

EXPENDITURES.

Balance from last year due the superintendent	$451 38
Expended for wages of shop-master	345 00
materials	418 39
rent of shop	100 00
insurance	8 31
	1,323 08

The value of furniture finished and unfinished, together with materials on hand July 1, was about four hundred dollars, ($400.)

The operations of the cabinet shop, while they have afforded valuable opportunities to our male mutes of acquiring the knowledge of a useful trade, have not been attended with that pecuniary success which we had hoped for. This result is mainly attributable to the great drawbacks experienced in the use of a small rented building designed for a dwelling-house and entirely unfit for the purposes to which it has been diverted. So inconvenient has this building proved that it has been deemed expedient to discontinue the shop until more suitable accommodations can be provided for the mechanical department of the institution.

In former reports the importance of affording young deaf mutes instruction in useful labor, simultaneously with their advancement in intellectual knowledge, has been urged upon Congress. The increasing number seeking the fostering care of the institution makes us feel more than ever before the existing lack with regard to proper shop-buildings, and it is most earnestly desired by the officers of the institution that Congress should take such action at its approaching session as may place means at our disposal sufficient for the erection of these much-needed improvements.

Congress at its session of 1862–'63 appropriated the sum of $3,720 for steam-heating and gas-making apparatus and fixtures. The steam-heating apparatus (Gold's system of sheet-iron radiators and low-pressure boiler, with Hill's improvement) was introduced into the brick building in October, 1863, at a cost of $2,620, and proves a satisfactory and economical method of warming the institution.

The sudden and unexpected advance in the cost of iron and labor rendered it impossible to erect gas-works with the remaining balance of this appropriation. This improvement has therefore been deferred. The sum of $148 02 has been expended for gas fixtures now used in connexion with coal-oil lamps, leaving an unexpended balance of $951 98, which will be applied whenever it can be made available in carrying out the objects of the appropriation. In an estimate hereafter to be mentioned an amount is included for gas-making apparatus.

Should Congress see fit to make this appropriation the above balance can then be used to perfect the work of properly lighting the institution. The inconveniences attendant upon the individual lamp system, considerable in the private family, are proportionately greater in a public institution, and we earnestly hope that the revenue of another year will enable us to burn gas.

At its last session Congress made an appropriation of $3,200 to bring the Potomac water into the institution. This improvement has been effected without exceeding the amount of the appropriation, and the advantages arising from an abundant supply of pure water in an institution like ours, where the amount available hitherto for domestic purposes or for security against the spread of fire was dangerously small, are too apparent to call for further remark in this report.

Congress also, at the close of its last session, made an appropriation of twenty-six thousand dollars ($26,000) for the purchase of additional land "to enable us to instruct our male pupils in horticulture and agriculture, and to furnish sites for mechanic shops and other necessary buildings." A tract containing nearly fourteen acres, bordering the former grounds of the institution on the north and west, was purchased in July last, the price paid being co-equal with the appropriation. This property lies within a mile and a quarter of the Capitol, and, in view of its nearness to the city, (fronting for seven hundred and eighty (780) feet on the boundary line between Sixth and Ninth streets east,) its commanding and elevated location, the fine building sites it will furnish, the improved character of the land, and its immediate contiguity to the institution, may be regarded as a most advantageous purchase. The grounds of the institution now comprise about sixteen acres and may be considered complete as to extent.

Our buildings, however, are entirely insufficient for the accommodation of our present number of inmates. In our last report an estimate was submitted for the erection of buildings to be used as mechanic shops, to take the place of our school-buildings then in a decaying condition, and to provide enlarged accommodations for the male department. These improvements were of exceeding importance to the well-being and proper care of our pupils. The appropriation, however, failed to pass the Senate, and, consequently, our inmates have been compelled to submit to much discomfort and many inconveniences. The condition of certain buildings now, from necessity, used for the accommodation of our schools and male department, is such as to call loudly for improvement, not only from considerations as to the proper care of their occupants, but from a due regard to the reputation of our government in the eyes of the people of our own and other countries.

An able contemporary, at the head of a most important and successful public institution in this District, in a recent report very justly remarks that—

"A government establishment situated in or near the capital of the republic, whether scientific or benevolent in its objects, is a *representative* institution. That character is inseparable from its conspicuous position. It also arises from the universal and just expectation that all institutions and appurtenances of the general government of a great nation will be complete, according to the knowledge and appreciation of their several objects enjoyed by the representative or ruling people of the country. If this institution is in truth, to ever so small an extent, an exponent of American knowledge and philanthropy, its position is in that respect a highly responsible one. It will have some influence upon the character of the other similar institutions of the country, and that influence ought, in time, to be large and good. It will have its weight, however small, in determining the estimate our own people will form of the character and benefits of their own government, and it will also affect the judgment that the citizens or subjects of other countries and governments, travelling or sojourning in this country, will form in respect to the character of

American institutions and the practical merits of the American form of government."

In the belief that Congress, recognizing the force of these considerations, intends to perfect the noble work undertaken in the establishment of this institution, that it may be a model of its kind, a fitting monument of the liberality and humanity of a great and free government, and an exemplar to foreign nations of the spirit of our enlightened people, we do not hesitate to appeal for further aid in the carrying out of our designs.

Our estimates for the construction and fitting up of the proposed additions to our buildings have been carefully prepared, and will, it is believed, be sufficient to complete the work, including steam-heating and gas-making apparatus and all necessary furniture. For these objects we respectfully recommend that Congress be asked to appropriate the sum of thirty-nine thousand four hundred and forty-five dollars and eighty-seven cents, ($39,445 87.)

Before closing this report we desire to record our appreciation of the faithful services rendered by those to whom the arduous duty of instructing and training our pupils has been intrusted. A spirit of harmony has ever pervaded our establishment, and to the individual ability of each officer and teacher has been added the important element of cordial co-operation to a degree that has enhanced largely the success attending our efforts.

To the Disposer of all events, whose merciful providence has ever blessed the institution, we offer our humble thanks for the manifold evidences of His goodness vouchsafed to us the past year, and rest our hopes for the future usefulness of the institution on His recorded promises to prosper the works of those who labor in His fear.

By order of the board of directors.

EDWARD M. GALLAUDET, *President.*

Hon. JOHN P. USHER,
Secretary of the Interior.

A.

REPORT OF THE EXAMINING COMMITTEE.

To the Board of Directors of the Columbia Institution for the Deaf and Dumb and the Blind:

GENTLEMEN: The undersigned, constituting the examining committee to the Columbia Institution for the Deaf and Dumb and the Blind, attended to the duty of the examination of the pupils of that growing and most interesting institution on the 23d and 27th days of June last.

The examination was commenced on the 23d day of June, at 10 o'clock a. m., in the chapel of the institution.

The first class examined was composed of pupils who had been but a few months under the instruction of Mr. James Denison. The proficiency was as good as could be expected, considering the brief time that the pupils had been in charge of Mr. Denison, and the great difficulty in awaking the dormant faculties of the deaf mute. The next class examined was one taught by Mrs. Lizzie L. Denison. The pupils had been under instruction one year and three months. They were examined in the spelling of single words, and in the construction of simple sentences, having pursued Dr. Peet's Elementary Lessons during the time of their tuition. The exercises of this class were very satisfactory to the committee. The orthography was remarkably correct, and, indeed, the plan adopted of teaching children to spell by writing on the blackboard

might, as your committee think, be advantageously introduced generally into ordinary school instruction.

The next class examined was that of Mr. J. H. Ijams. It consists of three divisions under instruction four, three, and two years, respectively.

The first division, under instruction two years, was examined in Dr. Peet's Elementary Lessons. The examination was very satisfactory, and evinced not only readiness in writing, but also clearness of conception and facility of expression; and the committee were particularly impressed throughout the examinations with the excellence of the chirography.

The second division, under instruction three years, was examined in Mr. Jacobs's course of instruction, and in the rudiments of arithmetic. Expertness in the four most important fundamental rules of arithmetic, or the art of the accountant, was most apparent.

The third division, under instruction four years, was examined in the construction of original sentences or given words, on facts of general knowledge as acquired from Mrs. Barbauld's Lessons; in the elements of geography and history and in arithmetic, as far as division. This class was exercised in drawing maps on the blackboard, and in writing the order of historical events. Great proficiency was shown in the performance of these exercises.

A class of seven years' standing, taught by Mr. James Denison, was then examined in arithmetic, through compound numbers, interest, and fractions, mathematical problems, &c.

A considerable portion of the time devoted to this examination was given to operations in that most difficult part of arithmetic, the management of vulgar fractions, in which the pupils manifested a great degree of proficiency.

A class of five years' standing, also taught by Mr. James Denison, was examined in the history of the United States, and evinced a good proficiency. This concluded the examination of the first day.

On Monday, the 27th, the committee were again in attendance, and continued the examination of Mr. Denison's most advanced class in natural history, physiology, and original and impromptu compositions in English.

This examination was most satisfactory to the committee. All the questions asked were promptly and correctly answered; and the compositions, based upon subjects given to the pupils first by their instructor, and then by members of the committee, were well and rapidly written, and evinced ready and correct comprehension. As a final and pretty severe test of the intellectual qualification of the pupils, single words, not in ordinary use, were given, with a request that each pupil would write a theme wherein the word given should be properly introduced, with its legitimate meaning illustrated. Not a single pupil failed in this somewhat difficult exercise even to educated persons having the use of all their faculties; and it was interesting to trace in the compositions the peculiar tendency of the different minds in the subjects chosen, no two of them being in any wise similar.

Considerable time was spent in the examination of this class. The committee then proceeded to examine Mr. Baumgras's class in drawing.

But one of the examining committee of the last year was upon the committee of the present year, and to him the improvement made by this class during the year was very manifest. The pencil drawings exhibited were beautifully and artistically done, and the crayon sketches made upon the slate-tables in the presence of the committee were many of them such as would do credit to a professed artist. Mr. Baumgras is entitled to great credit for the patience and perseverance with which he has gone on from year to year in the instruction of this class. Having completed the examination of the deaf and dumb pupils, the committee proceeded to examine the department for the blind.

These pupils, comparatively few in number, have been under the instruction of

Miss Mary T. G. Gordon. A class in Goodrich's Universal History was first examined, then a single pupil in geography, a class in natural history, in physiology, and in the elements of natural philosophy. Examinations were also made in arithmetic. All these examinations were most satisfactory to the committee, and gave evidence of the great care and faithfulness of the instructor.

Exhibitions of music, both vocal and instrumental, were then given, showing in some of the pupils much taste and skill in that beautiful art. Fancy work, such as bead-work and knitting, by the blind pupils, was exhibited, giving evidence of patient industry and much ingenuity. This closed the examination, and the committee left, deeply impressed with the great improvement that philanthropy in the right direction had brought about in the condition of the deaf and dumb and blind, who not many years ago were considered almost useless incumbrances on the community, but who are now taking their places among the learned and polished and effective laborers in the fields of literature and art.

The committee will take occasion to remark, that throughout the exercises of writing on the slate-tables (or black-boards) not a single error of spelling was noticed. The committee were much interested in the writing of the pupils upon the slates from dictation in the sign language, which was done with great rapidity and ease, and exhibited how readily and rapidly the minds of the deaf mutes could grasp a subject thus dictated to them.

The committee were much pleased with the interest, care, and affection exhibited by the teachers, and all in any authority in the institution. Mr. Gallaudet seems to be the very man for the place he occupies, and all the teachers gave evidence of their great ability to perform the peculiar and very arduous duties required of them.

On Tuesday, the 28th of June, your committee enjoyed the great pleasure of attending the exhibition of the graduating classes of the institution at the Presbyterian church in Four-and-a-half street, when and where the first college for the deaf and dumb was inaugurated.

The exercises in themselves were most interesting, and enjoyed by quite a numerous and discriminating audience; but as they have been given in full in pamphlet form to the public, the committee need not go into particulars; but they will take leave to say that it was an event so interesting and of so momentous and noble a tendency as to deserve to be made a landmark in the progress of deaf mute education, to stand conspicuous through all coming time; and for initiating which the Congress of the United States, as the instrument of that Almighty Power who cares for all, deserves the laudation of the whole literary and philanthropic world.

B. B. FRENCH,
T. R. HOWLETT,
JOSEPH HENRY,
Committee.

WASHINGTON CITY, *September*, 1864.

B.

Inauguration of the College for the Deaf and Dumb, at Washington, District of Columbia, June 28, 1864.

INTRODUCTORY ADDRESS BY THE RETIRING PRESIDENT, HON. AMOS KENDALL.

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN: About eight or nine years ago, a man appeared in this city having in charge a number of deaf and dumb children whom he exhibited

to the citizens, asking contributions to aid him in establishing an institution for the instruction of that class of unfortunates in the District of Columbia, including also the blind. He excited much sympathy among our citizens and succeeded in getting up a considerable school. Professing a desire to make it permanent, he solicited a number of citizens to act as trustees, and a board was formed composed of Rev. Byron Sunderland, D. D., James C. McGuire, D. A. Hall, W. H. Edes, Judson Mitchell, and myself. But the board was barely organized when it discovered that the objects of the individual in question had not been understood, and that he was unfit to be intrusted with the management of such an institution. The question for the consideration of the board was, whether they should abandon the enterprise, or proceed under the discouraging circumstances then existing. The tender of a house and lot adjoining the city limits, previously made, was repeated, and, actuated by sympathy for these children of misfortune, the board resolved to proceed, relying for support upon the liberality of their fellow-citizens and Congress.

In the mean time rumors of the ill-treatment of the pupils in the deaf and dumb school by their teacher reached the public authorities, and at the instance of the district attorney my name was used as their next friend in a legal process to test the truth of these rumors. They were proved to be true by abundant testimony, and the court directed such of them as belonged to the District of Columbia to be restored to their parents. There were among them, however, five deaf mutes who had been brought from the State of New York, having no parents, or none who seemed to care what became of them. These were bound to me as their guardian by the orphans' court, and formed the nucleus of our institution. And now I am most happy to present you with three of my wards, all well advanced in moral and intellectual culture, one of them the young lady whose beautiful composition on Florence Nightingale has been read in your hearing.

In January, 1857, the board petitioned Congress for an act of incorporation, which was readily granted, with provision for the payment out of the public treasury of one hundred and fifty dollars per annum for the tuition and support of indigent pupils belonging to the District. At a subsequent period Congress directed the admission of deaf mute children of persons in the military and naval service, and also provided for the payment of salaries and incidental expenses, so that the institution became very properly a public charity supported in the main by the government. An appropriation of $9,000 was also made to enlarge a brick building which had been constructed for the use of the institution, so as better to accommodate the officers, teachers, and pupils.

Material aid has also been derived in the department of manual labor from a transfer of the funds of "Washington's Manual Labor School and Male Orphan Asylum," originally organized by the agency of P. W. Gallaudet, the grandfather of our present superintendent, but never put in operation.

Our institution was fortunate enough soon to attract the attention of the government and people of the State of Maryland, and for several years past the legislature of that State has made provision for the education therein of a number of their mute children.

The example of the State was followed by the city of Baltimore, whose councils provided for the support of ten mutes from that city. So pleased were the members of those councils, on a late visit to the institution, with the progress made by their protégés, that on their return they voted to double the number and increase the compensation for their tuition and support.

Our present superintendent, E. M. Gallaudet, was appointed on the 30th day of May, 1857. His mother, the widow of the late Thomas H. Gallaudet, was, at the same time, appointed matron. Under their charge the progress of the institution, beginning with *five* pupils, has been as follows, viz:

Number of pupils July, 1858	17
Do. do. do. 1859	20
Do. do. do. 1860	30
Do. do. do. 1861	35
Do. do. do. 1862	38
Do. do. do. 1863	52
And now it is	58

During all this period there has not been a death from sickness among the pupils of the institution, This remarkable fact is undoubtedly attributable in a very high degree to the excellent care bestowed upon the children by the matron and her assistants.

But it is not so much the increase of numbers or the excellent health of the pupils of which we are proud, as their advancement in knowledge and in moral training. It would be difficult to find in any of the schools of the country the same number of children brought together promiscuously who have made in the same time the same advance in reading, writing, arithmetic, and composition, whose notions of moral right are more correct, or whose conduct is more exemplary.

Having advanced thus far in an enterprise undertaken with humble means, we now propose to take another step forward.

The deaf mutes are numerous enough in the United States to be considered a separate class in the community, having a language of their own. Most of the States have established schools for their instruction in elementary knowledge; but in most if not all the States they are too few in number to justify the establishment of colleges for their instruction in the higher branches of knowledge. One college for the whole United States would probably be adequate for all those who will wish and have the means to acquire a more finished education. And where can such an institution be more fittingly located than in the District of Columbia? Congress has furnished us a foundation broad enough to build upon, and while we do not look to them for the support of students coming from the States, we have no doubt they will secure to the enterprise every appropriate aid and encouragement.

It is a great mistake to suppose that deaf mutes are in general inferior in capacity to children having all their senses in perfection. The inferiority is not in the want of capacity, but in the want of its development. We wish to supply that want, and that we have done it in a degree we hope we have satisfied you by this day's exhibition.

If the whole human family were destitute of the sense of hearing, they would yet be able to interchange ideas by signs. Indeed, the language of signs undoubtedly accompanied if it did not precede the language of sounds. Men are created, not with a God-given language, but with a God-given capacity to make signs and sounds, and by the use of these to form a language. No child comes into the world with a language: *that* is an *acquisition*, and the child always acquires the language of its parents or of those by whom it is surrounded. It has ideas before it has a language in which to communicate them to others. Its only language is signs or incoherent cries. We read that Adam named the beasts and birds. But how could he give them names without first pointing them out by other means? How could a particular name be fixed upon a particular animal among so many species without some sign indicating to what animal it should thereafter be applied? Names are but sounds or combinations of sounds. If a company of uneducated deaf mutes were, for the first time, brought into contact with an elephant, without knowing his name, they would soon devise some sign by which he should be represented among themselves. So, were it possible for a company of adults with their senses entire to be placed in a similar situation, they would probably point him out by a sign

accompanied by some exclamation, and that exclamation might become the name of the animal. Thenceforward the perfect man would convey the idea of an elephant by sound, while the deaf mute could only do it by a sign. Hence they may be considered distinct races in language or in their means of interchanging ideas.

It is our function to teach, improve, and enlarge the sign language; make it co-extensive with the language of sound, and through its instrumentality open the minds of deaf mutes to the wonders of creation and the secrets of science and art. This will have been effected when every material word in the written language shall have its corresponding sign communicating the same idea. Then, while the English deaf mute will write in English and the French deaf mute in French, they will have among themselves a universal language of common signs, *into which may no Babel ever enter.*

To this great and good work we dedicate the future labors of this institution.

Mr. Kendall then addressed the president elect as follows:

My Young and Esteemed Friend:

In accordance with my own wishes, and the unanimous decision of the members of the association at their recent meeting, I now relinquish to you the presidency of this institution. It is an honor richly due to you for the services you have rendered to the institution, not only within its walls, but in Baltimore, in Annapolis, in Congress, and in the country. To you more than to any other man is it indebted for its rapid progress, and for the high position it now holds in the estimation of the community. It is, therefore, fitting that you should be clothed with all appropriate authority needful to maintain discipline within the institution, and all practicable means of influence to protect its interests without. The members of the association have, in the history of the past, abundant grounds of confidence that under your prudent and skilful management it will not only realize their highest hopes, but secure to yourself a degree of gratitude and affection in the hearts of this class of unfortunates, and a reputation for disinterested usefulness, not inferior to those acquired by your honored father. And most happy shall I be if permitted to live to see this institution, under your judicious management, become one of the brightest jewels in the coronet of the republic, once more, by the mercy of God, united, peaceful, and free.

INAUGURAL ADDRESS BY THE PRESIDENT ELECT, EDWARD M. GALLAUDET, A. M.

Mr. President: No language at my command can adequately express the feelings to which the remarks you have addressed to me have given rise.

While your words of commendation on the part I have been permitted to perform in the rearing of our beloved institution are precious and most cheering to me, I cannot feel that they are deserved. I have been but an instrument in the hands of Him who rules the hearts of men, and whatever of success has attended the efforts which have been put forth in behalf of the Columbia Institution is owing to His especial aid and blessing.

To Him, therefore, let us humbly ascribe the praise for our past history, and in Him let us put our trust for the future, believing that in His own good time He will perfect the work which we in His name are now met to inaugurate.

The interest you express in our institution, the hope you record for its future advancement, and the purpose you indicate of continuing to further its progress, find a ready response in my heart. As from the beginning of our enterprise, so from this time onward, I shall rely very greatly on your ripe experience

your sound, prompt judgment, and your far-seeing sagacity to sustain me in the discharge of the important duties devolved upon me. May God in His goodness spare you long to our institution and to those who look up to you with veneration and affection.

To you, Mr. President and revered friend, to you, gentlemen of the board of directors, and to you, my friends, members of the association, by whom the high honor of elevating me to the presidency of the institution has been conferred, do I return my most heartfelt thanks for the unwavering confidence and support you have given me in the past, and for this new token of your regard which has been manifested on the present occasion. I implore the Source of all strength so to bear me up that I may henceforth be more faithful, more earnest, and more successful in my labors for the improvement of the deaf and dumb and the blind than I have been in the years that are past.

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN: We are now entering upon a most important period in the history of our institution. We are about making advances that may materially change its character.

We are preparing for a work, deemed to be of great importance to the deaf and dumb, that has been hitherto unattempted.

When the western pioneer, urging his adventurous way over the mountainous ridges that divide our continent, reaches, after weeks and miles of toilsome journey, the summit of some o'erlooking peak, whence he may view the land to which his aspirations lead him, it is natural that he should direct his gaze backward and encourage or warn himself with the memory of difficulties surmounted, of dangers passed, and of advances accomplished.

In like manner the true reformer, the practical inventor, he who would introduce among his fellow-men for their advancement new elements of civilization, calls to his assistance the experience of the past, and, ere entering upon untried fields of labor, ponders well the record of efforts directed in similar channels, that he may gather inspiration both from the achievements and the failures of those who have gone before him.

It will not, therefore, be deemed inappropriate on the present occasion, having as its object the inauguration of an undertaking without precedent in the annals of institutions of learning or of benevolence, and which may in after years be looked back upon as an era in the history of the improvement of the deaf and dumb, to consider what has been done for the amelioration of the condition of the deaf and dumb in our own and other lands.

That deaf mutes were found in the earlier ages of the world we have the most undoubted evidence. It is plain also that they existed in such numbers as to form a class in the community, for we find them mentioned in the Code of Justinian, the Mosaic Law, and still earlier, fifteen hundred years before Christ, (and this appears to be the first mention of deaf mutes in any recorded history,) by Jehovah himself, when he remonstrates with Moses on account of his diffidence, and says: "Who maketh the dumb or deaf, or the seeing or the blind? Have not I the Lord?"

The student who would attain a full knowledge of this subject must pursue his investigations over a period of three thousand years. Hence it will not be expected at this time that anything more than a *résumé* can be given of the results of researches so extended.

That the deaf and dumb in early times were a degraded and despised class of beings is evident from the injunction in Leviticus xix, 14, "Thou shalt not curse the deaf, nor put a stumbling-block before the blind." This prohibition being, doubtless, against practices which had obtained among the Israelites, and were denounced by the Almighty.

In the Justinian Code, the foundation of most of our modern European and American jurisprudence, the deaf and dumb from birth are, without exception and without regard to their degree of intelligence, condemned to a perpetual

legal infancy, in this respect being considered as on a footing with the insane, and those who were incapable of managing their affairs through the affliction of permanent disease, and hence, like them, were to be placed under guardianship. Mente captis, et surdis, et mutis, et qui perpetuo morbo laborant, quia rebus suis superesse non possunt, curatores dandi sunt. (Digest, Lib. 1, tit. XXII, De Curatoribus, § 4.)*

Among the laws of the Hindoos, we find in the ordination of the Pundits, or Code of Gentoo Laws, whoever was "deaf from his mother's womb," or whoever was dumb, was classed among the persons incapable of inheritance. (Halked's translations of the Gentoo laws, from the Persian and Sanscrit, London, 1776.)

We have no evidence that attempts were made among the enlightened heathen nations to instruct the deaf and dumb. This seems the more surprising from the fact that with the Romans, in the time of Nero, the pantomime of the stage (essentially our present language of signs) had been carried to such perfection that a king from the borders of the Euxine, seeing a pantomime performed at Rome, begged one of the performers of the Emperor, to be used as an interpreter with the nations in his neighborhood at home.

Pliny, speaking of the most eminent painters of Rome, mentions "Quintus Pedius, grandson of that consul, Quintus Pedius, who was named in Cæsar's will, co-heir with Augustus." "This young man, being a mute from birth, the orator Messale, of whose family he was, thought might be instructed in painting, of which also Augustus, of sacred memory, approved." And it is stated "the young man made great proficiency in the art."

And yet, though the ancient Romans had before their eyes intelligent deaf mute youth, and were familiar with the very language of all others adapted to their use, not only were no attempts made to open their minds, but the possibility of instructing them was denied by the wisest men. Lucretius did but express the acknowledged opinion of all classes when he said:

> "To instruct the deaf no art could ever reach,
> No care improve them and no wisdom teach."

So firmly fixed was this opinion of the permanent and necessary intellectual and moral inferiority of the deaf and dumb, that in the fourth century St. Augustine, commenting on the words of the apostle, "Faith comes by hearing, and hearing by the word of God," remarks that deafness from birth makes faith impossible, since he who is born deaf can neither hear the word nor learn to read it.

So far as recorded instances of instruction of the deaf and dumb afford information on the subject, the first effort was made among the Anglo-Saxons in the seventh century by John, Bishop of Hagulstad, afterward known as St. John, of Beverly.

The success of the bishop was esteemed at the time miraculous, as appears from the account given in the Ecclesiastical History of Bede. One youth only was taught by the bishop, and the intellectual development of the pupil must have been but slight.

A single case appears in the fifteenth century, mentioned by Rodolph Agricola, a native of Baffle, near Groningen, and a distinguished scholar of his time, but no details are given of the person, place, or mode of instruction.

It was about the year 1550 that Pedro Ponce de Leon, of a noble Spanish family, opened a school for deaf-mute children in the convent of Benedictines at

*I desire to acknowledge my indebtedness for much valuable information on the early history of deaf mute instruction to Dr. Harvey P. Peet, the respected principal of the New York Institution for the Deaf and Dumb, in whose learned and exhaustive articles on the "origin and history of the art of instructing the deaf and dumb," published in the proceedings of conventions of American instructors of the deaf and dumb, held at New York in 1850, and at Jacksonville, Illinois, in 1858, will be found a full and interesting account of the advance of deaf-mute education from the earliest times down to the present century.—E. M. G.

Oña. His triumphs, according to the testimony of contemporary writers, were complete, and some of his pupils showed great proficiency in the study of science as well as of languages.

In the course of the seventeenth century the subject of deaf-mute instruction received considerable attention in Italy, England, and Holland, and early in the eighteenth century successful efforts were made in Germany; but it was between the years 1755 and 1760 that the first considerable movements were inaugurated in behalf of the deaf and dumb.

It is a noticeable fact that in three separate nationalities the men who now stand in history as the founders of three distinct methods of instructing the deaf and dumb should have commenced their labors almost simultaneously. These instructors were Charles Michel de l'Epee, in France; Samuel Heinicke, in Saxony; and Thomas Braidwood, in Scotland.

Time will not allow any extended notice of the achievements of these pioneers in the work of establishing permanent schools for the deaf and dumb. Each of them succeeded in securing for the class they sought to benefit a lasting hold on the sympathies of the public, and all existing institutions for the deaf and dumb trace their origin to the impulses communicated by the labors and success of these three instructors.

The method known as the "French," and having as its basis the use of pantomimic signs, was invented by De l'Epee, and improved by his pupil and successor the Abbe Sicard.

Dr. Thomas Hopkins Gallaudet, who founded the system of deaf-mute instruction now prevalent in America, gained his knowledge of the art from the Abbe Sicard.

Dr. Gallaudet gave to the world the most convincing proof of his belief that the deaf and dumb could through education be made the social and intellectual equals of those possessed of all their faculties, by taking one of his own pupils as his wife. He, having lived to see twenty noble schools for the deaf and dumb in successful operation in this his native land, filling with joy in the knowledge of things human and divine thousands of immortal beings who otherwise would have been doomed to lives of intellectual and moral darkness, has passed from earth to the bosom of that Saviour in whose name and strength he labored for the welfare of the afflicted and distressed.

She, my mother, whose ears have ever been closed to the sound of her children's voices, whose tongue could never sing a lullaby to calm their infant fears, now sits before me, an intelligent and joyous participant in the exercises of the day. Released, by the advance of years, from the cares of a family now grown to maturity, she has since the organization of the Columbia Institution devoted her life to its interests, and, in the motherly care she has exercised over the pupils, has contributed in no small degree to the success with which, in the good providence of God, its labors have been crowned. And though her days have been lengthened to well-nigh three-score years and ten, yet a full measure of strength remains, and she is pursuing her peaceful way towards the shore of the dark river, in the hope that many years of active usefulness yet remain to her, wherein she may continue to point out, to infant minds, the shining way that will lead them where their unstopped ears may listen to the joyous songs of heaven, and where their loosened tongues may join in anthems of praise to Him who doeth all things well.

In the introduction into America of the art of instructing the deaf and dumb, Dr. Gallaudet was assisted by a pupil of Sicard, a deaf-mute gentleman who had had, prior to coming to the United States in 1817, several years' experience as a teacher in the Royal Institution in Paris; and the name of Laurent Clerc will ever be held in grateful remembrance by deaf mutes and their friends in this his adopted country, as a pioneer and a life-long laborer in their behalf. Having spent a full half century in developing and training the minds of his

fellow-mutes, Mr. Clerc is now, in the calm evening of a life prolonged beyond the allotted time of man, enjoying that rest to which his untiring and useful labors richly entitle him. Warmly alive to every movement tending to the advancement of the deaf and dumb, he has, in spite of many infirmities, journeyed from his home in New England to Washington, that he might give his personal blessing to the new department of deaf-mute education, to inaugurate which we are assembled on this occasion.

Born while the venerated De l'Epee was still alive, Mr. Clerc stands among us to-day a living monument of an age long past, a witness of events, a contemporary of men, soon to be known only in the pages of history.

Happy are we indeed, when ushering into existence an institution which we trust may complete the system of deaf-mute instruction in the United States, in having the benediction of him who bore a hand in the establishment of that school which will ever be regarded as the Alma Mater of all American institutions for the deaf and dumb.

The advance of the cause of deaf-mute instruction in this country gives evidence unmistakable of the humanity of our people and their willingness to respond to appeals for the unfortunate.

Institutions have been established and well endowed by legislative appropriations and private munificence in every quarter of the land, and even in a time of civil war schools for the deaf and dumb have been successfully organized in the new States of the west.

A system of instruction prevails which, in the judgment of men of learning who have examined critically the methods pursued in other countries, affords the speediest and most practical results, and the priceless benefits of education are within the reach of rich and poor alike.

Do any, regarding complacently the work already accomplished for the deaf and dumb, comparing their present happy condition with that degraded state to which public law and universal sentiment consigned them in former years, argue that no further advances should be made in the development of their minds? that enough has been done already? that no additional facilities are needed to give deaf mutes the fullest opportunities for the mental development of which they are capable? Let such consider what progress has been made during the present century in affording means of acquiring knowledge to those possessed of all their faculties, and it will directly appear that while colleges, universities, free academies, and high schools for the hearing and speaking have been multiplied throughout the land, no institution has hitherto been opened where the deaf and dumb can pursue a collegiate course of study, and secure that mental training and that foundation of learning which may enable them to engage successfully in scientific or literary pursuits.

The last census shows that the deaf-mute population of our country numbers upwards of fifteen thousand. Is it to be supposed that none of these are capable of receiving benefit from those courses of instruction which are so highly valued by their more favored fellow-citizens? But let us review the opinions of those who have made the matter of deaf-mute instruction their especial study.

Dr. Gallaudet often before his death expressed to the speaker his belief that the time would come when a college for the deaf and dumb would be established. He considered deaf mutes capable of attaining to a high degree of mental culture, and felt that every practicable opportunity should be afforded them for advancement.

In the year 1851 a convention of instructors of the deaf and dumb was held at Hartford, Connecticut, where the first institution was established. Among other important subjects discussed was that of a high school or college for the deaf and dumb.

An elaborate paper was read by Rev. William W. Turner, then an instructor

of many years' experience in the American Asylum, and since for ten years its principal. Mr. Turner, after recounting what had been done for the deaf and dumb in the then existing institutions, says:

"The institutions for the deaf and dumb in the United States hold the same relative position as the better class of public schools in our cities. Like the latter, they teach beginners the elements of language; then, its principles and construction; afterwards, arithmetic, geography, and history. But as all this must be done in five or six years, it is obvious that a thorough knowledge of these subjects cannot in most instances be acquired. In view of the difficulties to be overcome, some instructors have chosen to teach facts and science at the expense of language, while others have labored to elucidate and fix in the minds of their pupils the rules and idioms of language, without leaving sufficient time for the other branches of a common-school education. In point of fact, our pupils go from our institutions with the ability to read and write the ordinary style of letters, narratives, and conversation more or less correctly, without being able to comprehend the import of elaborate essays on elevated subjects. They understand as much of arithmetic as they will have occasion to use in their respective vocations, and they can pass a fair examination in geography and history. In short, they have laid the foundation of a good English education without having completed the superstructure. This account of the matter is not, however, strictly applicable to all. While some dull or inattentive pupils fall below the ordinary level of a class, a few gifted minds rise considerably above it. These are to be regarded as exceptions to the general rule. But notwithstanding the incompleteness of their education, a majority of them will return home to friends less perfectly educated than themselves, and will consequently be thought to know more than they really do. And as most of them become farmers or mechanics, their education may be considered sufficient for persons in their stations in life.

"The question still recurs whether their usefulness and happiness would not be promoted by a more thorough mental training, and by a more extended and complete course of study. We do not hesitate to affirm that this would be the case. The same arguments which go to show that knowledge is power, that the condition of a people is improved in proportion as the masses are educated, have their application with equal weight to the deaf and dumb. Indeed, those who can hear and speak will much better make their way through life without education than the former. The ability which uneducated persons possess of obtaining, through the ear, information communicated orally, and of imparting to others their own ideas through speech, affords them advantages which nothing but education can supply to the deaf mute; and very much in proportion to his knowledge will be his position and influence in society."

After noticing the difficulties which would arise, were the various institutions to undertake separately to afford the college course to the very few in each who might properly pursue it, Mr. Turner goes on to say:

"What he needs is a school expressly provided for him, and for others in his circumstances, a high school for the deaf and dumb.

"This high school should receive only those who had completed a regular course of study at the State institutions, together with those semi-mutes who had in other ways acquired an equal amount of knowledge. It should afford all its students a three years' course of instruction under two or more of the ablest professors of the art that could be obtained. In such a school, suitably endowed and judiciously managed, we might expect such a development of deaf-mute intellect as has not hitherto been witnessed in this or any other country. We might expect that its graduates would be fitted to partake equally with us of the enjoyment derived from reading and literary pursuits. We might expect to see them creditably filling stations for which their peculiar privation has been thought to disqualify them. We might expect to find them in families

of cultivated minds and refined tastes, the chief ornament and attraction of the social circle."

In closing his essay, Mr. Turner urges the importance of early action in the following terms:

"When ought this enterprise to be undertaken? We answer, immediately. If there is a demand for such an institution, its establishment should not be delayed. There are no more serious obstacles to be surmounted, no greater difficulties to be encountered, no more labor or self-denial required at present, than will be at any future time. Let the subject be carefully considered by this convention. Let the attention of the officers and patrons of all our institutions be directed to it. Let there be harmony of feeling and of views respecting it. Let there be unity of plan and of effort among the friends of the enterprise, and success is certain."

In the discussion which followed, Mr. Wetmore, a director in the New York Institution, said:

"He was struck very forcibly by the arguments presented. He had often regretted that pupils should go out from our institutions for the instruction of the deaf and dumb before their education is thoroughly completed. In the State of New York the term is limited, and the course of study cannot exceed seven years. In this short period it cannot be expected that the pupil should attain beyond a moderate point in his acquirements."

Dr. Peet, the distinguished and venerable principal of the New York Institution, who has spent a most laborious life in the work of deaf-mute instruction said:

"He had long felt the importance of carrying forward our institutions to a point far beyond that which is now attained.

"Our institutions ought to be institutions for the *education* of the deaf and dumb; and he desired that provision might be made, in connexion with our present institutions, by which the education of the deaf mute could be carried to a greater extent. If this *could not* be done in our existing institutions, he held that the subject should then be fully entertained of establishing a high school or an academy, or whatever we may please to call it, for the higher education of the deaf and dumb. We shall need some method to instruct them in the fine arts, in science, in the mechanic arts, civil engineering, &c., &c., for all which they are fully competent."

Mr. Cary, principal of the Ohio Institution for the Deaf and Dumb, says:

"Thought the idea was capable of being realized. There were obstacles to be overcome, it was true, but they were not insurmountable, and he trusted that the project would be deemed worthy some practical attempt. He suggested that the institution be planned with reference to its national character. We have a Military Academy at West Point, supported by the government. Why may we not apply to the national legislature for aid to establish an institution where the deaf mutes in the United States may receive a higher education? He believed a sufficient number might be selected to make the institution of sufficient size."

Mr. Morris, an experienced instructor in the New York Institution, and Mr. Ayres, now the instructor of the high class in the American Asylum, favored the project, and believed public opinion was ready to sustain such an institution.

A committee, consisting of Messrs. Turner, Cary, and Van Nostrand, was appointed to consider the subject, and report at the next convention, which was to meet at Columbus, Ohio, in 1853.

As a result of this debate, the institutions in Hartford and New York undertook separately to meet the wants detailed in Mr. Turner's paper, by establishing high classes.

In view of these efforts the committee above named, in a report made at Columbus, Ohio, at the convention of 1853, says:

"We fully believe that the results of this experiment will be most happy, not only upon members of the high class, but upon those of other classes also, and upon the institutions in which it has been commenced. We would not, therefore, as a committee, recommend the adoption of any measures, under existing circumstances, which should interrupt or interfere with the workings of this experiment; but advise rather to wait for its full development, under the impression that it may be necessary, as a preliminary step to the establishment of a high school, and the realization of all our hopes and plans in regard to it."

The high class at Hartford was formed on the 15th of September, 1852, and Mr. Turner was appointed to instruct it. He says of the project, in an article published in the American Annals:

"Although this plan does not secure all the advantages of the proposed high school, and may not remove the necessity of its final establishment, it does, however, meet a present want, and, if successful, will prepare the way for the more extended and better plan."

An able article on a college for deaf mutes appeared in the American Annals for April, 1854, written by Mr. John Carlin, himself a deaf mute, educated in part at the Pennsylvania Institution, but who has, in his maturer years, improved himself in science and letters to a most remarkable degree. I quote from his article:

"Taking in consideration the great variety of minds, arising from the physical formation of the brain, and the effects of climate, disease, parental negligence, &c., it would be at variance with the logical principles of physiology to suppose that *all* speaking and hearing persons have minds equally capable of superior culture, or that *all* the minds of the deaf and dumb are incapable of higher training. Yet, though there can be found no difference between speaking persons and deaf mutes, of the higher class, in imagination, strength of mind, depth of thought, and quickness of perception, it cannot be denied, however repugnant it may be to our feelings, that the deaf mutes have no finished scholars of their own to boast of, while the speaking community present to our mental vision an imposing array of scholars. How is this discrepancy accounted for, seeing that the minds of the most promising mutes are eminently susceptible of intellectual polish? Does it not show that there must be in existence certain latent causes of their being thrown into the shade?

"Is it not within the range of our researches to solve the mystery in which they are enveloped?

"The question whether there is any possibility on the part of able masters to develop the intellect of their prominent mute scholars to its fullest scope, were their term of pupilage extended and their course of studies semblant to that generally pursued at colleges, may be answered in the affirmative; for with the gracious permission of my excellent friend, Mr. I. L. Peet, the able preceptor of the high class at the New York Institution, than whom, as one fitted for that arduous avocation, the directors thereof could not have made a better selection, I have made careful and impartial investigations of the progress his scholars have made in their studies.

"Notwithstanding their having been but one year and a half in the high class, they have, in their pursuance of the higher branches of education, pushed on with prodigious strides toward the goal where merit, honor, and glory wait to be conferred upon their brows.

"Besides those of the New York high class, I have learned with much satisfaction that the scholars of the Hartford high class have made such progress as to encourage our hopes of the ultimate success of that department of higher mute education.

"Notwithstanding the acknowledged excellence of that department and its system, which is arranged expressly to accelerate the progress of its scholars in knowledge, it is still but a step which invites them to ascend to the college,

where they may enter upon a still more enlarged scale of studies and then retire with *honorary degrees*. But alas! no such college is yet in existence.

"Those of those who speak and hear have indeed produced eminent men. So will our 'National College' also. I do not pretend to say that the mutes will be equal to the speaking in the extent of their learning and in the correctness and elegance of their language, but if proofs be needed to give conviction of the truth of my assertion that mutes of decided talents can be rendered as good scholars as the Barneses, Macaulays, Lamartines, and Bryants, I will readily refer to Dr. Kitto, of England, the celebrated biblical commentator; Messieurs Berthier and Pelissier, of France, the former a successful biographer, and the latter a fine poet; our own Nack and Burnet, both excellent authors and poets; and Mr. Clerc, who is the only mute in this country enjoying the honorary degree of Master of Arts, to which he is fully entitled by his learning and long experience in mute education."

It is to the officers of the Columbia Institution one of the most gratifying features of the present occasion that Mr. Carlin, whose self-culture under adverse circumstances entitles him to high honor among literary men, is here to-day to receive the honorary degree of Master of Arts recently voted him by our board of directors.

From what has been stated as to the expressed views of distinguished deaf mutes and those engaged in their instruction, it appears that the desirableness of affording this class of persons opportunities for high mental development is strongly urged. And it is as plainly shown that the organizations known as high classes, of which there are but two in the country, viz: at New York and Hartford, while performing a most important and useful work, do not meet the wants of the deaf and dumb in this particular.

Without occupying time in adding to those already brought forward, by some of the most distinguished men of our profession, further considerations to show that a college for deaf mutes is demanded and would be a source of great good, I will proceed to detail the purposes which the Columbia Institution entertains of perfecting that "more extended and better plan," so strongly recommended in the convention of 1851, of establishing that "National College for Deaf Mutes," for which Mr. Carlin so ardently aspired.

Our institution, by the provisions of its organic law, is not limited as to the extent to which it may carry forward the education of those placed under its fostering care by the United States. It is authorized to receive and instruct deaf mutes from any of the States or Territories of the United States, on such terms as may be agreed upon by their parents, guardians, or trustees, and the proper authorities of the institution. By a recent act of Congress the institution is authorized to confer degrees in the arts and sciences after the manner pursued in colleges. It thus appears that this institution has power to open a collegiate department of study, and to offer to such deaf mutes as may avail themselves of its privileges, academic honors equal in rank to those conferred on hearing and speaking persons by the highest literary schools in the land.

To fulfil these important trusts is the earnest desire of those to whom the direction of the institution has been committed, and it is their intention to spare no efforts, that here at the nation's capital may be successfully established a seat of learning which may extend its benefits to deaf mutes from every State of our Union.

There are cogent reasons why the college for deaf mutes—and I say *the* college, since many years must elapse before the wants of the deaf and dumb in this country will require more than one—should be built up at Washington; one of the most weighty of which is that it has already, by the highest authority in the nation, been ushered into life here with its functions complete, although they may not yet possess that power and endurance that the accretions of maturity alone can give.

Appropriations of public money as well as the benefactions of private munificence will be needed in the development of the National Deaf Mute College; and while it would not be right to ask the representatives in any State legislature to tax their constituents for the support of an institution for the benefit of citizens of other States, it is eminently proper to solicit the aid of the national legislators, representing as they do the people of every State, in behalf of an institution that shall extend its humane and elevating influences throughout the entire national domain. Undoubtedly the assistance of the federal government would be most important in the establishment and perfection of a national institution for the deaf and dumb; and where would that aid be more likely to be afforded than to a school already established and supported by the United States, under the very eaves, as it were, of its Capitol?

While our institution confined its operations to residents of the District of Columbia, Congress accorded a ready support; when its scope was extended to embrace the children of our soldiers and seamen, the government promptly increased its appropriations; and now that we propose to enlarge our sphere of operations so as to offer to deaf-mute citizens of every State and Territory advantages which they cannot obtain elsewhere, the law-makers of the nation have set their seal of approbation on our undertaking by the appropriation of larger sums than ever before, supplying the needs of the institution incident to the establishment of the college, and giving an earnest of their intention to aid in its extension hereafter.

It is a question that may very naturally arise in the minds of those interested in the various State institutions, whether the proposed development of the Columbia Institution into a college will interfere in any way with the operations of its sister schools. To answer such queries in advance, it may be stated that our collegiate department is not designed to conflict, nor need it do so, with any existing organization for the instruction of the deaf and dumb.

It is no part of our plan to attempt to supersede or interrupt the most excellent and useful "high classes" now in operation. On the contrary, we desire the speedy advent of that day when every institution shall have its high class.

In no institution for the deaf and dumb have degrees in the arts and sciences been conferred upon graduates. In no institution does the course of study come up to the standard which would warrant such graduation. We propose to leave untouched in their operations the high classes, and bidding them God speed in their good work, and urging their multiplication, to occupy a field of usefulness hitherto wholly uncultivated.

The time is not distant when the United States will contain a population of a hundred million souls. There will then be a deaf and dumb community in the country of fifty thousand. At least ten thousand of these would be undergoing instruction at the same time, requiring the employment of five hundred well educated instructors.

The existing opportunities for mental culture are only enough to fit deaf mutes to teach classes of low grades, and as a consequence they must receive relatively low rates of compensation, while the higher classes in our institutions demand the service of liberally educated men at relatively high salaries.

It is admitted that deaf mutes could be employed to a much greater extent than now, as instructors of their fellows in misfortune, and would make much more valuable teachers could they enjoy the advantages of a classical education. One of the designs of our college is to furnish deaf mutes the means of obtaining that mental training and those academic honors which may entitle them to consideration in the world of letters, and allow them to gain positions of much greater usefulness and higher emolument than they can now aspire to.

We propose at least to test the question whether what is valued so highly by hearing and speaking persons, as a preparation for entering the more elevated

spheres of usefulness in life, may not in like manner result in opening to deaf mutes positions and pursuits from which they have been hitherto debarred.

If education to a high degree is important to a man possessed of all his faculties, is it not of even more consequence that those who make their way through the world in the face of difficulties which but a few years since seemed almost insurmountable, should, now that their aptitude for learning is proved beyond a question, have every advantage that the ingenuity or liberality of their more favored fellow-mortals can furnish?

The work of deaf-mute instruction in America may not inappropriately be compared to the erection of a stately building. Fifty years ago its foundations were laid broad and deep among the granite hills of New England, and a shaft of rare beauty and strength was reared thereon. Year by year the noble work has proceeded until but the pinnacle stone is lacking to complete the structure; and though it must be small in size and may escape notice amidst the massive and beautiful pillars and arches on which it must of necessity rest, yet it is needed to perfect the work, and the founders of the Columbia Institution would fain essay to place it in position.

And so to-day, in this solemn and public manner, they inaugurate the "College for the Deaf and Dumb;" looking to Congress for a continuance of its favor, to a benevolent public for its approbation, to sister institutions for their countenance and sympathy, and to Him who "doth not willingly afflict nor grieve the children of men," for His sustaining Providence to bear up the enterprise to a successful consummation.

ADDRESS BY HON. JAMES W. PATTERSON,

Representative from New Hampshire and Professor in Dartmouth College.

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN: I must beg your indulgence—perhaps I ought to say your pardon—while I address to the audience, fascinated with the able and finished productions to which they have already listened, a few unpremeditated remarks. My interest in the occasion must be my excuse for this intrusion.

A little time since I visited, by the invitation of the superintendent, the deaf and dumb and blind institution represented in the exercise of to-day. I was deeply interested, I may say surprised, at what I there witnessed. A few rapid and graceful manipulations were made by the teacher, and the deaf mutes extemporised upon the blackboard compositions upon geographical, historical, and moral subjects that would have done honor to the best instructed in our academic institutions. Problems were solved and mathematical principles elucidated with unusual rapidity and accuracy.

On inquiring, I learned with pleasure that Mr. Gallaudet, whom you have now inaugurated as president of the new Collegiate Institution for the deaf and dumb, was the son of Mr. Gallaudet who founded the institution in Hartford for this unfortunate class of our race, and who had instructed two young men who afterwards attended my first district school, taught in my native town in New Hampshire.

These things awakened in my mind an active sympathy and deep interest, and when invited to attend these festivities I could not forego the pleasure, though entirely unprepared to participate properly in the exercises.

Education properly considered is three-fold, and its divisions, like the legislative, judicial, and executive departments of government, are theoretically distinct but practically blended. Primary instruction includes the elementary branches, such as reading, writing, and arithmetic, by which, at a later period, we secure higher knowledge, and which are the instruments we employ in discharging the practical duties of life.

The development and discipline of the intellectual powers, by which we are enabled to concentrate and bring into full and harmonious action, at will, the full strength of our faculties, is secured by close and continuous application to the higher and more abstruse branches of study. Intellectual philosophy, the calculus, and the ancient languages, are useful mainly, to the majority of students, simply as a discipline.

The third branch of education consists in the acquisition of knowledge. This is not limited to the years of pupilage nor to the school-room. Learning must be gathered from libraries and work-shops, from the works of nature and the productions of art, in season and out of season, from elastic youth to decrepitude of age. All seasons are its own.

A liberal and complete education combines these three grand divisions, but they are rarely properly united. Great intelligence may exist without the practical skill which is derived from a thorough training in the elements of knowledge. Not every President could pass as a first-class clerk, and it is equally true that facility in the forms and manipulations of business does not indicate extensive knowledge or a thorough discipline of the faculties.

These reflections show the necessity of educational institutions of different grades. Nor are they unimportant to the deaf, dumb, and blind. I remember well a blind man in college, who maintained a commendable proficiency in the whole curriculum of study. Upham speaks of a blind guide upon the Alps, who was one of the most reliable mountaineers engaged in that dangerous pursuit.

If these unfortunates are excluded from some of the practical duties of life, they are specially adapted, by the wonderful compensations of nature, to excel in the higher walks of literature and art. Music and poetry, painting and statuary, number some of this class among its proudest names. Prescott dictated his matchless histories in partial blindness. The finger of God sealed the eyes of Milton that he might look upon diviner beauties, and the bard of "Scio's Rocky Isle" sang the praises of Achilles and the wanderings of Ulysses with darkened vision. Such examples and the remarkable success which has attended the instruction of deaf mutes in this country justifies the enterprise upon which we have to-day entered.

You have now founded the first college in this country for the education of the deaf and dumb. You have inaugurated with unobtrusive but appropriate and touching ceremonies, as president of the institution, him who has entered into the labors of his father, and wears his mantle with peculiar grace and dignity. Are there any here disposed to distrust the auspices of this day, and to despair of the final success of this Christian enterprise which marks so clearly the character and the progress of the age, let them call to mind the history of American colleges.

The University of Cambridge, ancient and venerable, the *Alma Mater* of a long line of illustrious sons, who have gone forth from her halls, though now lifted into affluence by the munificence of a wise and grateful people, in its infancy was sustained by the neighboring husbandmen with liberal gifts of beans and corn, wheat and rye, and other products of the soil. Those were the days of small things to the institution, but faith wrought with her works until she finally triumphed. Dartmouth College, with which I have the honor to be connected, and whose bright record of *alumni* unrolls through nearly a hundred years; which has sent forth such men as Poor, and Goodale, and Wright, to erect the standard of Christianity on benighted shores; which has given to the bar and the State, among other imperishable names, a Webster and a Woodbury, a Choate and a Chase, and the venerable statesman whose munificence has founded this institution, and whose presence gladdens these festivities, was at the first only a tent pitched in the wilderness by the elder Wheelock, for the education of Indian youth.

But you have laid the corner-stone of your college in the midst of wealth and in the very capital of the nation, where, beyond peradventure, the treasures of a generous people will be poured out to supply the necessities of an institution that is eyes to the blind and ears to the deaf.

Your college cannot fail to succeed, and will yet, I trust, be a blessing to many generations of the children of misfortune. Gladly, sir, do I welcome your institution to the circle of colleges, and your faculty to the fellowship of scholars devoted to kindred labors. You have entered upon an enterprise that involves great responsibilities and years of toil. Often will your mind alternate between hope and fear. Often will you lie down to rest perplexed with care and saddened with wearisome duties; but remember, through all, that your works will follow when—

"The stars shall fade away, the sun himself
Grow dim with age, and nature sink in years."

ADDRESS BY LAURENT CLERC, A. M.,

Instructor in the Royal Institution for the Deaf and Dumb in Paris, and in the American Asylum at Hartford, Connecticut.

My Dear Friends: The president elect of your institution, Edward M. Gallaudet, has invited me to come and attend the inauguration of a "National College for the Deaf and Dumb" in Washington, the capital of the United States, to take place on Tuesday, June 28, 1864.

I have accepted the invitation with much pleasure, and here I stand before you to say that I feel a just pride in seeing that the American Asylum at Hartford, Connecticut, has been the means of doing so much good, and has produced so many evidences of intelligence and learning.

Our school at Hartford was the first of its kind ever established in America, not only through the exertions of the late Rev. Dr. Thomas H. Gallaudet, and your humble speaker, but also by the generous subscriptions and contributions of both ladies and gentlemen in Hartford and other towns of New England. It has broken that barrier which had separated for several centuries the deaf and dumb from those who hear and speak. It has repaired the wrongs of nature in enabling them to replace hearing by writing, and speech by signs. It has also enabled many among you to become the teachers of your unfortunate fellow-beings. It has qualified your kind Principal, and many gentlemen and ladies who hear and speak, to teach deaf and dumb persons in this and other schools which have since sprung up in several other portions of the United States.

Now, my dear friends, let me ask what is the object of the foundation of a college? It is for the purpose of receiving such graduates of the other institutions as wish to acquire more knowledge in natural science, astronomy, mathematics, geography, history, mental and moral philosophy, and belles-lettres.

Science is a most useful thing for us all. It is one of the first ornaments of man. There is no dress which embellishes the body more than science does the mind. Every decent man, and every real gentleman in particular, ought to apply himself, above all things, to the study of his native language, so as to express his ideas with ease and gracefulness. Let a man be never so learned, he will not give a high idea of himself or of his science if he speaks or writes a loose, vulgar language. The Romans, once the masters of the world, called the other nations, who did not know the language of Rome, barbarians; so, now that there are so many schools for the deaf and dumb in the United States, I will call *barbarians* those grown up deaf mutes who do not know how to read, write, and cipher.

Finally, a well educated man, a gentleman by example, ought to add to the

knowledge of one or two languages, that of ancient and modern history and geography. The knowledge of history is extremely useful. It lays before our eyes the great picture of the generations that have preceded us, and in relating the events which passed in their time we are taught to follow what is good and to avoid what is bad in our own time. It lays before us the precepts of the wise men of all ages, and acquaints us with their maxims. The crimes of the wicked are of no less use to us. Seldom does Divine justice let them remain unpunished. The fatal consequences that always attend them preserve us from the seduction of bad example, and we endeavor to become good as much through interest as inclination, because there is everything to lose in being wicked, and everything to gain in being good.

The degree of Master of Arts can be conferred on the deaf and dumb when they merit it; but, on account of their misfortune, they cannot become masters of music, and perhaps can never be entitled to receive the degree of Doctor in divinity, in physic, or in law.

In closing, let me express to you, my dear young friend, Mr. E. M. Gallaudet, president elect of this institution, the earnest hope that in the great work which is before you, you will be blessed and prospered, and receive for your efforts in behalf of the deaf and dumb such proofs of its benefits as will reward you for the glorious undertaking.

ORATION.

A COLLEGE FOR THE DEAF AND DUMB: BY JOHN CARLIN, OF NEW YORK.

MR. PRESIDENT, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN: On this day, the 28th of June, 1864, a college for deaf mutes is brought into existence. It is a bright epoch in deaf mute history. The birth of this infant college, the first of its kind in the world, will bring joy to the mute community. True, our new Alma Mater has drawn its first breath in the midst of strife here and abroad; but as the storm now raging over our heads is purifying our political atmosphere, the air which it has inhaled is sweet and invigorating; how favorably this circumstance augurs its future success!

I thank God for this privilege of witnessing the consummation of my wishes, the establishment of a college for deaf mutes, a subject which has for past years occupied my mind. Not that the object of my wishes was to enter its precincts with the purpose of poring once again over classic lore, but it was to see it receive and instruct those who, by their youth and newness of mind, are justly entitled to the privilege.

To begin its history, I find it a very pleasant task to introduce here its founders. Yale College had its Elihu Yale, through whose munificence it has lived long and prosperously, enjoying a position high in our esteem; Harvard and Brown Universities had their John Harvard and Nicholas Brown, whose memories are embalmed with perpetual fragrance in the hearts of their students. The *founders*, if I may so express myself, of this college are—allow me, I pray you, to carry your memory to the federal halls of legislation. You remember it was several weeks ago—a month wherein you saw thousands and thousands of patriots passing through your streets on their way to the horrid Moloch of War—our good President, ably assisted by his Secretaries of War and Navy, labored most incessantly to insure Grant's success; Seward, with such a consummate diplomacy as has gained him a high reputation, and a courtesy that might be recommended as an example worth imitating to the quintessence of English courtesy, the editor of the London Times, managed the good old lady beyond the Atlantic, known by the name of Mrs. Britannia, and her next neigh-

bor, so as to keep them quiet, as he has successfully done the same thing for these three years; Chase watched with a great financier's eyes the workings of our national currency, now and then stepping in to improve its machinery or remove impediments found clogging its motion, thus rendering the financial condition of our beloved republic healthy and conducive to our weal; and the members of both the Houses were busily occupied in what their country expected to see—the salvation of Columbia. Was it to continue the sanguinary strife? Yes; to save our Union. Sacrifice thousands of lives and millions of dollars in order to save the Union? Yes; to preserve our liberty and religion. In the midst of their arduous labors of patriotism they paused awhile to listen to a few humble petitioners. They considered the memorial; they probably remembered the unenviable condition of their unfortunate brothers, sisters, daughters, sons, and friends, and, notwithstanding the rapidly increasing debt, they did not hesitate even for a moment to grant the boon embodied in the memorial.

Such are the founders, so far as dollars and cents are regarded; for, without their co-operation in this laudable act of philanthropy, the labors, however great, of their private fellow-founders, would have come to naught. In behalf of the mutes I beg leave to tender to them my most hearty thanks.

So the mutes have obtained a college of their own. The tangibility of the boon is actual. How great is the blessing thus bestowed on them! They see and appreciate its future usefulness to them—how bright these prospects are! Penetrating the future, they gaze upon its graduated students moving through the vast temple of fame—

With minds and hearts aglow with pride,
And eyes with joy dilating wide.
Proud of their Alma Mater's name,
And conscious of her soaring fame,
Some move mute Clays, and Websters grand,
Whose pens the power of speech command;
Mute Whitfields, high in eminence,
Who speechless preach with eloquence;
And Irvings, Bryants, Everetts,
Who, exiled like the anchorets
From society, diffuse their witching song
And prose effusions o'er the admiring throng.

Is this a mere dream—an extravagant vagary, emanating from a heated imagination? It looks like it. But if this visionary spectacle be divested of its extravagance and assume the least appearance of possibility, a question will be propounded: Is it likely that colleges for deaf mutes will ever produce mute statesmen, lawyers, and ministers of religion, orators, poets, and authors? The answer is: They will, in numbers like angels' visits, few and far between. No doubt this assertion strikes you as unsound in logic, as it is contrary to the laws of physiology, since, in your opinion, their want of hearing incapacitates them for exercising the functions of speech in the forum, bar, and pulpit, and therefore the assumption that mutes, no matter if they are learned, will ever appear as legislators, lawyers, and preachers, is untenable. Be this as it may; I shall have only to remark that they, such as may appear with extraordinary talents, will be able to speak to audiences exactly in the manner my address is now read to you. At all events, as to the appearance of mute Clays and Websters—remembering the fact that every graduate of Dartmouth College, which produced a Daniel Webster, is not a Webster in colossal intellect—you will have too much sense to hurry yourselves to Mount Vesuvius this summer to witness its next eruption which may perchance take place on your arrival there. It may occur in ten years, or later, instead of this year.

Well, my friends, with regard to mute *literati*, Dr. Kitto, the great Bible commentator, himself a mute—rather semi-mute, for he lost his hearing in childhood—James Nack, of New York, and Professor Pelissier, of Paris, both semi-mute poets of high repute, and Professor Berthier, of Paris, a born mute author,

fully demonstrate the possibility of mute poets and authors, with minds maturely cultivated at college.

The avenues of science, too, are now about to be opened to the mute in this college; and as these are not interfered with by the necessity of speech, its scholars will be enabled to expand their minds as far as their mental capacities can allow. Thus we may safely expect to see among the graduates a distinguished astronomer, scanning the starry field, tracing the singular yet beautiful courses of Ursa Major and Ursa Minor—measuring mathematically the exact, if possible, distance of the Nebulæ—ever and anon exploring the solar spots, and making deductions from his researches and demonstrations as to whether the moon is really a huge, rugged mass of white metal, utterly devoid of water, vegetation, and breathing creation; a chemist, in his smoky laboratory, analyzing unknown substances, ascertaining the exact qualities of ingredients embodied in each, and with the industry and learning of a Liebig or a Faraday, setting forth works on his discoveries; a geologist, roaming, hammer in hand, the rocky fields, diving into the fossiliferous strata for a stray ichthyosaurus or a megatherium, or, perhaps, a fossil man, in order to sound the correctness of the Lamarckian (development) hypothesis.

Though by no means impossibilities, these and mute poets are rarities. So you will please remember Mount Vesuvius. But mute authors of respectable ability and clerks of acknowledged efficiency will be found here in a number quite as satisfactory as may be wished.

These observations being duly and candidly considered as correct, you cannot but feel the indispensability of this pioneer college to the advancement of intelligent mutes to the point from whence they will be able to employ their minds in still higher pursuits of intellect, or in attending their professions with credit. Such are its advantages, which cannot be afforded by our existing institutions, excellent establishments as they are for the initiated. Nowhere but in this college the field of knowledge, replete with æsthetic flowers of literature, can be roamed over with a full appreciation of the pleasure so freely given by its benefactors.

However flattering the prospect of its success, it must be borne in mind that, by reason of the peculiar character of the deaf mute's mind, of which I shall by and by treat, and of the popular *modus operandi* of instruction now pursued at our institutions, which, it must candidly be admitted, is as yet far from being the *ne plus ultra* of perfection, he—now a college boy—cannot be expected to compete with the hearing college boy in the extent of literary acquirements and in the accuracy and fluency of language. This fact thus shown, what courses of study should he best pursue? The dead languages, as are usually taught at colleges? Homer, Thucydides, Virgil, Horace, and Cicero are delightful text-books; but the deaf mute cannot grapple them all. Besides the English, which he must by all means master, one foreign language will necessarily contribute to his exercise of philology; such an one as should benefit him most in his after life. The Latin, however admirable in many respects—more especially as an etymological index—is not as desirable as the French or German, for the latter languages are by far the most popular in use, and are everywhere spoken, while the Latin is found practically useful only in medical and theological institutions. The French phraseology, always as graceful in thought as it is elegant in construction, is admirably suited to accelerate the progress of his philological study. Thereupon it will, it is hoped, be regularly taught here. The sciences—such as may be judged most proper for mutes to study—will of course keep company with that foreign language. I would be glad to see the German taught here, because of its affinity to the English as well as to the Latin and Greek; but there is reason to fear that the term of tuition allotted to its scholars will render its study impracticable.

As has been stated, I shall now unfold to your view the character of the

deaf mute's mind. In doing so, I shall first give an extract from a former article of mine in the American Annals of the Deaf and Dumb:

"Notwithstanding his loss of hearing, the nature of his sensorium is not in the least different from that of the hearing person's; but, as all persons of all conditions cannot be expected to possess the same quantity of mind, nor the same susceptivity of senses, nor the same retentiveness of memory, his (the mute's) sensorial faculty possesses more or less strength, it depending solely on the physiological condition of his brain. It generally retains for a long time impressions, which are so repeated on his memory as to procure a cohesiveness difficult to weaken, and loses others which need repetition, though it sometimes retains with tenacity impressions of uncommon objects made but once."

Seeing that there is no difference in nature and capacity between the mute's sensorial faculty and the hearing person's, you might, as it is naturally anticipated, ask—so far as their fluency of language is concerned—how is the difference accounted for which is manifest between the mute's mental capacity and the hearing person's? The answer is easy, and you will, doubtless, be able to see the whole ground on which the necessity of a college is urged for the furtherance of the intelligent mute's education. This is—the hearing infant's sensorium receives through the auricular nerve verbal impressions, recognizes them when repeated, and by mere force of imitation learns to articulate them. His oral fluency increases as he articulates more words and phrases. With his physical growth his mind keeps pace in intelligence; at school, if he studies *con amore*, he makes rapid strides in spoken as well as written language, insomuch that he will find it comparatively easy to pursue the higher walks of knowledge at college.

The mute's sensorium, in consequence of his deafness, is all blank—speaking of oral impressions. True, it receives impressions of all objects which he has seen, felt, smelt, or tasted. It continues so until he goes to the deaf-mute school-room at the age of twelve years; perhaps older than that. What a sad spectacle this poor child presents! Looking into the depths of his mind, whether he has any distinct idea of Deity, you are shocked to find him an absolute heathen. A heathen in your very midst! At home his brightness of expression that seems to imply high yet dormant intellect, all affection which his kin can possibly lavish on him, and the Christian influence of religious persons with whom he uses to come in contact, cannot deliver him from the thraldom of abject heathenism. Nothing useful or ornamental can ever emerge from his dark mind. Where no schools exist for the benefit of mutes, the unfortunates move in a most pitiful condition, and in certain places are believed to be possessed with devils. In India and elsewhere mute infants are murdered lest they should grow up dead weights on their kin; and even in civilized nations, where deaf-mute schools flourish, uneducated mutes are often regarded hardly above beasts of burden, and therefore are employed in the drudgeries of life. In short, an uneducated mute—an innocent outcast, with a mind semblant to a gold nugget still imbedded in the earth, yet to be brought up and refined in the crucible—drags a miserable existence.

He enters school. Remember, as a general rule, young mutes are admitted to school at not less than twelve years of age. It may be worth while to say that the New York institute, much to her credit, took last fall the courage to receive them four years younger than that. So much the better. It is much to be hoped that this example will be extensively imitated. Our youth's mind begins to develop its faculties—the seeds of knowledge one after another take root—they now germinate in a manner warranting the success of a mode of instruction altogether different from that of the hearing. See here what a triumph of art! How ingenious, how wonderful, was the discovery of this art! Whoever be its inventor, let him be blessed now and forever! Thomas H. Gallau-

det and Laurent Clerc are none the less entitled to our gratitude for their introduction of the art into our midst. Shall I expatiate here on their noble disinterestedness—their patient labors in the school-room—their devotedness to their welfare and the affection and veneration of the mutes for them? This is hardly necessary, for you all know them. Dr. Gallaudet is now asleep in Christ. Ere he departed this life, he, like Elijah of old, flung his ample mantle upon his two sons, Thomas and Edward. This mantle is the love for deaf mutes. When it alighted on those sons, it divided itself into two, and, pleasing to say, each of the two portions is equal to the original mantle in extent and depth of the sentiment. And Mr. Clerc, the venerable father of American instructors, is still in the land of the living. He is shortly to be an octogenarian. O, may he enjoy many more golden days of peace and happiness in the midst of his loving friends.

To return to the youth. In a month or two he ceases to be a heathen, though by no means familiar with the Scriptures, and through his term—seven years—he acquires sufficient for his general business of life. Owing to the brevity of his term and the fact that knowledge does not reach him through one main avenue, his knowledge is exceedingly crude, his grammar wanting in accuracy, and his language not quite as fluent as that of a hearing youth of twelve. Should he, if he be a bright scholar, enter the high class, (there are but two of this kind in our country, one at the New York institution and the other in the American Asylum at Hartford,) he would certainly, with ambition stimulating his mind to make efforts, acquire as much literary treasure as his short term could afford. Still his language is found to have come short of perfection, and his intellectual appetite is, therefore, not satisfied. Like Oliver Twist, he is still asking for more. In other words, he wants to go to this college. He knocks at her gates for admittance.

Alma Mater—young and comely, and breathing with the most healthy vigor of life under the ægis of Columbia—behold this youth! See how he thirsts after knowledge! Open your gates wide, that he may joyously cross your threshhold! Oh, stimulate his heart to the pursuit of the coveted prize—ripe scholarship! Unfold to his eager mind the hidden beauties of classic literature! Like Aristotle, instructing his scholars while rambling under the azure arch, you will lead him through the walks of sacred lore under the soul-delighting canopy of Heaven, formed of angels and cherubims, with their wings spread out, watching the world and counting every pilgrim that seeks to be admitted to the Celestial Abode. And, in fine, send him forth into society a *man*, to whom the world will give the respect due to him—a *gentleman*, whom all will delight in making acquaintance with—and a *student*, still enlarging his store of knowledge at home; always remembering you and your congressional patrons, to use Massieu's words, with the memory of the heart—Gratitude!

LETTER FROM REV. DANIEL R. GOODWIN, D. D.,

President of the University of Pennsylvania.

UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA,
June 24, 1864.

MR. PRESIDENT: My inability to be present on the happy occasion of your inauguration and that of the new college is to me a source of sincere regret. As I cannot be with you in person, I desire to send to the new institution on this day of its joyful birth, or rather of its transformation to a higher form and state of being, most cordial greetings and congratulations, not only in my own

name, but in the name of the colleges and universities of the country, so far as I may be allowed to represent their wishes and sentiments. I regard the establishment, in your institution, of a collegiate department for the higher instruction of the deaf and dumb as reflecting high credit upon the wisdom and enterprise of your board of directors, as adding new lustre to your own name, already ennobled by its associations with this sphere of instruction and benevolence, and as an honor to the country which thus leads the way in a movement that cannot fail to propagate itself on both sides of the Atlantic.

The idea is peculiarly Christian in its character. Savages have been accustomed to expose or destroy all those among their offspring who were physically weak or of imperfect organization. Even classic civilization, with all its marvellous perfection of taste and philosophy, never dreamed of the thought of attempting to raise deaf mutes to an equality of culture and knowledge with their more fortunate fellows. It would have shrunk from the immense expenditure needed for the purpose, and called it *waste*. It is a glory of Christianity that, like a loving mother, she has a peculiarly tender and clinging affection for her more suffering and unfortunate children, and counts no expenditure a *waste* which may contribute to their relief and comfort. Christ gave sight to the blind, hearing and speech to the deaf and dumb, directly, by a word of miraculous power. We do the same, indirectly, by a laborious process which, whatever it may cost, more than repays itself in the consciousness of sharing the spirit of the heavenly Master.

The form of your present undertaking is novel, but I have no doubt that experience will prove it to be practicable and wise. Those who are deprived of one of the senses, possess, in general, as great intellectual capacities, as good natural aptitudes, and oftentimes as strong physical powers, and, withal, as earnest a desire for knowledge and activity, as those who are blessed with the enjoyment of all the organic functions. It is right that they should have an opportunity to gain a full preparation for the highest employments that may be open before them, and should enjoy the happiness of the largest intellectual, moral, and religious culture.

I only add the devout wish that your enterprise may meet with some extensive imitation, and be crowned with more abundant success than in your most sanguine expectations you have been led to anticipate.

Truly yours,

D. R. GOODWIN.

EDWARD M. GALLAUDET, A. M.,
President Elect of the Columbia Institution, &c., Washington, D. C.

ADDRESS BY REV. THOMAS GALLAUDET, D. D.,

Rector of St. Ann's Church for Deaf Mutes, New York.

In making a few closing remarks upon this deeply interesting occasion, I desire to fix one grand thought in the minds of all whom I see before me—the venerable man who has resigned to-day the presidency of the institution over which he has exercised such fostering care; the youthful man who to-day assumes the arduous position thus made vacant; those who have engaged in the instruction of the pupils of this institution; all those who have contributed in any way to its success—aye, all who in God's providence have come together to-day to witness the ceremonies appropriate to the inauguration of a college for deaf mutes. The thought is this: that in what we have done to-day, it is our privilege to feel that we have put forth efforts which are in harmony with the great mission of the incarnate Son of God to our fallen race. He came to raise

man in the scale of being. He came to minister to the temporal as well as the spiritual wants of every descendant of Adam. He took special notice of those who seemed to be laboring under special trials. He spoke the gracious word "Ephphatha," to those whose ears had been closed. The state, therefore, as well as the church, is specially blessed when it cares for all sorts and conditions of men. I believe that this movement, inaugurated to-day, to elevate our deaf-mute brethren still higher in the scale of being, to make them more and more like Him who implanted in man intellectual as well as moral faculties, will be blessed from on high, and that, by and by, great results will follow from this beginning. Again I say, as we separate, let us bear away with us the ennobling thought, that in God's good providence we have done something to-day to extend upon earth the kingdom of our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ.

CONFERRING OF THE DEGREE OF MASTER OF ARTS ON JOHN CARLIN, OF NEW YORK.

After the distribution of diplomas to the members of the graduating class of the academic department, Mr. Carlin advanced to the stage, and was addressed by Hon. Amos Kendall in the following language:

JOHN CARLIN: For the first time in the world's history has an institution for the instruction of the deaf and dumb been authorized to confer collegiate degrees. By representations to the board of directors they were satisfied that, by your varied attainments, notwithstanding the deprivation of hearing, you are a proper subject for the first exercise of this power conferred upon them by Congress. Their decision has been justified by the ability and earnestness with which you have this day presented the claims of the deaf mutes of our country to a higher grade of education. While we bestow upon you this deserved honor, we hope thereby to induce other deaf mutes to emulate your example, and not rest satisfied with the attainments now available in existing institutions. And whatever it is practicable for us to do, you may be assured, sir, we will not fail to do, to realize for your brothers and sisters in misfortune all the blessings invoked for them in your address of this day.

I am happy, sir, in being the instrument of the board of directors in conferring upon you this honor, and handing you an appropriate diploma.

The exercises of inauguration were closed in an earnest prayer, with the benediction, by Rev. Byron Sunderland, D. D., pastor of the First Presbyterian church, the use of whose edifice had been kindly granted for this occasion.

C.

Names and residences of pupils.

DEAF MUTES.

Justina Bevan, Baltimore, Maryland.
Robert A. Beedle, Washington, D. C.
Julius W. Bissett, Sandy Hook, Maryland.
David Blair, Clear Spring, Maryland.
Mary J. Blair, Clear Spring, Maryland.
Melinda Blair, Clear Spring, Maryland.
William Blood, Washington county, D. C.
John L. Brewer, Georgetown, D. C.
John E. Bull, Wiseburg, Maryland.

Marietta Chambers, Fort Greble, Maryland.
James E. Colleberry, Libertytown, Maryland.
Florence L. Dammann, Baltimore, Maryland.
Charles Dashiell, jr., Forktown, Maryland.
Peter Duffy, Baltimore, Maryland.
Lewis C. Easterday, Petersville, Maryland.
John P. Fitzpatrick, Baltimore, Maryland.
John Fogerty, Washington, D. C.
George C. Fowler, Washington, D. C.
Catharine Haldry, Baltimore, Maryland.
Thomas Hays, Aberdeen, Maryland.
James Henry, Washington county, D. C.
Charles A. Hughes, Washington, D. C.
Hannah M. Hughes, Washington, D. C.
Mary M. Ijams, Georgetown, D. C.
R. Plummer Ijams, Georgetown, D. C.
Conrad Ingledeiger, Baltimore, Maryland.
Annie Jenkins, Baltimore, Maryland.
Amanda M. Karnes, Funkstown, Maryland.
Andrew J. Lambdin, Baltimore, Maryland.
Joseph H. Linton, Washington, D. C.
Margaret Maher, Baltimore, Maryland.
Charles Mathaei, Baltimore, Maryland.
Helena H. Nicol, Baltimore, Maryland.
Henry O. Nicol, Baltimore, Maryland.
Virginia A. Patterson, Fort Delaware, Delaware.
William Peacock, Baltimore, Maryland.
Jonathan Plowman, Washington, D. C.
Hester M. Porter, Mt. Savage, Maryland.
John Quinn, Washington county, D. C.
Charles Schillinger, Baltimore, Maryland.
Aaron B. Showman, Rohrersville, Maryland.
Emma J. Speak, Washington, D. C.
Thomas J. Sprague, Baltimore, Maryland.
Georgiana Stevenson, Baltimore, Maryland.
Charles W. Stevenson, Baltimore, Maryland.
John Strohmer, Baltimore, Maryland.
Susannah Swope, Smithsburg, Maryland.
Anna Szymanoskie, Washington county, D. C.
Samuel H. Taylor, Washington, D. C.
John H. Turner, Baltimore, Maryland.
Grace Webster, Baltimore, Maryland.
Sarah J. Wells, West River, Maryland.
Henry C. Wentz, Union M. H., Maryland.
William Wirrlein, Baltimore, Maryland.
Joseph White, Washington, D. C.
Isaac Winn, Washington county, D. C.

BLIND.

Bridget Braan, Georgetown, D. C.
Eliza A. Gibbons, Washington, D. C.
John T. Gibbons, Washington, D. C.
Alice Hill, Washington, D. C.
Daniel O'Connor, jr., Washington, D. C.
Francis T. Seyes, Georgetown, D. C.

REGULATIONS.

I. The academic year is divided into two terms—the first beginning on the second Thursday in September, and closing on the 24th of December; the second beginning the 2d of January, and closing the first Wednesday in July.

II. The vacations are from the 24th of December to the 2d of January, and from the first Wednesday in July to the second Thursday in September.

III. There are holidays at Thanksgiving, at Easter, and the 4th of July.

IV. The pupils may visit their homes during the regular vacations and at the above-named holidays, but at no other times, unless for some special urgent reason, and then only by permission of the president.

V. The bills for the maintenance and tuition of pupils supported by their friends must be paid semi-annually in advance.

VI. The charge for pay pupils is $150 each per annum. This sum covers all expenses except clothing.

VII. The government of the United States defrays the expenses of those who reside in the District of Columbia, or whose parents are in the army or navy, provided they are unable to pay for their education.

VIII. The State of Maryland provides for the education in this institution of deaf mutes whose parents are in poor circumstances, when the applicants are under twenty-one years of age, have been residents of the State for two years prior to the date of application, and are of good mental capacity.

Persons in Maryland desiring to secure the benefit of the provisions above referred to are requested to address the president of the institution.

IX. It is expected that the friends of the pupils will provide them with clothing, and it is important that upon entering or returning to the institution they should be supplied with a sufficient amount for an entire year. All clothing should be plainly marked with the owner's name.

An exception to the above regulations is made in the case of indigent pupils from Maryland, who are clothed by the institution.

X. All letters concerning pupils or applications for admission should be addressed to the president.

REPORT

OF

THE BOARD OF METROPOLITAN POLICE.

The board of police consists of—

Commissioners.

GEORGE S. GIDEON, *President.*
JOSEPH F. BROWN, *Treasurer.*
SAYLES J. BOWEN,
WILLIAM H. TENNEY,
RICHARD BUTT,
AND MAYORS OF THE CITIES OF WASHINGTON AND GEORGETOWN.

Secretary of the board of police.

THOMAS A. LAZENBY.

Property clerk of the police district.

GEORGE R. HERRICK.

Superintendent of police.

WILLIAM B. WEBB.

To the honorable the Secretary of the Interior:

The board of police for the Metropolitan Police district of the District of Columbia begs leave respectfully to submit its annual report of the condition of the police within said District, in accordance with the twenty-fourth section of the act of Congress entitled "An act to create a Metropolitan Police district of the District of Columbia, and to establish a police therefor," and approved August 6, 1861.

During the past year nothing has occurred to change the relative proportions of the police to population within the police district, and the board can give no better account than is contained in its last annual report of the condition of affairs in that regard. In that report the board held the following language: "The Metropolitan Police district consists of all the territory comprised within the present limits of the District of Columbia, embracing the whole of the Potomac river from a point below the city of Alexandria up to a point above the city of Georgetown, the cities of Washington and Georgetown, two villages, and a considerable extent of country outside of the cities mentioned. This territory is in extent about seventy square miles, and has at this time, it is conjectured, about one hundred and sixty thousand (160,000) inhabitants.

To take care of this District and its population, the act of Congress of August 6, 1861, provides a police force consisting of one superintendent, ten sergeants, and one hundred and fifty policemen, or about one available policeman to every one thousand inhabitants. The police force, consisting as stated above, is distributed through the District in such proportions to each separate part as seemed best, regard being had both to the territory to be guarded, and the number and kind of population by which it was occupied. Thus the country portions, embracing a very large territory not at all thickly inhabited, but requiring attention more particularly at this time because of the number of soldiers stationed in various parts of it, has allotted to it thirteen mounted men; the city of Georgetown has sixteen men, three men being detailed to the country portion of the precinct of which that city is a part; and the remaining one hundred and twenty-one patrolmen are allotted to the city of Washington, in the proportion to each precinct thereof, shown in the annexed table No. 1. A reference to this table will show, after deducting the special details and the sanitary company, that the patrol duty in the whole District is done by 136 patrolmen. The board, however, has found it necessary to designate, in several of the precincts, certain of the men to do duty as subordinate officers, under the name of roundsmen. These are twelve in number. The average absences from various causes, such as sickness, absence with leave, absence without leave, suspensions, &c., will average at least eight; so that the actual condition of the force may be stated thus:

OFFICERS.

Superintendent	1
Sergeants	10
Roundsmen	12
Sanitary company	10
Absences	8
Special detail	4
Patrol	116
Total	161

The patrol duty (it will be seen by this statement) of the whole District is thus placed in the hands of 112 men, for, although the sergeants and roundsmen are engaged all the time in the performance of police duties, they are not engaged in patrolling any particular beats, and are not, therefore, to be regarded as doing patrol duty."

CLERICAL FORCE.

Various details are made to perform such services as are essential, and for which no other provision is made by the organic law of the police department. By this means the actual force on duty is materially lessened. Some of these details are permanent, and others merely temporary. The permanent details are required by the very important and constantly increasing clerical duties performed at the central office, where the records required by law must be kept. The board has constantly asked that some provision should be made to supply a proper force of clerks, and it now renews that request with the hope that some action may be taken by Congress in the premises. At this time the board is obliged to make clerks of such patrolmen as they find possess the qualifications that fit them for such duties. It must be manifest that it never was designed thus to decrease the patrol force already so lamentably insufficient to protect citizens and guard property in the District, and it respectfully urges some legislation to put an end to it.

INCREASE OF OFFICERS AND MEN.

The board of police again urges the necessity of an increase of the number of the officers and patrolmen comprising the police force. The increased population and the peculiar character of that population, the extent of the District, and the extraordinary value of the property belonging to the government at this time within its limits, the greater discipline that will thereby be insured, and the increased efficiency of the force that must result, are urged as reasons for this increase.

INCREASED PAY.

Congress at its last session increased the pay of the force fifty per centum, and directed that this increase should be borne in certain proportions by the cities of Washington and Georgetown and the county of Washington. Unfortunately this most salutary law has been only partially carried out. The city of Washington has paid its portion, and the county of Washington has signified its willingness so to do, but has not yet been in funds to meet that obligation, and the city of Georgetown has not paid any part of the increase allotted to it under the act in question, and, so far as the board is advised, has made no provision to that end. At this time, owing to the great increase in the expenses of living, particularly in this District, it is extremely unfortunate that so salutary a law as the one referred to cannot be rigidly enforced. In view of this the board respectfully urges such legislation as will insure to the force the benefits intended to be conferred by Congress. And in this connexion the board begs that the office of doorman or turnkey may be created. This office exists in the New York police department, and the duties connected with it are essential to the successful conduct of the business of the department. Some of these duties have been performed in this District in a partial manner by laborers employed, whose pay has heretofore been regarded as part of the expenses imposed upon the local authorities under the provisions of the act of 1861. Recently, however, the corporation of Washington has refused to pay the expenses attending the employment of these men, and the board is compelled to make other provisions; it would consequently recommend such legislation as will satisfy this contingency. Before leaving this subject the board beg leave to say that there has been always, but particularly since the last session of Congress, a want of certainty about what contribution towards the expenses of the police department is required from the several corporations within the District. This uncertainty is unfortunate, and materially interferes with the successful operation of the department. The board recommend some legislation fixing positively what sum shall be contributed, and marking out a plan for its collection and payment to a proper officer, who shall be responsible to the government.

HOUSE OF CORRECTION.

The board of police again urges upon Congress that an appropriation shall be made for the erection in this District of a house of correction, and in connexion therewith a place for the detention and punishment of juvenile offenders. It is estimated that there are imprisoned in our county jail, in the course of every year, at least two hundred and fifty persons who might be sentenced to a house of correction. At present no labor is performed by these prisoners, and, as a consequence, the institution in which they are confined is in no respect self-supporting. Besides this, there are a large number of cases constantly occurring in which at present no punishment is inflicted, and which, if there were such an institution as that recommended, would be sent to it for disposition. There are cases in which the offender is of too tender age, or has committed an offence that, in the view of the judge, does not merit punishment by confinement within

the walls of a jail. In not a few cases the juries acquit because they know that conviction will be attended with a punishment entirely too severe for the offence. This is the experience of all persons having to do with criminal matters in this District, and the board recommend that something shall be done to remedy so bad a state of things.

POLICE COURTS.

A subject kindred in every respect with the last is the establishment of petty tribunals for the trial and final disposition of a certain class of offenders in the community, and to which the board of police invites especial attention. Taking the three terms of a year, it appears that, on an average, 558 cases are tried at an expense of $50,161 84, exclusive of the fees of the district attorney and marshal's commissions; that of these three-fifths are such as could easily be disposed of by minor tribunals, and that the present expenses of the criminal court would be reduced at least $30,097 11.

Besides this, there is a large amount of civil business that might very readily be brought into these tribunals for adjudication, now taken to the higher courts at a very heavy public expense. It is proposed to divide the District into judicial districts, to each of which there shall be assigned a justice, with power to hear and determine both civil and criminal cases of a certain character; and it is estimated that at least $25,000 may thus be saved to the government, and the business in question attended to with greater promptness, and more to the satisfaction of parties and the benefit of the government.

PENITENTIARY.

On the subject of the erection of a penitentiary in the District, and the great public need that exists therefor, the board can add nothing to what was said last year, and so strongly urged in your report to Congress. It is very unfortunate that any legislation of Congress should have created such a state of affairs as render it impossible, without a breach of private engagement, for the government to remove from a distant penitentiary, to an institution within our own borders, persons who have offended here, and whose trial and conviction have both taken place under laws, to some extent at least, local here. But that this should have anything to do with the future, and should to any extent operate so as to prevent further legislation for the correction of the great evil, would be extremely unfortunate. There can be no two opinions about the advantage that must necessarily be derived to a community from the presence in its midst of the institutions for punishing offenders, and that this alone, aside from any reason of economy, ought to influence the legislature to take steps to give to the community the benefit to be derived from the existence of such institutions, when their very presence is a source of moral terror to offenders. The board hopes that this important matter may have its proper effect upon Congress without further delay.

THE POLICE TELEGRAPH.

During the past year there has been constructed in the police district a police telegraph, embracing all of the recent improvements in such telegraphs, and furnished with the most approved instruments. This telegraph affords a simple but certain means of connexion between all the police stations in the District and the central station, or superintendent's office. The superintendent of police is enabled to communicate instantly with any one or all of the stations, and, in cases of riot or public disorder, to dispose of the force to the best advantage and in the shortest possible time. Since its erection (and it was completed only a short time ago) the police department has experienced its benefits to so great an extent that the loss of it now would be regarded as a most fatal disaster.

There being no special provision of law under which the board of police felt authorized to pay for this telegraph, the contractors yet remain unpaid, the price fixed by them being $15,000. The board would respectfully recommend such legislation as will enable it to pay this sum, and trust that you will unite in urging it upon Congress at an early day.

RECAPITULATION.

The following is a recapitulation of the work done by the police force during the past year, a more extended exhibit of which will be gathered from the annexed table:

The whole number of arrests during the year has been 23,545, of which 18,446 were males, 5,099 females, 8,834 were married, 14,711 were single, 15,701 could read and write, 7,844 could not read or write.

The offences may be classified as follows:

Offences against the person—13,300 males, 4,234 females.

Of the cases reported, the following disposition has been made: 1,010 have been committed to jail, 586 have given bail, 2,271 have been turned over to the military, 7,757 have been dismissed, 1,223 have been committed to the workhouse, 710 have given security to keep the peace; in 902 cases no report has been made of the disposition, and in 343 cases various light punishments have been inflicted, and they have been classed upon the records under the head miscellaneous.

Fines have been imposed in 8,743 cases, amounting in all to $33,197 50, as follows:

In Washington city	$25,946 23
In Georgetown	4,490 64
For selling liquor to soldiers, imposed under the act of Congress	2,760 63
	33,196 55

The whole amount of property received by the property clerk during the year, as per his reports, amounts to	$25,730 74
The amount delivered during the same time to claimants, as per same reports, amounts to	21,575 24
Value of property taken from lodgers and returned, as per vouchers, at the station-houses	154,100 27
	201,406 25

The number of destitute persons furnished with lodging has been, during the year	2,483
Lost children restored to parents	102
Sick or disabled persons assisted or taken to hospitals	170
Horses or cattle found estray	80
Doors left open and secured by the police	21
Fires occurring in the District	68
Horses and vehicles, found estray, restored to owners	37

DETECTIVE DEPARTMENT.

The detective corps has been unusually busy during the past year, frequently for long periods together, in business intrusted to them by the government. It is almost impossible to give any statistics of the work of this corps, nor is the reputed value of the property actually recovered any criterion by which to estimate the value of the services of the men comprising it. A very large portion of the work done by these men makes no show upon the records, and really

no computation can be made from any data furnished of the patience, industry, shrewdness and tact constantly brought into exercise in the detection of the worst class of criminals. All of this work is intrusted to these men, and at a time like this it is sufficient praise to say in their behalf that they have very fairly done the work set them to do.

The board would respectfully repeat the language held by it in its last year's report in speaking of this corps, every word of which is found to be only the more true after the experience of another year: "After a year's experience the board are better prepared to speak of the necessities of the District in this particular, and would recommend such changes in the law as will authorize an increase of the number of detectives, the appointment of a chief or captain of the corps, and as will enable the board to transfer men from the patrol ranks to the detective corps, and detectives to the patrol force, as the board may deem best for the interest of the District."

During the past year there have been reported to the office of the detective corps 304 robberies, showing, in all, losses from this source amounting to $184,796 07. Of this amount there has been recovered by the police some $10,000, and by the parties meeting with the losses about $50,000 more. In one case alone $69,820 was stolen from a paymaster of the army, for the recovery of a portion of which, at least, there is good ground to hope. Besides this, the property operations of the corps have been as follows:

Amount delivered to property clerk	$2,263 90
Amount delivered to claimants	5,199 88
Amount taken from prisoners and returned to them, as per receipt	831 33
	8,295 11

This exhibit will add another argument to those already presented to the board in favor of an increase and re-organization of the corps. It shows conclusively how important are the duties performed by this branch of the police department, and what a vast amount of work remains undone by reason of the insufficiency of the numbers employed in its duties.

THE SANITARY COMPANY.

During the past year this company has been very busily occupied and has accomplished an immense amount of good. But the same difficulty is felt here as in every other branch of the department. The number of the company is too small, and it is under no immediate head or chief. As well as can be, it is believed, under the circumstances, the work of this company is systematized; but this system can only be kept up and carried into operation properly by placing the control of the company in the hands of some one who shall be its recognized chief, and who shall be responsible for the performance of the duties just as is the sergeant of a precinct. Besides, this company is selected from among the body of the police, and to the extent of its numbers the whole force is decreased. This is a mistake, and the board would ask such legislation as will enable it to appoint this company outside of and in addition to the regular force, and yet make it a part of the force, and its members subject to the regulations governing the whole department.

The whole number of complaints attended to in the past year has been as follows:

Recorded at central office	3,544
Not recorded, about	1,800
In all	5,344

Besides, there have been dead animals removed, 285; small-pox cases attended to and removed to hospitals, 98; persons buried under military orders obtained by police, 36; warrants served during the year, 195; amount recovered in fines, $748 91.

Of these complaints, there have been abated by citizens	5,229
The military	17
Telegraph company	7
Unabated	91
	5,344

In addition to this, the sanitary company, during the early part of the past year, when the prevalence of the small-pox had created a very serious panic among our citizens, made a canvass of the District for the purpose of ascertaining how many persons had not been vaccinated. The ultimate object was to discover what portion of the population was liable to become infected by the contagion, to the end that some legislation might be had understandingly upon the subject. The company reported in all the District 13,522 of such cases.

DISCIPLINE OF THE FORCE.

To maintain the discipline of the force, the board during the past year has investigated charges preferred against members of the department in 140 cases, with the following result:

Reprimanded	10 cases.
Dismissed the force	33 "
Fined	18 "
Dismissed charges	79 "
	140 "

There have been, in addition to this, 27 resignations.

The superintendent has again and again urged upon the board the necessity of the erection of good and sufficient station-houses throughout the District, and how absolutely essential to a proper discipline of the force these houses are. The board is satisfied that the views of the superintendent in this respect are correct, but it finds the law too indefinite and indistinct in that regard to permit them to take the steps it believes to be absolutely essential.

Respectfully submitted.

GEORGE S. GIDEON,
President of the Board of Metropolitan Police.

No. 1.

Table showing the disposition of the force.

Precincts.	Sergeants.	Detailed.	Patrolmen.	Total.
1	1	.....	3	4
2	1	.....	9	10
3	1	.....	18	19
4	1	.....	14	15
5	1	.....	17	18
6	1	1	16	18
7	1	.....	20	21
8	1	2	13	16
9	1	.....	9	10
10	1	1	16	18
Detectives.....	.....	.....	.....	6
Sanitary	.....	.....	9	9
	10	4	144	164

No. 2.

Table showing time lost by sickness and other causes.

Precincts.	Sergeants.	Detailed.	Patrolmen.	Days.
1	.....	.....	.....	60
2	.....	.....	.....	247
3	.....	.....	.....	249
4	.....	.....	.....	268
5	.....	.....	.....	395
6	.....	.....	.....	572
7	.....	.....	.....	668
8	.....	.....	.....	485
9	.....	.....	.....	234
10	.....	.....	.....	357
Detectives.....	.....	.....	.....	244
Sanitary	.....	.....	.....	96
	.....	.....	.....	3,875

No. 3.

Table showing number of arrests in each precinct.

Precincts.	Males.	Females.	Total.
1	285	80	365
2	834	226	1,060
3	2,097	576	2,673
4	1,086	390	1,476
5	2,672	817	3,489
6	2,157	400	2,557
7	4,010	874	4,884
8	1,499	390	1,889
9	1,000	212	1,212
10	2,556	1,090	3,646
Detectives	250	44	294
	18,446	5,099	23,545

No. 4.

Table showing the ages of the males arrested classified.

Precincts.	From 10 to 20.	From 20 to 30.	From 30 to 40.	40 and over.	Total.
1	23	104	91	67	285
2	123	372	193	146	834
3	354	680	578	485	2,097
4	79	442	302	263	1,086
5	408	1,390	540	334	2,672
6	429	773	523	432	2,157
7	741	1,478	1,012	779	4,010
8	222	579	395	303	1,499
9	149	370	286	195	1,000
10	350	1,104	591	511	2,556
Detectives ...	65	125	44	16	250
	2,943	7,417	4,555	3,531	18,446

No. 5.

Table showing the ages of the females arrested classified.

Precincts.	From 10 to 20.	From 20 to 30.	From 30 to 40.	40 and over.	Total.
1	3	44	19	14	80
2	44	102	54	26	226
3	63	220	151	142	576
4	31	140	103	116	390
5	154	493	112	58	817
6	110	158	74	58	400
7	139	346	267	122	874
8	69	136	117	68	390
9	17	58	86	51	212
10	240	566	195	89	1,090
Detectives ...	20	16	6	2	44
	890	2,279	1,184	746	5,099

No. 6.

Recapitulation of offences classified.

Offences against the person.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Adultery	4	4	8
Assault	207	45	252
Assault and battery	1,045	164	1,209
Assault and battery with intent to kill	94	3	97
Assault on policemen	16	1	17
Attempt at rape	9	.....	9
Abduction	4	1	5
Aiding and assisting to escape	19	5	24
Accessory to murder	7	1	8
Bigamy	3	1	4
Bastardy	5	.....	5
Disorderly conduct	4,149	1,793	5,942
Deserters	335	.....	335
Fast riding or driving	172	4	176
Fighting in the streets	540	80	620
Fugitives	35	13	48
Habitual drunkenness	23	19	42
Intoxication	2,805	442	3,247
Intoxication and disorderly	2,552	760	3,312
Insanity	5	5	10
Indecent exposure of the person	69	12	81
Insulting females in the street	2	.....	2
Interfering with policemen	2	2	4
Keeping disorderly house	12	11	23
Keeping bawdy house	7	50	57
Miscellaneous misdemeanors	423	470	893
Murder	26	2	28
Perjury	7	3	10
Rape	11	.....	11
Rioting	72	5	77
Resisting officer	23	2	25
Threats of violence	368	173	541
Vagrancy	228	153	381
Witness to murder confined in default of security	21	10	31
	13,300	4,234	17,534

No. 7.

Recapitulation of offences classified.

Offences against property.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Arson	3	.....	3
Attempt at arson	1	.....	1
Attempt at burglary	14	1	15
Attempt to steal	39	2	41
Burglary	30	5	35
Cruelty to animals	10	1	11
Forgery	5	.....	5
Fraud	93	15	108
Grand larceny	961	311	1,272
Gambling	78	2	80
Malicious mischief	146	17	163
Obtaining goods or money under false pretences	35	8	43
Passing counterfeit money	27	3	30
Petit larceny	431	182	613
Pickpockets	28	6	34
Robbery	72	6	78
Receiving stolen goods	91	23	114
Suspicion	608	73	681
Selling lottery policies or tickets	6	2	8
Violation of corporation ordinances	2,471	205	2,676
	5,149	862	6,011

No. 8.

Nativity of those arrested classified.

Nativity.	Number.
United States, white	9,373
United States, colored	5,419
Ireland	6,471
Germany	1,417
Italy	140
England	342
France	127
Scotland	116
Belgium	3
Canada	64
Poland	11
Spain	7
Switzerland	9
Wales	5
Sweden	2
Russia	6
Prussia	9
Mexico	6
Portugal	1
Austria	5
Norway	2
Bavaria	1
Denmark	3
Hungary	6
	23,545

No. 9.

Table showing trades and callings of persons arrested.

Artists	34	Locksmiths	4
Apprentices	9	Mechanics	45
Auctioneers	3	Merchants	355
Actors	20	Machinists	75
Agents	35	Musicians	21
Boatmen	100	Millwrights	3
Barbers	157	Millers	20
Barkeepers	163	Messengers	34
Bookkeepers	3	Magistrates	1
Blacksmiths	225	Marines	19
Bricklayers	96	Moulders	33
Brick-makers	44	Masons	2
Butchers	170	Newsboys	301
Bakers	149	Nurses	6
Bookbinders	24	Occupation unknown	965
Brewers	14	Oystermen	16
Boiler-makers	11	Organists	5
Bill-posters	3	Peddlers	261
Block and pump makers	5	Printers	107
Carpenters	412	Physicians	53
Clerks	570	Plasterers	69
Cigar-makers	20	Prostitutes	2,160
Confectioners	22	Painters	153
Contractors	9	Pavers	13
Coach-makers	23	Pawnbrokers	3
Cabinet-makers	33	Police officers	6
Cartmen	184	Preachers	10
County constables	11	Pickpockets	6
Coopers	26	Porters	10
Clock-makers	7	Policy dealers	5
Coachmen	7	Pound masters	1
Caulkers	5	Restaurant-keepers	143
Cooks	87	Rag-pickers	33
Conductors	27	Rope-makers	3
Dress-makers	15	Riggers	8
Dentists	4	Reporters	6
Dairymen	75	Soldiers	2,957
Drovers	15	Servants	1,505
Dyers	4	Shoemakers	160
Druggists	8	Sutlers	88
Distillers	2	Stonecutters	100
Engineers	23	Schoolmasters	6
Engravers	8	Sailors	410
Fishermen	42	Scissors-grinders	1
Farmers	166	Saddlers	54
Firemen	15	Students	179
Grocers	30	Shoe-blacks	238
Gardeners	46	Scavengers	11
Gamblers	27	Sail-makers	31
Groggery-keepers	302	Seamstresses	46
Gas-fitters	89	Stewards	1
Hackmen	567	Ship-carpenters	4
Hatters	12	Silversmiths	5
Hotel-keepers	18	Soap-makers	5
Hucksters	212	Tailors	101
Housekeepers	1,488	Teamsters	576
Horse-farriers	1	Tinners	37
Hostlers	57	Tobacconists	15
Harness-makers	19	Telegraphists	2
Jewellers	22	Tanners	13
Junk shop-keepers	7	Thieves	67
Laborers	5,416	Tavern-keepers	143
Lawyers	21	Upholsterers	20
Livery-stable keepers	49	Umbrella-makers	2

Table showing trades and callings of persons arrested—Continued.

United States detectives	27	Watchmen	85
Wood-cutters	4	Wagon-masters	35
Washerwomen	120	Weavers	5
Watermen	39		
Wheelwrights	30		23,545

THE FIRST ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

WARDEN OF THE JAIL IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

By an act approved the 29th of February, 1864, entitled "An act to authorize the appointment of a warden of the jail in the District of Columbia," the warden is directed to make a report to the Hon. Secretary of the Interior. In pursuance thereof I submit the following report:

On the 11th day of April, 1864, I entered upon the duties of the office. I found the jail and the yards attached in a very bad condition, the yards particularly so, requiring considerable time and labor to remove the filth therefrom, and to fill up parts that were covered with stagnant water.

The articles necessary for the support and subsistence of the prisoners I found very high when I took charge, and they have been on the increase ever since. Many of the articles are now over two hundred per cent. higher, such as bacon, molasses, and fish, which constitute the main part of the expense of subsisting and keeping the establishment. All other articles used have gone up from 100 to 150 per cent. higher.

The average number of prisoners since I took charge is about one hundred per day; of these we have to clothe some who come to prison in almost a denuded state.

There is a great and growing evil in our midst to which I beg leave to call your particular attention; it is the slowly increasing numbers of juvenile offenders, from ten to fifteen years of age, who are brought into the prison. Some of these are orphans, without any relatives whose aid or protection they could claim. They are often brought in without hat, shoes, or any article of apparel save a pair of tattered pantaloons. We are compelled to keep these children in the departments with the old, depraved, and desperate offenders, and their example has the most pernicious influence over these boys. It requires but a short association of these children with these veterans in crime to make them as bad as themselves. For the benefit and safety of society, and for the benefit of the morals of these boys, it would be both politic and humane that some provision should be made for their future safe-keeping and instruction.

In this connexion allow me to call your attention particularly to the subjoined report of the grand jury at the last session of the criminal court, who made a thorough inspection of the jail, and the condition of those in confinement, upon the subject of juvenile offenders. It speaks wisely and well, and deserves your particular attention and consideration.

The jail is in a dilapidated condition, and by no means safe for the keeping of prisoners; the ventilation is so bad that the air is obnoxious and unhealthy. It is next to impossible to repair or improve the present building to suit the requirements of a proper prison; a new one is indispensable; and if I may be permitted to make a suggestion, I should say, that to sell the square of ground on which the jail stands, and build another out of the proceeds, on ground more eligible, belonging to the government, would save the necessity of an ap-

propriation by Congress. An act authorizing and directing the Secretary of the Interior to make sale of the ground and apply the proceeds to the building of a new jail would be all that is necessary.

The amount of money expended since I took charge, up to October 31, 1864:

For pay of officers and laborers from April 11 to October 31, 1864.	$6, 187 77
Cost of subsisting prisoners from April 11 to November 18, 1864.	4, 365 48
For fuel, medicines, soap, bed, bedding, and all other expenses, including the conveyance of convicts to the Albany penitentiary, and building shed stable for horse for use of jail.....	4, 576 44
	15, 129 69

ROBERT BEALE, *Warden.*

DISCHARGE OF THE GRAND JURY.

The grand jury of this county, having finished their labors, were discharged by Judge Olin, with due acknowledgments of their faithfulness. The following is their presentment:

The grand jury summoned to serve for the June term of the criminal court of the county of Washington, having brought their labors to a close, make this their final presentment to the honorable judge presiding.

The session has been an unusually protracted one, owing mainly to the very heavy docket placed before them, and to the further fact that the honorable court deemed it proper, for reasons of a public nature, to suspend their sessions from the 13th July to the 6th September. During that recess a large number of cases had accumulated which required laborious application to get through with even at this late period. The docket embraced crimes of almost every grade known to the law. Although they have found a large number of presentments, many grave offences against society and good order they have been compelled to let go unpunished for the reason that in such cases, owing to the peculiar condition of the city for some time past, large numbers coming and remaining but for a short period of time, it was found impossible to find, after diligent search, either the parties injured or witnesses important to establish the crimes and offences before a court of trial.

As the condition of things seriously affects one of the great principles of the law, that every accused person has a right to a speedy trial, they found themselves compelled, upon the score of humanity, to let such go free, keeping in view at the same time the sacredness of their official oaths. Stern and rigid justice has its claims, and so has humanity. The one should be properly tempered by the other. In support of what they conceive to be the practical as well as humane view of the matter here introduced, they mentioned the fact that numbers have been confined month after month during the oppressive heat of summer; and when their cases have come up in the regular routine of business, none of the parties injured or complaining could be found, nor any person who could give testimony sufficient to send the cases for trial.

Thus the parties charged have been subjected to severe punishment, even in cases of trivial importance. The law could not establish the fact that they were punishable, yet they were punished in some cases far beyond what they were deserving of, had they been found guilty before judge and jury.

The most painful aspect in which crime has presented itself to this grand jury has been in reviewing offences growing out of juvenile depravity. It is

true that the large majority of those cases are of but trivial importance, yet a number of them show a degree of precocious villany hard to conceive of as existing. The most superficial observer would say, and that truly, that the consigning of that class of wrong-doers to the common prison is but inflicting upon society a greater injury, viewing it in its ulterior consequences.

The boy goes into the prison-house a novice in crime, and comes out prepared, by association whilst there with hardened and accomplished villains, to commit still greater offences, and, by rapidly recurring commitments, he soon attains to that "bad eminence" which places him in the position of the hardened criminal, defying the laws both of God and man.

Our city has attained to a high position in regard to philanthropic, benevolent, and religious institutions, but it is a melancholy reflection that crime appears to keep not only *pari passu* with the efforts of the philanthropic and benevolent, but seems to be gathering new strength to dash its black and threatening wave over the bulwarks which the good men of the present and past have been endeavoring to build up against its encroachments.

Feeling, as they do, the responsibility resting upon them as members of society, and hoping that the official position which they are about to relinquish will give some weight to the recommendation, the jury earnestly recommend that some other place than the common jail be provided for the incarceration of juvenile offenders.

On the 8th instant the grand jury made their official visit to the county jail. A thorough inspection of the building and enclosure showed to our satisfaction that the police and sanitary regulations were as complete as the ill-constructed and insecure building will admit.

A due regard to cleanliness was observable throughout, and the culinary department gave the impression that the prisoners were bountifully supplied with good and wholesome food. In addition to the manifest insecurity of the building, two serious defects presented themselves, viz: imperfect sewerage and insufficient ventilation. In reference to the latter, it may be remarked that a stay of but a few minutes in some portions of the building produced a most oppressive feeling on those unaccustomed to a confined and vitiated atmosphere. Whether these defects can be completely remedied or not in the present building the jury cannot say, but they do think that the evils complained of can be measurably abated by the proper means and applications.

In summing up this brief report, the jury avail themselves of the opportunity to express their grateful acknowledgments to the honorable court for the kindness and courtesy which have been extended to them. An especial acknowledgment is due to the bailiffs who have been in attendance upon the grand jury during this term; their promptness of action has greatly facilitated the work upon which the jury have so long been engaged.

B. T. SWART, *Foreman.*

W. C. HARPER,
O. E. P. HAZARD,
Secretaries.

REPORT

OF

THE POSTMASTER GENERAL.

FINANCIAL CONDITION

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
November 2, 1864.

SIR: The postal revenues for the year ending the 30th June last were $12,438,253 78, and the expenditures of this department during the same period were $12,644,786 20, showing an excess of the latter of $206,532 42. The accompanying table, No. 1, (see Appendix,) exhibits the annual postal revenues and expenditures from 1854 to 1864, from which it will be seen that the average annual receipts of this department from 1859 to 1861, inclusive, were $8,745,282 62, and the average annual expenditures for the same period were $14,482,008 44, showing an average annual excess of expenditures over receipts of $5,736,725 82; and the average annual receipts from 1862 to 1864, inclusive, were $10,871,530 97, and the expenditures $11,694,785 72, showing an average annual excess of expenditures over receipts of $823,254 75.

The excess of receipts in 1864, over 1861, the first year of the rebellion, was $4,088,957 38.

Although the proportion of receipts as against the expenditures has, doubtless, been increased, on account of the suspension of the postal service in the insurrectionary States, the above exhibit furnishes the evidence of an improving financial condition of the department, highly creditable to the administration of my immediate predecessor.

The details of the financial operations of the department, during the last fiscal year are set forth in the accompanying report of the Auditor.—(See No. 21 of the Appendix.)

The estimate of expenditure for 1864 was fixed at $13,000,000, in which was included the sum of $1,000,000, specially appropriated for the overland mail service, being $355,213 80 more than the amount actually expended.

On the other hand, the revenues of 1864 were estimated at an increase of five per centum on those of 1862, making $8,714,000, while they actually reached $12,438,253 78, or $3,724,253 73 more than the estimate. This increase equals 42$\frac{5}{8}$ per cent.

The increase of expenditures in 1864, compared with those of 1863, is $11\frac{5}{8}$ per centum, and the increase in the revenues for the same year $11\frac{3}{8}$ per cent.

This exhibit promises an increase of the revenues for 1865 over the estimate submitted in the report of last year.

ESTIMATES FOR 1866.

The expenditures of all kinds for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1866, (see table No. 2,) are estimated at.....	$14,098,500 00
The gross revenue for the year 1866, including foreign postage and miscellaneous receipts, is estimated at an increase of six per centum on the revenue of 1864, making.....	13,184,547 79
Estimated deficiency of revenue compared with estimated expenditures	913,952 21
From this sum must be deducted the amount of the permanent appropriations to compensate the department for carrying free mail matter, under acts of March 3, 1847, and March 3, 1851.....	700,000 00
By which the estimated deficiency is reduced to.....	213,952 21

The grants for the transportation of free mail matter for the last two fiscal years have not been expended. Assuming that the amount of $700,000 for the last year is still available, no appropriation for any deficiency in the revenues will be required.

In making the estimate of probable expenditures for 1866, the amounts actually expended under the several heads during the past fiscal year have been taken as a basis; but an increase in several of the items named has become necessary, particularly in the appropriation for postage stamps and stamped envelopes, the estimated cost of the latter being increased $140,000 per annum, according to the terms of a new contract, elsewhere referred to in this report.

DRAFTS AND WARRANTS.

The whole number of drafts and warrants issued during the year to the creditors of the department, in payment of balances reported to be due by the Auditor, was 16,608. The warrants were drawn on the Treasurer of the United States, five assistant treasurers and seven designated depositaries—and the drafts on sixty-five post office depositories, and on the postmasters at three hundred and sixty-one draft offices. Of the above-named post office depositories, forty-five were established on January 1, 1864.

AMOUNT CONCENTRATED IN HANDS OF DEPOSITARIES.

About 80 per cent. of the net revenue of the department for the year, or $7,083,179 81, was concentrated in the hands of the above-named depositaries and at draft offices. Of this amount, $5,327,761 was disbursed during the year, leaving subject to draft on July 1, 1864, $1,755,418 81.

The remainder of the revenue was collected by means of orders issued by the Auditor on postmasters at collection offices, and through payments made by postmasters to special mail carriers and mail messengers.

NUMBER AND VALUE OF STAMPS AND STAMPED ENVELOPES ISSUED.

During the fiscal year 334,054,610 postage stamps, of the value of $10,177,327, 26,644,300 stamped envelopes, amounting to $765,512 50, and 1,574,500 newspaper wrappers, amounting to $31,490, were issued. The total value of these *issues* was $10,974,329 50, which, compared with the issue of the previous year, ($10,338,760,) shows an increase of $635,569 50, or about 6$\frac{1}{8}$ per cent. The value of the stamps, and stamped envelopes *sold* was $10,776,589 58, and the amount *used* in the prepayment of postage was $9,878,155 61. The details are exhibited in tables, (Nos. 3 and 4 of Appendix.)

AMOUNT OF STAMPS LOST IN THE MAILS.

Notwithstanding this enormous issue, the losses of stamps in the mails amounted only to $1,206, and of envelopes to $31 80. This result may be in part attributed to the system of registering each package of stamps and envelopes mailed, and to the fact that route agents and postmasters at separating offices are also instructed to keep a record of all such packages passing through their offices. During the year 1859, (the year immediately preceding the adoption of this system of registration,) the value of postage stamps issued amounted to $5,279,405, whilst the losses in transmission during the last six months of that period were $4,373. Since that time the losses have decreased, although the issue has increased about 92$\frac{3}{4}$ per cent.

NUMBER OF PACKAGES OF STAMPS ISSUED

The number of packages of stamps sent out during the year was 58,500, of stamped envelopes 18,688, and the claims allowed for deficiencies in the number of stamps amounted to only $29, and in the stamped envelopes 80 cents, showing great care on the part of those intrusted with this branch of the business.

SUPPLY OF STAMPS TO THE ARMIES.

Postage stamps are regularly supplied to the armies of the Potomac and Cumberland, through special agents of the department located at or near the headquarters of each. Since the inauguration of this practice—about the 1st of July last—the agent stationed at City Point, Virginia, has sold stamps amounting to $29,773 96, and the agent of the army at Chattanooga $5,210.

ROBBERY OF MONEY AND STAMPS BY BANDS OF ARMED MEN.

Under the act for "the relief of postmasters who have been robbed by confederate forces or rebel guerillas," one hundred and thirty-nine claims have been made, representing losses of postage stamps and money amounting in the aggre-

gate to $5,958 97. Of the claims thus reported, sixty-two have been examined and reported on favorably, the aggregate of the credits allowed being $2,130 50 The balance of the claims—seventy-seven—representing $3,828 47, are still pending, the evidence furnished being in most cases insufficient.

LOSSES OF OFFICE FIXTURES, ETC.

Losses of a somewhat different character frequently occur, relief for which cannot be granted without additional legislation. I refer to cases where, by reason of the presence of armed forces, a post office is destroyed, and the postmaster loses the fixtures and furniture, and to cases where the loss is occasioned by our own troops. The report of my predecessor two years since recommended that such losses be provided for, and I invite attention to the subject, as several such claims have been made, where the losses have occurred through no fault of the postmaster.

NEW CONTRACT FOR STAMPED ENVELOPES.

During the last session of Congress a bill was passed for the relief of the contractor for furnishing the department with stamped envelopes and newspaper wrappers; under the provisions of which the existing contract expired on September 11, 1864, when a conditional contract was made, to expire December 31, 1864, at an advanced rate for stamps and envelopes.

ISSUE OF NEWSPAPER WRAPPERS DISCONTINUED.

After the award of the contract above referred to, the department and the contractor received a protest from a party in New York claiming to be the patentee of newspaper wrappers, with notice that he should assert his rights. Under these circumstances, and in view of the enormous advance in the contract price of the article, the department decided to discontinue the issue for the present.

Notwithstanding the advance of every article used in the manufacture of stamps, and the large increase in the number required by the department, the National Bank Note Company, of New York, have fulfilled, in a satisfactory manner, all their obligations. It is due to these contractors to add that they receive for postage stamps but twelve cents per thousand, whilst the contractors for internal revenue stamps receive thirty-three cents per thousand.

Seven temporary clerks have been employed for several years, who are paid out of the appropriation for postage stamps and stamped envelopes, and as they constitute a portion of the necessary force of the department, I suggest the propriety of providing for them by law.

CONTRACTS.

TRANSPORTATION STATISTICS.

Table A (No. 5) exhibits the service as it stood on the 30th of June last in the States of Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, Ohio, West Virginia, Michigan, Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin, Iowa, Missouri, Min-

nesota, Kentucky, California, Oregon, Kansas, and the Territories of New Mexico, Utah, Nebraska, Washington, Colorado, Dakota, and Nevada, at which time there were in operation in those States and Territories 6,083 mail routes, the number of contractors being 5,953. The length of these routes was 139,173 miles, and the service as follows, viz:

Railroad, 22,616 miles; steamboat, 7,278 miles; "celerity, certainty, and security," 109,278 miles—costing $5,818,469, divided as follows, viz: Railroad, 23,301,942 miles of transportation at $2,567,044, about 11 cents a mile; steamboat, 2,112,134 at $253,274, about 12 cents a mile; "celerity, certainty, and security," 30,901,281 at $2,998,151, about $9\frac{7}{10}$ cents a mile.

The length of routes was decreased 425 miles, whilst there was an increase in the annual transportation of 89,342 miles, and in the cost of $77,893.

The aggregate compensation of route agents, local agents, mail messengers, baggage masters in charge of express mails, and agents employed on steamers conveying mails to southern ports, was $546,753 48, which, added to the cost of service in operation on 30th June, 1864, ($5,818,469,) makes the total cost of mail transportation at that date $6,365,222 48.

MAIL LETTINGS OF 1864.

The contract term for the middle section, comprising the States of New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, and Ohio, expired on the 30th of June last, and the new term commenced on the 1st of July following. The service under these lettings, for the first quarter of the contract, ended September 30, 1864, is exhibited by the annexed statement, viz:

	Miles.	Miles of annual transportation.	Cost.
Railroad	7,492	7,334,701	$932,349
Steamboat	392	218,088	17,735
"Celerity, certainty, and security"	21,193	6,845,996	407,071

Other tables, showing the operations of the Contract office, are appended to this report.—(See No. 5, B, C, D, E, and F.)

RAILROAD COMPANIES.

Notwithstanding an express provision of law, (section 29 of act of July 2, 1836,) which provides "that no person whose bid for the transportation of the mail may be accepted shall receive any pay until he shall have executed his contract according to law and the regulations of the department," but few of the railroad companies engaged in carrying mails are under contract; and the practice of recognizing their service from quarter to quarter has been necessary for a series of years, to enable the Auditor to issue orders in favor of the companies, for the collection of moneys in the hands of postmasters on the routes, and the adjustment of accounts for services rendered

Attention has been called to this subject by my predecessors for the purpose

of securing additional legislation investing the head of this department with power to compel compliance with the law by prohibiting payments except on executed contracts. The matter is discussed by Postmaster General Holt in his report of December 3, 1859, and again alluded to December 1, 1860, and also by my immediate predecessor in his reports of December 2, 1861, and December 1, 1862; but, believing that the law is sufficiently explicit as it now stands, I do not propose further legislation, in the hope that the several railroad companies will no longer refuse to enter into the obligations assumed by all other persons contracting with the government. Should I be disappointed in this reasonable hope, I shall not fail to call upon Congress for such legislation as the necessities of the service require.

MAILS ON THE ATLANTIC AND PACIFIC.

In the last annual report attention was called to the unsettled accounts of persons employed to convey mails by sea to the military and naval forces and inhabitants at New Orleans, Pensacola, and other ports, rendered necessary by the insurrection in the southern States, and also for service performed in steamships on the North Pacific coast during the winter of 1862, when the usual land routes were interrupted by extraordinary floods. These services were necessary to provide for communication with the soldiers and sailors engaged in the defense of the country, and the people isolated by an act of Providence, and were authorized by several acts of Congress. The Auditor of the treasury for this department, adjudging the contracts illegal, declined acting on the accounts of contractors and orders of the Postmaster General, rendering an appeal to Congress necessary. This resulted in the legislation contained in the 5th section of the "Act to provide for the conveyance of mails to foreign ports, &c.," approved March 25, 1864, under which the sum of $18,050 has been paid to several parties for the sea service, performed by order of the Postmaster General on the Atlantic coast and Gulf of Mexico, to the 30th of September last.

The claim made by the steamship owners for service on the North Pacific coast, during the floods of 1862 on the land, was at the rate of $8,000 per month for three months, but the amount deemed adequate by the department was $8,642 for the whole service, and this was the sum reported to the Auditor as due the claimants; but Congress having fixed the sum to be paid for this service at $1,500, which they declined to receive, the claim is still unadjusted.

OVERLAND MAILS.

The contract for service on the route from the Missouri river, *via* Salt Lake, to Placerville, California, under act of March 2, 1861, expiring on the 30th June last, an arrangement was made with the same parties for continuing the service on the same terms to September 30, 1864.

Under an advertisement dated March 22, 1864, inviting proposals for service from Atchison, Kansas, or St. Joseph, Missouri, to Folsom City, California, John H. Heistand, of Lancaster, Pennsylvania, was the lowest bidder, at $750,000

per annum; but his bid having been subsequently withdrawn, contracts have been made with Ben. Holladay, of New York, for the service between Atchison, or St. Joseph, and Salt Lake City, at $365,000, and with Wm. B. Dinsmore, president of the Overland Mail Company, also of New York, from Salt Lake City to Folsom City, at $385,000, making an aggregate of $750,000, per annum. These parties are believed to be able to fulfil their obligations. The contracts are from October 1, 1864, to September 30, 1868; the trips to be made in sixteen days eight months in the year, and in twenty days the remaining four months; to convey through letter mails only, mail matter prepaid at letter rates, and all local or way mails.

Paper and document mails for the Pacific coast are to be carried by sea, *via* New York and Panama, temporary arrangements having been made for their conveyance, within the sum named in the law of March 25, 1864, viz: $160,000 per annum, making the whole expense of territorial and Pacific mails not over $910,000 per annum, or $90,000 less than under the former contract.

Owing to Indian depredations, the overland service was much interrupted during the months of August and September last, and for a period of four or five weeks the *whole mail* for the Pacific coast and the Territories was necessarily sent by sea from New York.

CALIFORNIA AND OREGON ROUTE.

The contract for the California and Oregon route—Sacramento to Portland—terminating September 16, 1864, proposals were invited for the continuance of the service to 1866 and 1868. But one bid was received, that of the California Stage Company, at $250,000 per annum, which was deemed extravagant for the service required, and accepted to June 30, 1865, only, with a view to again invite competition, which has been done.

PEMBINA ROUTE.

Pursuant to the 8th section of the act of March 2, 1861, and the 2d section of the act of February 24, 1863, the contract for service on the route from St. Cloud, Minnesota, to Pembina, in Dakota Territory, was extended to June 30 1865, and the trips increased from one to two per week, at an increase of compensation of $17,167 per annum. As the contracts on all other routes in the State expire June 30, 1866, this will be relet for one year only, so that it may be embraced in the contract section to which it belongs.

POSTAL MAPS.

The topographer of the department having been instructed by my predecessor to prepare a set of maps, by States or groups of States, designed to show all the permanent routes, distances, and post offices thereon, in the United States, with other statistical information, I have to communicate that progress has been made in their preparation. It is found, however, that in consequence of the enhanced price of all articles purchased through the contingent fund, chargeable

with the expenses, that the fund, as previously estimated, will be insufficient, having regard to other demands upon it; and I therefore recommend that an appropriation of $10,000 be made for preparing and publishing these maps. It is believed that the proceeds of the sale of such as will not be needed for the use of this department will eventually more than reimburse the entire outlay, leaving a surplus which will diminish, to that extent, future appropriations for contingent purposes.

MAIL BAGS AND MAIL LOCKS.

The number and description of mail bags and mail locks purchased during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1864, and the cost thereof, appears in statement No. 6, in the appendix to this report.

CLAIM OF CARLISLE DOBLE.

By resolution of Congress, approved July 1, 1864, the Postmaster General was "authorized to examine and adjust the claim of Carlisle Doble for carrying the mails between Taylor's Falls, Minnesota, and Superior, Wisconsin, from April to November, 1857, and to pay him such sum of money as shall be found to be justly and equitably due." Under the authority thus conferred the claim was examined and the sum of $3,968 46 allowed, which was reported to the Auditor for payment on the 26th September last.

INSPECTION OFFICE.

On the 3d of March, 1864, the Inspection office of the department, in its distinct and separate form, was abolished, and its duties transferred to the Contract office, in charge of the Second Assistant Postmaster General.

The net amount of fines imposed and deductions made during the year from the pay of mail contractors, for failures and other delinquences, was $44,375,55.

SPECIAL AGENTS.

By the 17th section of an act of Congress approved July 1, 1864, chapter 197, page 339, it is enacted "that the special agent of the Post Office Department on the Pacific coast shall receive a compensation of five dollars per diem." The salary of this officer was $2,500 per annum under the act of March 2, 1861, and for all travelling and incidental expenses no greater sum than two dollars for each day employed could be allowed under the act of March 3, 1845.

It is not supposed that Congress intended to reduce the pay of this officer from $3,230 to $1,825, but such is the effect of the law, and I therefore recommend such a modification of that section as will restore his full salary of $2,500 per annum from the date of the passage of said act, and to provide for his actual travelling expenses a sum not exceeding five dollars per diem. Although, at the time of the passage of the said act, two dollars per diem was considered sufficient for the travelling and incidental expenses of these officers, it is now inadequate, and I recommend that all other special agents be allowed a sum not exceeding four dollars per day while employed.

For several years after the occupation of the Pacific coast by the United

States, the agent of this department stationed at San Francisco had larger powers than usually confided to special agents in the Atlantic States, particularly in reference to the adjustment of contractors' accounts, the practice being for him to give certificates of service performed under mail contracts, on which the postmaster at San Francisco made payments. The accounts were then transmitted to the Auditor for entry and final settlement. In this manner payments to mail contractors were expedited; but, doubts arising as to the authority of the Postmaster General to confer such powers on a subordinate officer, they were withdrawn, and the Pacific agent is now on the same footing with all other officers of his class. It is believed that the functions of this officer could be enlarged with advantage to the public service, and as previous legislation is necessary, attention is called to the subject.

In this connection it is proper to add that, from information which has recently reached me, I am apprehensive that the postal service in the Pacific States is not in as good condition as should be desired; and I may have occasion to communicate with Congress upon the subject during its approaching session.

ARMY MAILS.

Inquiry has been made of Lieutenant General Grant relative to the existing arrangements for supplying our armies with mails, with the assurance of my earnest purpose to co-operate with him in carrying into effect any desired improvements of that service; and I am gratified to learn from his reply, that the system of receiving and forwarding mails now in operation is entirely satisfactory; and that "our soldiers receive their mail matter with as much regularity and promptness as is possible for armies in the field, and with perhaps as much celerity and security as the most favored portions of the country." He also informs me that the policy originally adopted of excluding civilians from the mail service within the lines of the army, and detailing for that duty enlisted men of intelligence and reliability, will be continued.

DELAYS OF LETTERS IN DISTRIBUTING POST OFFICES.

For many years the regulations of this department have required that every post office should mail letters direct to every other office not on the route to any distributing office, and that all other letters should be mailed to the first distributing office on the route to their destination, involving considerable expense and delays in the transmission of the mails. This subject has been frequently referred to in the reports of this department. Elaborate distribution schemes have been proposed to improve the existing system, which is still considered defective.

COST OF DISTRIBUTION.

The majority of letters are now subjected to delays, while the expense attending the work in twenty-two distributing post offices amounted, during the fourth quarter of 1864, to nearly two hundred thousand dollars, being at the rate of eight hundred thousand dollars per year, or about sixty-two per centum of the whole expense of clerk-hire in all offices.

RAILWAY POST OFFICES—ADVANTAGES OF DISTRIBUTION ON RAILWAY POST OFFICES.

The mailing of all letters *direct* from one office to another, however situated, in so vast a territory as that embraced within the United States, is objectionable. The ordinary distributing post offices not meeting the necessities of the service, experiments have been commenced with railway or travelling post offices. The requisite cars for the purpose are prepared for one daily line between Washington and New York, and by means of clerks taken, temporarily, from the post offices at Washington, Baltimore, Philadelphia, and New York, letters intended for distribution at either of those points are distributed in the cars, and so arranged that they can be despatched without delay on connecting routes. Thus it is found that the transmission of letters is expedited from twelve to twenty-four hours, being the time usually lost in distributing offices. Similar experiments have been made on the routes from Chicago, Illinois, to Clinton, Davenport, and Dubuque, Iowa, with equally satisfactory results.

Attention has been given to the putting in operation the railway distribution to other prominent points, and the companies which have been asked to furnish the necessary car facilities have generally responded favorably. On the great eastern and western routes to Cleveland, as well as between Washington and New York, the size and importance of the mails and the amount of distribution to be done are such as to require accommodations to the extent of an entire car. West of Cleveland only a portion of a car will be used on each route.

CLERKS FOR RAILWAY POST OFFICES—SUPERINTENDENTS FOR RAILWAY POST OFFICES.

In order to make the work of railway post offices effectual, a change in the mode of mailing letters is necessary. All offices cannot mail *direct*, neither can all mail to a railway office. The work will, therefore, be divided between head offices and route offices, the former being those which are the initial or terminal points of routes, and the latter those offices or stations on the direct line of a road from which there are no post-roads diverging. Additional clerks, as well as superintendents and travelling postmasters, will be required, for whom I recommend provision be made by law.

EXPENSES OF RAILWAY DISTRIBUTION—REDUCTION OF WORK IN DISTRIBUTING POST OFFICES.

The introduction of the proposed scheme will necessarily be attended with difficulties, and must be accomplished gradually. The classification of offices alone will require time and labor, and for the present operations will be limited to a few principal railroad lines. Until the necessary classification is completed, and the railway distribution organized, it is anticipated that additional expenses will be involved; but it is hoped that the final effect will be to reduce the expenses connected with the present plan of distribution. Under the new law, also, which took effect first of July last, all accounting for *paid* letters has been dispensed

with, thus saving much labor heretofore required in mailing letters and in keeping accounts. The transcripts of mails sent and received under the old system at five of the principal offices amounted to 50,000 folios. The accounts from the same offices for the quarter ended 30th September last, during which changes were only partially introduced, show a saving in this respect of nearly fifty per cent. Thus in various ways the ordinary expenses of post offices are expected to be diminished so as to compensate for the cost of railway distribution. But, whether this result be fully attained or not, the expedition of mails will be insured.

FOREIGN MAIL SERVICE.

The statistics of the foreign service for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1864, are fully exhibited in the tables prepared by the Auditor of this department, also in statement No. 7 annexed to this report, and show the following general results, viz:

STATISTICS OF FOREIGN SERVICE.

The aggregate postage (sea, inland, and foreign) upon the correspondence exchanged with Great Britain, Prussia, France, Hamburg, Bremen, and Belgium, amounted to $1,399,605 69, being an increase of $174,930 48, as compared with the last year, and $21,458 37 in excess of the largest amount realized in any previous fiscal year. The collections in this country amounted to $881,730 68, and in Europe to $517,875 01: excess of collections in the United States $363,855 67. This result is significant and gratifying, showing a largely increased correspondence with Europe, notwithstanding the civil troubles agitating the country, and the interruption of postal communications with the southern States.

TRANSATLANTIC TRANSPORTATION.

The transatlantic mail transportation was performed as follows:

By the foreign steamships of the New York and Liverpool, Canadian, Bremen, and Hamburg lines, $770,365 01.

By British contract mail packets of the Cunard and Galway lines, $629,240 68.

The amount paid by this department for mail steamship service to and from Europe was $371,740 44—the steamships employed receiving the sea postage on the mails conveyed as compensation for the service. Of this amount the Liverpool and New York and Philadelphia Steamship Company received $202,914 34 for fifty-two outward and fifty-three inward trips between New York, Queenstown, and Liverpool; the Canadian mail packets, $77,175 30 for fifty-three round trips between Portland and Liverpool and Quebec and Liverpool; the North German Lloyd Steamship Company, $46,149 61 for sixteen outward and fifteen inward trips, and the New York and Hamburg Steamship Company, $45,501 18 for thirteen outward and twelve inward trips, between New York and Southampton.

BRITISH NORTH AMERICAN PROVINCES.

The total postages on the correspondence exchanged with British North American provinces during the year amounted to $307,371 39, being an increase

of $81,628 09 over the amount reported last year, and of $129,618 88 over that for the previous fiscal year. The postages collected in this country amounted to $168,755 74, and in the provinces to $138,615 64: excess in favor of the United States $30,140 10. This extraordinary increase of correspondence is probably partly owing to the fact that large numbers of rebel agents, sympathizers and refugees, have taken up their temporary abode in Canada and the other provinces.

WEST INDIA MAILS AND COST OF TRANSPORTATION.

The total postages on the mails conveyed to and from the West Indies amounted to $59,990 18, and the cost of transporting the same to and from Havana and other West India ports was $40,337 03, being $19,653 15 less than the United States postages on the mails conveyed. Heretofore the steamers employed in this service, received as compensation the gross amount of United States postages upon the correspondence transported, without allowing for the expenses of the inland service; but as no contracts were executed with the department, calling for the performance of a specified number of trips, according to a fixed schedule of sailing days; and as the mails they conveyed received no greater care or attention while in transit than is ordinarily given to first-class freight, it was considered by my predecessor proper that the compensation for the sea portion of the service should be so adjusted as to prevent loss to the postal revenues; and arrangements were accordingly concluded by him with the proprietors of all the steamship lines, except two, plying between New York and Havana, for a fixed compensation by the trip of $125 each way, or $250 per round trip, if not exceeding the United States postages on the mails conveyed. The proprietors of two of the steamship lines in question declined to accede to this rate of compensation, claiming that they were entitled to the gross amount of postages under the provisions of the 4th section of the act of June 15, 1860, which authorizes the Postmaster General to cause the mails to be transported between the United States and any foreign port or ports, by steamships, allowing therefor the sea and inland postage if by an American vessel, and the sea postage only if by a foreign vessel. The provisions of this section have not been construed by this department as *requiring* the Postmaster General to allow the sea and inland postages on the mails conveyed, to all American vessels, but simply as limiting the compensation in any case to that amount.

The payment of $250 per round trip, limited to the postages, having been generally accepted by the proprietors as ample remuneration for the steamship service between New York and Havana, no reason occurs to me why it should not be adopted as the uniform compensation for all the steamships employed on that route.

As doubts have arisen relative to the proper construction of the 4th and 5th sections of the act of the 14th of June, 1858, and the 4th section of the act of the 15th of June, 1860, which in effect superseded the last mentioned section, I recommend additional legislation authorizing the Postmaster General to cause the mails to be transported between the United States and any foreign port or

ports, or between ports of the United States touching at a foreign port, by steamship, allowing and paying therefor, if by an American vessel, any sum *not exceeding* the sea and United States inland postage, and if by a foreign vessel, any sum *not exceeding* the sea postage on the mails so conveyed.

PRIVATE SHIPS.

To protect the postal revenues from losses incident to the unauthorized conveyance of letters by private ships or vessels departing from the United States for foreign countries, I recommend the passage of a law requiring, as a condition of clearance, that the master or commander of any steamship or other vessel departing for a foreign port or ports, shall make oath or affirmation that he has not received on board his ship or vessel, and has not under his care or within his control, any letters addressed to a foreign country which have not been received directly from the post office at the port of departure, except such as are directed to the consignee of the ship or vessel.

CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICAN MAILS.

The United States postages upon the correspondence exchanged with Central and South America, *via* Aspinwall and Panama, amounted to $14,208 51, all of which was paid to Cornelius Vanderbilt for the sea and Isthmus transportation.

The provisions of article 3 of the United States and Canada postal convention have been so modified, by agreement between the respective post departments, as to abolish the international letter postage of fifteen cents per single rate, heretofore levied upon letters passing between Canada and California, Oregon, and Washington Territory, thus establishing a uniform international postage for letters of ten cents the single rate, prepayment optional, between Canada and all parts of the United States, without regard to distance or route of conveyance; and the benefit of the same uniform international rate of ten cents has also been extended to the correspondence exchanged with the province of New Brunswick.

UNITED STATES AND CANADA POSTAL CONVENTION.

Our arrangement with Canada adopts the principle of optional prepayment, in both countries, of the combined rate of international postage, each country retaining all the postage which it collects. It is the most simple form of international postal arrangement, inasmuch as it dispenses entirely with accounts between the respective post departments, and has been adopted with all the other provinces except Newfoundland. With the view of securing uniformity in our postal relations with those provinces, a recent effort was made to obtain the concurrence of Newfoundland in a like arrangement, which I regret to say was unsuccessful; the British post department declining to give its assent to the measure, on account of the additional British packet postage of four pence sterling, which is levied for the sea service to and from the island, and accrues to Great Britain.

VANCOUVER'S ISLAND AND BRITISH COLUMBIA.

The initiatory steps taken to conclude similar postal arrangements with the colonies of Vancouver's Island and British Columbia, referred to in the last annual report, have not as yet been attended with the success anticipated.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Additional articles to the United States and British postal convention have been agreed upon, constituting the British packet agency at Colon an office for the exchange of mails with the post office of New York, by means of the United States packets plying between those ports; the object being to prevent the delay to correspondence forwarded from the United States to ports and places on the Atlantic coast and interior of New Granada, previously caused by its transit across the Isthmus to and from Panama. A copy of these articles is annexed, (No. 8.)

An arrangement has also been concluded for expediting the transmission to destination of unpaid letters addressed to the United States, received at Panama by British packets from countries on the west coast of South America; this department agreeing to collect, and account to Great Britain, through the office of the British packet agency at Panama, for the unpaid postage charged thereon.

BREMEN AND HAMBURG—EXEMPTION OF MAIL PACKETS FROM CAPTURE IN TIME OF WAR.

An additional article to the United States and Bremen, and to the United States and Hamburg conventions, respectively, was executed on the 28th of March last, authorizing the conveyance of the international correspondence in time of war, or threatening war, by steamships sailing under neutral flag, whenever the same cannot be safely conveyed by United States, Bremen, or Hamburg steamships. Copies are annexed, (Nos. 9 and 10.) In view of the apprehension then felt that the war pending in the north of Europe might interrupt the mail service so long and advantageously performed by the Bremen and Hamburg lines of mail packets, steps were taken to ascertain whether the neutrality of the said steamers might not be secured by means of diplomatic correspondence; but this department has not been advised of the result. Our postal conventions with Great Britain and Mexico, respectively, recognize the principle that, even in time of war between the contracting parties, their respective mail packets shall continue their navigation without impediment or molestation until six weeks after a notification given by either of the two governments, and delivered to the other, that the service is to be discontinued; and as all governments have a common interest in claiming exceptional treatment for mail packets in case of war, to the end of maintaining regularity in international postal communications, it is a subject worthy of consideration whether, by treaty stipulations between nations or otherwise, a like principle might not be established between all governments, with proper safeguards against the transportation of persons or articles contraband of war.

NEW LINES OF MAIL PACKETS ESTABLISHED.

During the past year a new line of French mail packets has been established between France and the United States, the steamships plying, for the present, direct between Havre and New York, and making regular departures from each port, on Wednesday of every fourth week. The United States exchange offices of New York, Boston, and Philadelphia, despatch and receive mails regularly by means of this line, corresponding with the French exchanging offices of Paris and Havre, and with the French mail agent embarked on board of each packet.

This department has also concluded an arrangement for the transportation of the mails, fortnightly, between Boston and Halifax, Canso, and Pictou, (Nova Scotia,) and Charlotte Town, (Prince Edward Island,) the proprietors of the steamer to receive, as full compensation for the sea service, a moiety of the United States postages on the mails conveyed.

NEGOTIATIONS OF POSTAL CONVENTIONS

A correspondence has been opened with several of the post departments represented by commissioners at the Paris international postal conference, having for its object the negotiation of postal conventions, on the basis of the Paris resolutions, with those countries on the continent of Europe with which the United States has hitherto sustained no direct postal relation, as well as for the revision and amendment of existing postal conventions, so as to make them conform as nearly as practicable to the liberal principles of postal progress recommended by that conference as the basis of international arrangements. Favorable responses have been received from the several post departments interested in this subject.

STEAMSHIP SERVICE TO BRAZIL.

In conformity with the provisions of the act "to authorize the establishment of ocean mail steamship service between the United States and Brazil," approved May 28, 1864, an advertisement was issued inviting proposals for carrying the mails of the United States by a monthly line of first-class American sea-going steamships, between a port of the United States north of the Potomac river, and Rio de Janeiro, in Brazil, touching at St. Thomas, in the West Indies, and at Pernambuco and Bahia, in Brazil, for a contract term of ten years, to commence on or before the first day of September, 1865, and to date from the day the first steamship of such line shall leave the United States with the mails for Brazil.

Three proposals were received for this service, the lowest and the accepted bid being that of the New York, Nuevitas and Cuba Steamship Company, with Thomas Asencio & Co. and Manuel J. Mora, of New York, as guarantors, for the performance of the required service, at the sum of $240,000 per annum, to be divided equally between the two governments.

The act authorizing the establishment of this line of American steamships was the beginning of a new era in the history of our ocean mail service, which is being performed principally by steamers sailing under foreign flag The government by this measure adopted the policy of co-operating with the individual enterprise of our citizens in establishing a direct mail steamship communication with the principal country of South America, with the object of providing a reliable and speedy transmission of correspondence, and developing a profitable commerce, legitimately belonging to us by reason of our geographical position, but which has been diverted into other channels by means of regular steamship communications with other countries not so favorably situated as ours for conducting an extensive trade with Brazil.

At present our only regular and reliable route of postal communication with Brazil and adjacent South American States is by the circuitous route *via* Great Britain or France, each of those countries maintaining a subsidized line of mail steamers plying to and from Rio de Janeiro, established nominally for postal purposes, but really in the interest of commerce, which is fostered and developed by regular mail steamship communication.

ROUTE FROM SAN FRANCISCO TO JAPAN AND CHINA—ITS COMMERCIAL ADVANTAGES.

There are other ocean routes besides the one to Brazil, which can be safely and profitably occupied by American lines of mail steamers, among which the route between San Francisco, Japan, and China, at present unoccupied by foreign mail packets, is perhaps the most important in a commercial point of view, and may be made available in securing to us a large participation in the commerce of the East, the greater portion of which is now enjoyed by Great Britain through her mail steamship connections, *via* Suez, in the Indian ocean and China seas.

The central position of the United States between eastern Asia and western Europe, affording routes but little longer, if any, than those now traversed between these distant regions, aided by the superior expedition of railway transportation between the Atlantic and Pacific coasts, will furnish such facilities as will make their adoption a practical necessity for the commercial intercourse between Europe and the populous countries of eastern Asia. These considerations, and others which will readily suggest themselves, render it important that the Pacific routes properly belonging to us, should be occupied by American mail steamers, the profits of which, with the addition of a small subsidy for the mail service, would justify the establishment of one or more steamship lines, which would be remunerative to the proprietors.

AID TO PROJECTED STEAMSHIP LINES.

Experience has demonstrated the impolicy of appropriating large sums of money out of the public treasury to gratify a spirit of national emulation in the support of expensive mail service upon routes the profits of which are shared by the steamships of other nations, and without regard to the compensatory

benefits to be derived from the development of our national resources; instead of granting incidental aid to such projected steamship lines to neighboring countries as promise to be self-supporting after their establishment, and open up to our citizens new avenues of profitable trade and commerce.

The principle adopted in the law authorizing mail steamship service to Brazil, of inviting competition for the service, is in such harmony with the spirit of our commercial policy, and promises so beneficent results, as to commend itself to my approval as one that should be invariably adhered to. But if there be a departure from this policy, it may be well to consider the expediency of adopting the plan of using a portion of the large number of government vessels that will be unemployed upon the restoration of peace, in the forming of mail lines with the principal commercial marts of the world in such manner as will promote the interests of commerce in the transportation of persons and property.

APPOINTMENTS.

NUMBER OF POST OFFICES.

Including the suspended post offices, the whole number on the 30th June, 1864, was 28,878; of which 19,976 are in the loyal, and 8,902 in the disloyal States. The number of Presidential offices is 705, and 28,173 are under the appointment of the Postmaster General. The number of offices in each State and Territory at the close of the fiscal year is shown in the Appendix, (table No. 11.)

CHANGES DURING THE YEAR.

During the year, 619 post offices have been established, 788 discontinued, and 211 changes made of names and sites. The number of cases acted upon was 5,579. Four thousand seven hundred and thirteen postmasters have been appointed, of whom 3,028 were to fill vacancies occasioned by resignations; 674 by removals; 259 by death; 133 by change of names and sites, and 619 on establishment of new offices. The details appear in the Appendix, (table No. 12.)

CLASSIFICATION OF OFFICES AND SALARIES OF POSTMASTERS.

Under the provisions of the act approved July 1, 1864, "to establish salaries for postmasters, and for other purposes," the salary of the postmaster of New York, and of the postmasters at offices of the first, second, and third classes, have been fixed as provided by law. (See Appendix, table No. 13.)

The 5th section of the act above referred to authorizes the Postmaster General to allow at the office of New York, and at the offices of the first and second classes, a reasonable sum for the necessary cost of rent, fuel, lights, and clerks. No authority is given to allow for other necessary items, such as repairs of furniture cleaning, stationery, printing, and other incidentals, required in large offices, and I beg leave to suggest that the necessary authority be given to appropriate a reasonable amount out of the revenues of the respective offices to meet such contingencies.

SPECIAL, ROUTE, AND LOCAL AGENTS AND BAGGAGE MASTERS.

At the close of the fiscal year there were twenty special agents, whose salaries amounted to $34,100; four hundred and fourteen route agents, receiving $313,912; fifty-three local agents, $32,009; and one hundred and five baggage masters in charge of through and express mails, $6,780.

LETTER CARRIERS.

The free delivery of mail matter by carriers has been introduced at sixty-six offices, employing, at present, 685 carriers, at an aggregate annual compensation of $317,061 22.

Tables are herewith annexed, showing the operations of the system. (See Appendix, Nos. 14 and 15.)

DEAD LETTERS.

NUMBER RECEIVED.

The number of dead letters of every description received and examined during the year was 3,508,825, being an increase of 958,409 over the preceding year, attributable mainly to the return of large numbers of army and navy letters which it was found impracticable to deliver.

MONEY AND OTHER VALUABLE LETTERS.

During the year there were registered and remailed to the respective owners, as containing money, 25,752 letters, containing an aggregate of $131,611 24, of which number 20,059, containing $104,665 84, were delivered; 4,412 letters, containing $20,485 49, were returned to the department, being addressed chiefly to soldiers and sailors, and persons transiently at places of mailing or address.

The number of dead letters containing papers of value, other than money, as deeds, bills of exchange, drafts, checks, &c., received, registered, and returned for delivery to the owners, was 12,436, and the nominal value of the enclosures therein was $1,615,694 75, being an increase over the previous year of 4,104, or about fifty per cent., while the increase in the value of the enclosures was but $71,416 94. The number of these letters delivered was 11,378, or ninety per cent.

LETTERS CONTAINING LIKENESSES, JEWELRY, ETC.

During the year 45,380 letters and packages were received containing photographs, daguerreotypes, and articles of jewelry. Of this number, 29,999 were sent out for delivery, 26,607 of which contained photographs and daguerreotypes, 1,410, articles of jewelry, and 1,982, other miscellaneous articles. Of the whole number sent out, 18,213 were delivered to either the senders or parties addressed, the postage on which amounted to $1,944 24.

SALE OF ARTICLES NOT DELIVERED.

In May last a large number of packages containing miscellaneous articles which had been accumulating for several years, were classified and sold at public auction, the proceeds amounting to $1,175 27.

AGGREGATE OF VALUABLE LETTERS.

The number of valuable dead letters registered and sent out for delivery was 68,187, being 23,574 more than the preceding year, and there were returned to the adjutant general's, quartermaster general's, and other public offices, 11,116 letters and packages containing muster rolls, descriptive lists, and soldiers' discharge papers; 66,691 letters containing postage stamps and money in less sums than one dollar, or articles of less than one dollar in value, were returned to the senders.

UNMAILABLE LETTERS, ETC.

The number of letters which it was found impossible to forward from the offices where deposited, or to deliver to the parties addressed, because of the postage being unpaid, or on account of being illegibly directed, and which were in consequence sent to the dead letter office was 115,812. Of this number, 72,074 were "held for postage," being addressed to foreign countries, to which the prepayment of postage is compulsory, or to those countries with which the United States have no postal arrangement; 38,068 of the number were "misdirected," or so imperfectly or illegibly addressed that their destination could not be ascertained. A large number of this last class were without any address whatever, and in many instances contained enclosures of value.

During the year there were received at the department 5,112 applications for missing letters, for all of which examinations were made and the applicants notified of the result.

LETTERS ADDRESSED TO PLACES WITHIN THE REBELLIOUS STATES.

A large number of letters addressed to rebel localities have been returned from various sources to the dead letter office, amounting in the aggregate to 31,423, of which number 28,421 were of domestic, and 3,002 of foreign origin. They were all indorsed "mails suspended," and returned, the domestic to the writers, and the foreign to the countries in which they originated.

LETTERS WITH FICTITIOUS ADDRESSES.

Within the past year, 4,256 letters addressed to fictitious persons or firms were sent by postmasters to the dead letter office, and thence returned to writers or senders. The addresses were assumed evidently for the purpose of conducting some fraudulent business, and in many instances these letters were found to contain remittances.

ORDINARY DEAD LETTERS, AND REVENUE THEREFROM.

Under the provisions of the act approved January 21, 1862, 1,068,499 ordinary dead letters, or those not evidently worthless were returned to the writers, after having been placed in new envelopes. Out of this number, 4,044 were returned to banks and insurance companies, 90,856 to business firms, and 917,599 to individuals. Included in the above aggregate are 9,761 letters returned free of postage; these consisted of official letters from the various depart-

ments, and letters sent to the various hospitals for sick and wounded soldiers. 41,016 dead letters written in foreign languages were also returned during the year.

About 24½ per cent. of the whole number sent out for delivery to the writers failed to be delivered and were again returned to the department.

AMENDMENTS SUGGESTED.

The gross revenue derived from the dead letter postage collected on the letters sent out and delivered amounted to $23,558 28, out of which were paid the clerks employed in redirecting them. The collection of postage on such returned letters complicates the accounts under the law fixing salaries for postmasters. These letters must be entered at the mailing, and then at the receiving office, and postage collected; and such as cannot be delivered must be credited to the postmaster when sent to the dead letter office. The aim of the department is to have no unpaid letters in the mails, and to collect all revenues by means of postage stamps, avoiding the necessity of keeping accounts. In future, postmasters are to enter in their accounts only unpaid letters, which are mostly from or to foreign countries, and it seems inconsistent to send thousands daily from this department with instructions to enter them and collect postage. The amount is comparatively small, and yet the attendant labor very considerable. I therefore suggest, as a matter for the consideration of Congress, the propriety of restoring prepaid letters to the owners free of postage, especially in view of the fact that a very large proportion go to persons of moderate means.

WHOLE NUMBER OF DEAD LETTERS SENT OUT.

The number of domestic letters of all descriptions sent out from the dead letter office during the year, was 1,403,998. In addition to these large numbers of letters bearing requests for their return to the writers, if unclaimed a specified time, are returned by postmasters without passing through the dead letter office, and constant efforts are made to promote this mode of return.

FOREIGN DEAD LETTERS.

The number of letters returned unopened to foreign countries during the year was 162,591, the amount of unpaid postage on which was $9,161 53. The number received from foreign countries in the same condition, during the same period, was 62,427, and the amount of unpaid postage thereon $2,088 57. (For particulars, see table No. 16 of Appendix.)

During the first year of the rebellion, the number of letters which passed between the United States and European countries decreased, while at the same time the ratio of letters returned increased. Each subsequent year the correspondence has been increasing, while the ratio of dead letters returned to Europe has decreased, (see table No. 17 of Appendix.)

UNCLAIMED MONEY IN DEAD LETTERS.

By authority of an act of Congress, the unclaimed money from dead letters is used to promote the efficiency of the dead letter office, by providing temporary

clerks to assist in the examination and return of letters. The fund thus realized was $5,083 47, to which was added the proceeds of the sale, hereinbefore referred to, $1,175 27, making a total of $6,258 74. Deducting the amount expended for clerks, $2,966 82, and incidental expenses, $32 80, a balance remained, June 30, 1864, of $3,259 12.

POSTAL MONEY-ORDER SYSTEM.

The act approved May 17, 1864, authorized the Postmaster General to establish, "under such rules and regulations as he may find expedient and necessary, a uniform money-order system at all post offices which he may deem suitable therefor;" and it further provided that this system should be put into operation during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1865.

A superintendant and assistant have been appointed, one hundred and forty-one post offices have been designated as money-order offices, and the operation of the system commenced on the first instant.

The maximum amount for which a money-order can be issued is fixed by law at thirty dollars, the object of the system being to afford a cheap, immediate, and safe agency for the transfer through the mails of *small sums* of money. The tendency of the system is to exclude money from the mails, the presence of which in letters is a frequent cause of the loss of correspondence, even when the latter does not contain money. The limit of thirty dollars is believed to be sufficiently large to include all that class of remittances now sent in money through the mails, but in exceptional cases more than one order can be procured. The average amount contained in each money letter received at the dead letter office during the fiscal year 1862 was $4 53; during 1863, it was $4 20; and in 1864, $5 18—showing that, as a rule, money remittances by mail are made in small amounts.

EXPLANATION OF THE SYSTEM.

The mode by which safety in the transfer of money s isecured, consists in leaving out of the order the name of the payee or party for whom the money is intended. In this respect a money-order differs from an ordinary bank draft or check. When a money-order is applied for, the postmaster will furnish the applicant with a printed form of application, in which the latter will enter all the particulars of amount, name, address, &c., required to be stated in the money-order and advice. From the items contained in such application the postmaster will fill up the money-order and also the corresponding form of advice. The order, when completed, is handed to the applicant, upon pays ment of the sum expressed therein and of the fee chargeable thereon. By the mail immediately following the issue of a money-order, the postmaster transmit-the corresponding advice to the postmaster at the office upon which it is drawn. The latter is thus furnished, before the order itself can be presented, with the necessary information to detect fraud, if any should be attempted. A money-order is rendered invalid unless it is presented to the postmaster on whom it is

drawn within ninety days from its date; but the Postmaster General can issue a new order on the application of the payee, upon the payment of a second fee. The same course is to be pursued should the order be lost. In this case, the payee is to furnish a statement, under oath, that the order has been lost or destroyed, accompanied by the certificate of the postmaster that it has not been paid, and will not be paid if thereafter presented. The payee may transfer his order to another party by his indorsement to that effect; but more than one indorsement is prohibited. Persons, therefore, residing at places in the vicinity of those designated in the list of money-order offices can generally avail themselves of this system.

In commencing the money-order business, it has been deemed expedient to begin with the larger offices, and extend it to others as rapidly as possible. Measures will also be taken for its introduction in the army.

The establishment of the system in this country will no doubt lead to arrangements for the interchange of international money-orders with the several foreign countries with which we have direct postal relations.

ADDITIONAL LEGISLATION SUGGESTED.

By the eleventh section of the act above referred to, postmasters are prohibited from depositing in any bank money-order funds of which they have the custody. I would respectfully suggest that the business would be facilitated by enabling the postmasters having moneys from this source to deposit in the national banks designated by the Secretary of the Treasury as depositories of the public moneys, to their own credit, and at their risk, and thereby relieve the department from the necessity of furnishing vaults and safes. Substantial advantages would also result to the public interests by permitting all deputy postmasters to deposit in these banks any public moneys in their hands, under like conditions; and I recommend such modification of the law as will authorize such deposits to be made under the direction of the Postmaster General.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WILLIAM DENNISON,

Postmaster General.

The PRESIDENT.

APPENDIX.

No. 1.

Statement of revenue and expenditures for eleven years, from 1854 *to* 1864, *inclusive.*

Years.	Expenditures.	Revenues.	Deficiencies.
1854	$8,557,424 12	$6,955,586 22	$1,621,837 90
1855	9,968,342 29	7,352,136 13	2,626,206 16
1856	10,407,868 18	7,620,821 66	2,787,046 50
1857	11,507,670 16	8,053,951 76	3,453,718 40
1858	12,721,636 56	8,186,792 86	4,543,843 70
1859	14,964,493 33	7,968,484 07	6,996,009 26
1860	14,874,772 89	9,218,067 40	5,656,705 49
1861	13,606,759 11	9,049,296 40	4,557,462 71
1862	11,125,364 13	9,012,549 56	2,112,814 57
1863	11,314,206 84	*11,163,789 59	150,417 25
1864	12,644,786 20	*12,438,253 78	206,532 42

*Not including the standing treasury credit of $700,000 for free matter.

No. 2.

Estimates for expenditures for 1866.

For inland mail transportation	$7,800,000 00
For ship, steamboat, and way letters	8,000 00
For compensation to postmasters	3,175,000 00
For clerks for post offices	1,300,000 00
For payment of letter-carriers	400,000 00
For wrapping-paper	75,000 00
For twine	17,000 00
For office stamps	6,000 00
For letter balances	2,500 00
For compensation to blank agents and assistants	7,000 00
For office furniture	2,000 00
For advertising	68,000 00
For postage stamps and stamped envelopes	250,000 00
For mail depredations and special agents	70,000 00
For mail bags	60,000 00
For mail locks and keys	8,000 00
For payment of balances due foreign countries	350,000 00
For miscellaneous payments	250,000 00
	13,848,500 00
Estimate for the transportation of foreign mails for 1866:	
For trans-Atlantic mails	182,000 00
Between New York, Havana, and other West India ports	48,000 00
Between New York, Central America, and Pacific ports	20,000 00
Expenditures for 1866	14,098,500 00

No. 3.

Postage stamps and stamped envelopes issued during the fiscal year 1863–'64.

Quarter ending—	1-cent.	2-cent.	3-cent.	5-cent.	10-cent.	12-cent.	24-cent.	30-cent.	90-cent.
September 30, 1863	959,900	16,562,600	56,767,600	266,660	589,580	170,325	257,025	69,570	6,400
December 31, 1863	490,700	11,588,900	62,333,200	179,300	662,030	195,250	324,225	85,970	8,640
March 31, 1864	289,100	13,469,700	74,481,000	263,440	897,160	314,200	413,150	133,860	10,800
June 30, 1864	356,600	12,153,900	78,056,100	195,600	770,460	196,750	419,525	106,500	8,890
Total	2,096,300	53,775,100	271,637,900	905,000	2,919,230	876,525	1,413,925	395,900	34,730

Stamped envelopes and newspaper wrappers.

Quarter ending—	2-cent.	3-cent.	6-cent.	Newspaper wrappers.
September 30, 1863	969,100	5,194,600	15,350	433,500
December 31, 1863	825,600	6,085,050	5,200	456,750
March 31, 1864	792,750	6,158,100	7,850	333,500
June 30, 1864	911,500	5,668,500	10,700	350,750
Totals	3,498,950	23,106,250	39,100	1,574,500

Whole number of postage stamps	334,054,610	value	$10,177,327 00
Whole number of stamped envelopes	26,644,300	"	765,512 50
Whole number of newspaper wrappers	1,574,500	"	31,490 00

No. 4.

Comparative statement of the value of stamps and stamped envelopes issued during the last five years.

Years.	Stamps.	Envelopes.	Total.
1860	$5,920,939 00	$949,377 00	$6,870,316 00
1861	5,908,522 00	781,711 00	6,690,233 00
1862	7,078,188 00	756,904 00	7,835,092 00
1863	9,683,394 00	655,366 00	10,338,760 00
1864	10,177,327 00	765,512 50	10,974,329 50

Increase of 1864 over 1860	$4,104,013 50
Do 1861	4,284,096 50
Do 1862	3,139,237 50
Do 1863	635,569 50

No. 5.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
Contract Office, October 31, 1864.

SIR: For a statement of the mail service for the contract year ended June 30, 1864, I respectfully refer you to the tables hereto annexed:

Table A exhibits the character of the service, the length of routes, the number of miles of transportation, and the cost thereof, as it stood at the close of the contract year in the States of Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, Ohio, West Virginia, Michigan, Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin, Iowa, Missouri, Minnesota, Kentucky, California, Oregon, and Kansas, and the Territories of New Mexico, Utah, Nebraska, Washington, Colorado, Dakota, and Nevada.

On the first of July last the new service in the States of New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, and Ohio was put in operation, the first quarter of which expired on the 30th of September, 1864.

Table B exhibits the service in these States at the close of the contract year, June 30, 1864, and at the close of the first quarter of the current year.

Table C exhibits the railroad service as in operation on the 30th of June, 1864; also the cost per mile in each State.

Table D exhibits the railroad service in the States of New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, and Ohio, as in operation on the 30th of September, 1864.

Table E exhibits the steamboat service for the current year, showing the particulars of each route.

Table F shows the increase and decrease of mail transportation and cost in the several States and Territories during the year ended June 30, 1864.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEORGE WILLIAM McLELLAN,
Second Assistant Postmaster General.

Hon. WILLIAM DENNISON,
Postmaster General.

No. 5

Table of mail service in the following States and Territories for the year ended

[The entire service and pay is set down to the State under which it is numbered, though extend

States and Territories.	Length of routes.	ANNUAL TRANSPORTATION AND COST.					
		Certainty, celerity, and security.		By steamboat.		By railroad.	
	Miles.	*Miles.*	*Dollars.*	*Miles.*	*Dollars.*	*Miles.*	*Dollars.*
Maine	4,376	3,827	52,751	.....	.....	549	54,718
New Hampshire	1,857	1,386	17,845	60	1,650	411	35,921
Vermont	2,234	1,728	26,635	.....	.....	506	62,910
Massachusetts	2,725	1,159	27,149	240	7 800	1,326	163,324
Rhode Island	371	220	3,831	28	800	123	17,911
Connecticut	1,667	911	17,090	.....	.....	756	98,499
New York	13,036	7,332	128,535	2,644	*23,713	3,059	347,672
New Jersey	2,136	1,428	28,514	59	4,038	649	69,360
Pennsylvania	13,441	11,145	177,605	85	6,375	2,211	201,321
Delaware	438	326	7,817	.....	.....	112	11,268
Maryland	2,921	2,055	47,483	36	589	830	183,608
Ohio	11,944	8,333	112,910	187	6,500	3,424	428,920
West Virginia	1,933	1,508	22,242	425	25,700	.....	.....
Michigan	7,281	5,350	58,712	939	17,328	992	114,325
Indiana	7,823	6,075	57,915	.....	.....	1,748	193,578
Illinois	9,739	6,917	100,514	.....	.....	2,822	271,048
Wisconsin	7,440	6,177	78,738	162	795	1,101	93,997
Iowa	8,949	8,020	132,617	228	8,944	701	43,056
Missouri	9,951	8,717	†1,137,479	432	22,350	802	119,268
Minnesota	5,332	4,733	89,036	599	36,495	.....	.....
Kentucky	6,233	5,003	98,239	759	‡33,200	471	51,700
California	5,123	4,826	245,383	274	45,500	23	4,640
Oregon	1,031	910	37,913	121	11,497	.....	.....
Kansas	3,188	3,188	57,355	.....	.....	.....	.....
New Mexico Territory	1,786	1,786	58,332	.....	.....	.....	.....
Utah Territory	944	944	30,637	.....	.....	.....	.....
Nebraska Territory	1,129	1,129	39,283	.....	.....	.....	.....
Washington Territory	1,981	1,981	51,457	.....	.....	.....	.....
Colorado Territory	1,565	1,565	40,610	.....	.....	.....	.....
Dakota Territory	432	432	4,124	.....	.....	.....	.....
Nevada Territory	167	167	9,400	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	139,173	109,278	2,998,151	7,278	253,274	22,616	2,567,044
Route and local agents and mail messengers	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Aggregate	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

—A.

June 30, 1864, *as exhibited by the state of the arrangements at the close of the year*

ing into other States, instead of being divided among the States in which each portion of it lies.]

Total annual transportation by "certainty, celerity, and security."	Total annual transportation by steamboat.	Total annual transportation by railroad.	Total annual transportation.	Total annual cost.	Remarks.
Miles.	*Miles.*	*Miles.*	*Miles.*	*Dollars.*	
1,378,312	.....	404,444	1,782,756	107,469	
489,372	28,080	352,248	869,700	55,416	
681,858	.....	439,608	1,121,466	89,545	
614,081	149,760	1,459,414	2,223,255	198,273	
94,328	34,944	144,144	273,416	22,542	
430,846	.....	789,082	1,219,928	115,589	
3,008,706	370,085	4,198,100	7,576,891	499,920	* Embraces the sea routes to southern ports.
586,690	44,304	686,292	1,317,286	101,912	
3,413,666	53,040	1,997,414	5,464,120	385,301	
125,112	.....	99,652	224,764	19,085	
806,554	11,232	1,261,920	2,079,706	231,680	The Baltimore, Wilmington, and Philadelphia railroad is under a Maryland number.
2,178,462	78,312	3,127,165	5,383,939	548,330	
330,491	90,398	.....	420,889	47,942	
1,228,197	228,765	1,065,948	2,522,910	190,365	
1,160,692	.....	1,754,798	2,915,490	251,493	
1,795,871	.....	2,480,640	4,276,511	371,562	
1,401,390	57,226	1,175,428	2,634,044	173,530	
2,079,046	94,848	637,027	2,810,921	184,617	
2,928,093	138,112	824,375	3,890,580	1,279,097	† Includes $1,000,000 for the "great over land mail."
1,087,673	217,854	.....	1,305,527	125,531	
1,367,525	312,166	375,290	2,054,981	183,139	‡ Includes steamboat service from Louisville to Cincinnati
1,542,260	170,976	28,953	1,742,189	295,523	
207,586	32,032	.....	239,618	49,410	
715,988	.....	.....	715,988	57,355	
185,744	.....	.....	185,744	58,332	
120,640	.....	.....	120,640	30,637	
414,908	.....	.....	414,908	39,283	
198,212	.....	.....	198,212	51,457	
195,780	.....	.....	195,780	40,610	
75,790	.....	.....	75,790	4,124	
57,408	.....	.....	57,408	9,400	
30,901,281	2,112,134	23,301,942	56,315,357	5,818,469	
.....	.....	.....	.....	546,753	
.....	.....	.....	.....	6,365,222	

GEO. WM. McLELLAN,
Second Assistant Postmaster General.

No. 5—B.

Mail service in the States of New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland and Ohio.

	Annual transportation.	Annual cost.
Service as in operation June 30, 1864.		
	Miles.	*Dollars.*
Railroad	7,172,443	894,477
Steamboat	186,888	17,502
"Celerity, certainty, and security"	7,110,484	374,329
Total	14,469,815	1,286,308
	14,398,785	
Decrease	71,030	
Service as in operation September 30, 1864.		
Railroad	7,334,701	932,349
Steamboat	218,088	17,735
"Celerity, certainty, and security"	6,845,996	407,071
Total	14,398,785	1,357,155
		1,286,308
Increase		70,847

GEO. WM. McLELLAN,
Second Assistant Postmaster General.

No. 5—C.

Railroad service as in operation on the 30th of June, 1864.

Number of route.	Termini.	Corporate title of company carrying the mail.	Distance.	Total distance in each State.	Number of trips per week.	Annual pay.	Annual pay in each State.	Annual cost per mile on each route.	Remarks.
	MAINE.		*Miles.*	*Miles.*		*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	
2	Augusta to Skowhegan	Somerset and Kennebec	39		6	3,343 00		85 71	
88*a*	Calais to Princeton	Lewis Island	22		6	350 00		15 91	
116	Portland to Portsmouth	Portland, Saco, and Portsmouth	52		12	7,837 50		150 72	
117	Portland to Augusta, with branch from Brunswick to Bath.	Kennebec and Portland	73		6	7,300 00		100 00	
118	Portland to Canada Line	Grand Trunk	48		12	17,700 00		125 00	
			117		6			100 00	
119	Portland to Bar Mills	York and Cumberland	18		6	900 00		50 00	
138	Danville Junction to Bangor	Maine Central	110		6	13,750 00		125 00	
154	Farmingham to Brunswick	Androscoggin	70¾		6	3,537 50		50 00	
				549¾			54,718 00		
	NEW HAMPSHIRE.								
251	Concord to Nashua	Concord	36		12	5,400 00		150 00	
252	Concord to Portsmouth	Concord, Manchester, and Lawrence	48		12	2,400 00		50 00	
253	Concord to Wells River	Boston, Concord, and Montreal	93		6	10,000 00		107 53	
254	Concord to White River Junction, with branch from Franklin to Bristol.	Northern	69		12	10,196 25		125 00	This includes $850 per annum for side service.
			13		6			50 00	
255	Concord to Bradford	Merrimack and Connecticut River	26		6	1,500 00		57 69	
263	Contocook Village to Hillsboro' Bridge	Contocook River	15		6	750 00		50 00	
266	Manchester to North Weare	Concord, Manchester, and Lawrence	20½		6	1,025 00		50 00	
277	Nashua to Wilton	Boston and Lowell and Lowell and Nashua	16		6	900 00		56 25	
309	Dover to Alton	Cocheco	28		6	1,400 00		50 00	
310	Brock's Crossings to Union	Great Falls and Conway	26		6	1,300 00		50 00	
333	Littleton to Wells River	Boston, Concord, and Montreal	21		6	1,050 00		50 00	
				411½			35,921 25		
	VERMONT.								
411	Burlington to Rouse's Point	Vermont Central and Vermont & Canada	55½		12	8,325 00		150 00	
449	White River Junction to Newport	Connecticut and Passumpsic River	106		6	10,600 00		100 00	
458	Windsor to Burlington	Vermont Central	119		12	16,660 00		140 00	This includes $15 per mile additional for night service.

No. 5—C.—*Railroad service as in operation on the 30th of June*, 1864—Continued.

Number of route.	Termini.	Corporate title of company carrying the mail.	Distance.	Total distance in each State.	Number of trips per week.	Annual pay.	Annual pay in each State.	Annual cost per mile on each route.	Remarks.
	VERMONT—Continued.		*Miles.*	*Miles.*		*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	
474	Rutland to North Bennington, with branch to Bennington.	Troy and Boston	57		6	5,700 00		100 00	
480	Bellows Falls to Windsor	Sullivan	25		6	3,125 00		125 00	
481	Bellows Falls to Burlington	Rutland and Burlington	119½		6	15,500 00		129 70	
487	Brattleboro' to Bellows Falls	Vermont Valley	24		12	3,000 00		125 00	
				506			62,910 00		
	MASSACHUSETTS.								
601	Boston to Portsmouth	Eastern	56		12	8,324 00		148 64	
602	Boston to South Berwick Junction	Boston and Maine	75		12	11,400 00		150 00	
	Branch, Rollingsford to Great Falls	do	3		6			50 00	
603	Boston to Nashua	Boston and Lowell and Nashua & Lowell	42		18	6,300 00		150 00	
604	Boston to Fitchburg	Fitchburg	52		12	8,000 00		153 84	
605	Boston to Worcester	Boston and Worcester	45		18	13,800 00		306 66	
606	Boston to East Medway	do	39.68		6	1,984 00		50 00	
607	Boston to Blackstone	Norfolk County	35		6	2,607 00		74 88	
608	Boston to Providence	Boston and Providence	46		19	8,625 00		187 50	
609	Boston to Plymouth	Old Colony and Fall River	37½		12	5,400 00		144 00	
610	Boston to Medford	Boston and Maine	5½		6	275 00		50 00	
613	Boston to Watertown	Union	3¾		18	800 00		114 28	
			3¼		12				
615	Boston to Mattapan	Dorchester and Milton Branch	8½		6	425 00		50 00	
616	Boston to West Lynn Depot	Eastern	10		12	500 00		50 00	
617	Boston to Dedham	Boston and Providence	11		12	550 00		50 00	
618	Salem to Lowell	Boston and Lowell and Nashua & Lowell	24		6	1,200 00		50 00	
619	Salem to Gloucester	Eastern	16		12	800 00		50 00	
620	Salem to Marblehead	do	4		6	200 00		50 00	
628	Lawrence to Manchester	Concord, Manchester, and Lawrence	28		12	2,800 00		100 00	
630	Lowell to Lawrence	Boston and Lowell and Nashua & Lowell	14		12	1,050 00		75 00	
632	Winchester to Woburn	do	3		6	150 00		50 00	
633	Porter's to Lexington	Lexington and West Cambridge	8		12	409 00		51 12	
634	Lexington Depot to Bedford	do	4		6	165 00		41 25	
636	South Acton Depot to Feltonville	Fitchburg	9		6	500 00		55 56	
637	Groton Junction to Lowell	Boston and Lowell and Nashua & Lowell	17		6	900 00		52 94	
638	Groton Junction to Mason Village	Fitchburg	23		6	1,500 00		65 22	
639	Auburndale Station to Newton Lower Falls	Boston and Worcester	2		6	100 00		50 00	

640	Natick to Saxonville	do	4		6	200 00		50 00
641	South Framingham to Northboro'	do	15		6	750 00		50 00
642	South Framingham to Milford	do	12		6	600 00		50 00
645	Grafton to Millbury	do	5		6	250 00		50 00
654*a*	Canton Depot to North Easton	Stoughton and Easton Branch	9		6	225 00		25 00
657	South Braintree Junction to Fall River	Old Colony and Fall River	42		12	5,100 00		121 43
658	South Abington to Bridgewater	do	8		6	250 00		31 25
659	Braintree Junction to Cohasset	South Shore	12		12	900 00		75 00
665	Middleboro' to Hyannis	Cape Cod	47		12	5,500 00		117 03
675	New Bedford to West Wareham	New Bedford and Tauntor	16½		12	1,700 00		104 61
679	Taunton to Middleboro'	Middleboro' and Taunton	9¾		6	600 00		63 16
680	Taunton to Mansfield Junction	Taunton Branch	12		18½	1,200 00		100 00
681	Taunton to New Bedford	New Bedford and Taunton	20½		18½	2,625 00		128 05
690	Hebronville to East Providence	Boston and Providence	8		6	400 00		50 00
691	Worcester to Nashua	Worcester and Nashua	46½		6	4,625 00		100 00
692	Worcester to Albany	Western	158		12	34,350 00		217 40
695	Sterling Junction to Fitchburg	Fitchburg and Worcester	14		12	1,400 00		100 00
696	Fitchburg to Bellows Falls	Cheshire	64		6	7,500 00		117 18
697	Fitchburg to Brattleboro', and Grout's Corners to Greenfield.	Vermont and Massachusetts	77¾		6	6,000 00		77 17
703	Palmer to Amherst	Amherst and Belchertown	20		6	1,060 00		53 00
709	Springfield to South Vernon Junction	Connecticut River	50		12	6,250 00		125 00
709*a*	South Vernon Junction to Keene	Cheshire	24		6	1,200 00		50 00
710	Springfield to Chicopee Falls	Connecticut River	6		12	300 00		50 00
727	Pittsfieldto North Adams	Pittsfield and North Adams	21		6	1,575 00		75 00
				1,326.43			163,324 00	
	RHODE ISLAND.							
801	Providence to Worcester	Providence and Worcester	44		12	5,900 00		150 00
802	Providence to New London	Providence and Stonington	63¾		19	11,156 25		175 00
803	Providence to Bristol	Providence, Warren, and Bristol	15½		6	855 00		55 16
				123¼			17,911 25	
	CONNECTICUT.							
925	New London to Worcester	Norwich and Worcester	73		12	8,030 00		110 00
927	New London to Palmer	New London and Northern	30		12	5,275 00		100 00
			36		6			75 00
935	Middletown to Berlin Depot	Hartford and New Haven	10		12	1,000 00		100 00
939	New Haven to New London	New Haven and New London	50		12	10,000 00		100 00
940	New Haven to Springfield	Hartford and New Haven	63 5-6		12	15,958 33		250 00
941	New Haven to Granby, with branch from Farmington to Collinsville.	New York and New Haven	54½		12	4,075 00		75 00
941*a*	Granby to Northampton	New Haven and Northampton	32		6	2,400 00		75 00
942	New Haven to New York	New York and New Haven	76½		19	28,625 00		375 00
944	Bridgeport to Westerly	Naugatuck	62		12	4,650 00		75 00
945	Bridgeport to State Line	Housatonic	98		6	7,186 00		56 39
	Branch, Van Dusenville to Pittsfield	do	23		6			
947	South Norwalk to Danbury	Danby and Norwalk	23½		6	2,000 00		85 11
958	Waterbury to Providence	Hartford, Providence, and Fishkill	124		6	9,300 00		75 00
				756			98,499 33	

No. 5—C.—*Railroad service as in operation on the 30th of June*, 1864—Continued.

Number of route.	Termini.	Corporate title of company carrying the mail.	Distance.	Total distance in each State.	Number of trips per week.	Annual pay.	Annual pay in each State.	Annual cost per mile on each route.	Remarks.
	NEW YORK.		*Miles.*	*Miles.*		*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	
1001	New York to Dunkirk	Erie Railway	460		19	92,000 00		200 00	
1002	New York to Albany	Hudson River	144		19	32,400 00		225 00	
1003	New York to Chatham Four Corners	New York and Harlem	130½		6	6,525 00		50 00	
1004	New York to Flushing	Flushing	11		6	600 00		50 00	
1007	Stapleton to Tottenville	Staten Island	13		12	1,000 00		76 92	
1008	Brooklyn to Greenport	Long Island	65		12	8,225 00		83 93	
			33		6				
1026	Sufferns to Piermont	Erie Railway	18		6	772 00		42 88	
1032	Newburg to Chester	do	19		6	814 00		42 84	
1062	Hudson to West Stockbridge	Hudson and Boston	35		12	1,750 00		50 00	
1073	Albany to Buffalo	New York Central	298		25	51,600 00		200 00	
1074	Albany to Junction	Rensselaer and Saratoga	12		12	1,029 00		85 75	
1075	Albany to Troy	Troy and Greenbush	7		19	1,050 00		150 00	
1081	Albany to Central Bridge	Albany and Susquehanna	35		6	1,750 00		50 00	
1082	Schenectady to Ballston	Rensselaer and Saratoga	16		6	800 00		50 00	
1084	Troy to Schenectady	New York Central	22		12	1,650 00		75 00	
1085	Troy to North Bennington	Troy and Boston	32½		12	3,250 00		100 00	
1086	Troy to Saratoga Springs	Rensselaer and Saratoga	32.81		12	3,281 00		100 00	
1093	Eagle Bridge to Rutland	Rutland and Washington	62½		12	6,250 00		100 00	
1094	Eagle Bridge to North Adams	Troy and Boston	25½		6	1,912 50		75 00	
1099	Saratoga Springs to Castleton	Saratoga and Whitehall	54		12	5,400 00		100 00	
1122	Plattsburg to Canada Line	Plattsburg and Montreal	23		6	986 00		42 86	
1123	Rouse's Point to Ogdensburg	Northern, (Ogdensburg)	119		12	10,710 00		90 00	
1124	Rouse's Point to Canada Line	Champlain and St. Lawrence	2¼		6	262 50		116 66	
1144	Watertown to North Potsdam	Rome, Watertown, and Ogdensburg	76		12	3,800 00		50 00	
	Branch to Ogdensburg	do	19		12	975 00			
1191	Utica to Booneville	Black River and Utica	35		6	1,750 00		50 00	
1199	Rome to Cape Vincent	Rome, Watertown, and Ogdensburg	73		12	8,329 00		85 86	
			24		6				
1217	Syracuse to Rochester	New York Central	104		12	20,800 00		200 00	
1218	Syracuse to Binghamton	Syracuse and Binghamton	80		12	6,000 00		75 00	
1219	Syracuse to Oswego	Oswego and Syracuse	35½		12	3,043 00		85 72	
1257	Canandaigua to Niagara Falls	New York Central	50		12	6,100 00		62 89	
			47		6				
1258	Canandaigua to Elmira	Erie Railway	68½		12	5,137 50		75 00	
1262	Rochester to Niagara Falls	New York Central	76		12	11,400 00		150 00	
1263	Rochester to Avon	Erie Railway	18		6	800 00		44 44	

1266	Avon to Mount Morris	Buffalo, New York, and Erie	10		12	800 00		50 00	
			6		6				
1282	Batavia to Attica	New York Central	11		6	550 00		50 00	
1298	Suspension Bridge to Detroit	Great Western, (of Canada)	229		6	11,450 00		50 00	
1299	Buffalo to Lockport	New York Central	22		12	1,100 00		50 00	
1300	Buffalo to Lewiston	do	29		6	1,450 00		50 00	
1301	Attica to Hornellsville	Erie Railway	60		6	3,400 00		56 67	
1302	Buffalo to State Line	Buffalo and State Line	69		19	13,800 00		200 00	
1354	Buffalo to Corning	Erie Railway	142		12	8,520 00		60 00	
1359	Owego to Ithaca	Delaware, Lackawanna, and Western	33		12	1,415 00		42 86	
1424	Chesterville to Warwick	Warwick Valley	11		12	400 00		36 36	
1477	Salamanca to Corry	Atlantic and Great Western	61½		6	2,636 00		42 86	
				3,059.56			347,672 50		
	NEW JERSEY.								
2002	New York to Hackettstown	Morris and Essex	63		12	6,600 00		104 76	
2003	New York to Easton	Central, of New Jersey	64		12	6,400 00		100 00	
2004	New York to New Brunswick	New Jersey Railroad and Transportation	36		19	13,500 00		375 00	Includes $2,700, being 25 per cent. on $300 a mile for night service, and a third extra trip.
2015	New Brunswick to Philadelphia	Philadelphia and Trenton	54		19	20,250 00		375 00	Includes $4,050, being 25 per cent. on $300 a mile for night service, and a third extra trip.
2026	Waterloo to Newton	Sussex	11		12	550 00		50 00	
2051	Trenton to Intersection with Delaware, Lackawanna, and Western Railroad, (at Manunka Chunk.)	Belvidere and Delaware	68		12	4,050 00		50 00	
	Branch to Flemington	do	13		6				
2065	Philadelphia to South Amboy	Camden and Amboy	66		6	7,462 00		103 63	
	Branch, Bordentown to Trenton	do	6		6				
2075	Camden to Atlantic City	Camden and Atlantic	60			3,000 00		50 00	12 trips a week 4 months; 6 trips a week 8 months.
2078	Burlington to Pemberton	Burlington and Mount Holly	14		12	700 00		50 00	
2086	Jamesburg to Freehold	Freehold, Jamesburg, and Agricultural	11		6	572 00		52 00	
2098	New York to Piermont	Northern, of New Jersey	26½		6	1,124 00		42 41	
2099	Port Monmouth to Jackson	Raritan and Delaware Bay	73¾		6	2,000 00		50 00	38¾ miles of this service is performed by contractors without charge.
	Branch to Long Branch	(S. W. and W. A. Torrey, contractors)	5		6				
2100	New York to Hackensack	Hackensack and New York	15		12	378 00		25 20	
2116	Glassboro' to Cape Island	Millville & Glassboro', & Cape May & Millville, (C. B. Dungan, contractor.)	63		6	2,774 00		44 03	
				649¼			69,360 00		
	PENNSYLVANIA.								
2201	Philadelphia to Pittsburg	Pennsylvania	357⅝		14	71,525 00		200 00	
2202	Philadelphia to Pottsville	Philadelphia and Reading	97		12	14,218 00		146 58	
2203	Philadelphia to Westchester	Westchester and Philadelphia	29¼		12	1,463 00		50 00	
2204	Philadelphia to Bethlehem	North Pennsylvania	54.19		6	2,756 00		42 86	
	Branch to Doylestown	do	10.11		6				
2207	Philadelphia to Norristown	Philadelphia, Germantown, and Norristown.	17		6	500 00		29 41	
2210	Philadelphia to Darby	Philadelphia and Darby	8		6	400 00		50 00	

No. 5—C.—*Railroad service as in operation on the 30th of June, 1864*—Continued.

Number of route.	Termini.	Corporate title of company carrying the mail.	Distance.	Total distance in each State.	Number of trips per week.	Annual pay.	Annual pay in each State.	Annual cost per mile on each route.	Remarks.
	PENNSYLVANIA—Continued.		*Miles.*	*Miles.*		*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	
2243	Lancaster to Middletown	Pennsylvania	32½		6	1,490 00		45 84	
2244	Strasburg to Leaman Place	Strasburg, (Herr & Girvin, contractors)	5		6	215 00		43 00	
2254	Reading to Harrisburg	Philadelphia and Reading	54		6	5,400 00		100 00	
2264	Port Clinton to Williamsport	Catawissa	119		12	11,900 00		100 00	
2307	Sunbury to Mount Carmel	Northern Central	28		6	1,400 00		50 00	
2312	Easton to Mauch Chunk	Lehigh Valley	46		6	2,300 00		50 00	
2325	Allentown to Reading	East Pennsylvania	36		6	1,800 00		50 00	
2326	Mauch Chunk to Jeansville	Beaver Meadow	23		6	1,150 00		50 00	
2347	Scranton to Northumberland	Lackawanna and Bloomsburg	17		12	4,505 00		56 24	
			63.1		6				
2364	Great Bend to New Hampton	Delaware, Lackawanna, and Western	133		6	9,975 00		75 00	
2401	York to Columbia	Northern Central	13		7	650 00		50 00	
2404	Harrisburg to Auburn	Schuylkill and Susquehanna	59		6	1,770 00		30 00	
2408	Harrisburg to Chambersburg	Cumberland Valley	52		12	5,200 00		100 00	
2428	Hanover Junction to Hanover	Hanover Branch	13		6	1,050 00		50 00	
	Branch to Littlestown	do	8		6				
2428*a*	Hanover to Gettysburg	Gettysburg	17¾		6	862 50		50 00	
2457	Sunbury to Williamsport	Pennsylvania, (lessees of Philadelphia and Erie.)	40		14	6,000 00		150 00	
2475	Williamsport to Elmira	Northern Central, (lessees of Elmira and Williamsport.)	77		12	11,550 00		150 00	
2476	Williamsport to Lock Haven	Pennsylvania, (lessees of Philadelphia and Erie.)	26½		6	1,325 00		50 00	
2489	Blossburg to Corning	Tioga	40		6	2,000 00		50 00	
2519	Huntingdon to Hopewell	Huntingdon and Broad Top	31		6	1,800 00		50 00	
	Branch to Dudley	do	5.32		6				
2524	Altoona to Hollidaysburg	Pennsylvania	10		7	500 00		50 00	
2557	Blairsville to Indiana	do	20		7	1,000 00		50 00	
2566*a*	Connellsville to Uniontown	Fayette County	13		6	650 00		50 00	
2642	Pittsburg to Connellsville	Pittsburg and Connellsville	60		6	3,000 00		50 00	
2644	Pittsburg to Kittaning	Alleghany Valley	43		6	3,150 00		50 00	Includes $1,000 for mail messenger service.
2649	Washington to Wheeling	Hempfield	32⅓		6	3,234 00		100 00	
2693	Northville to Erie	Erie and North East	20		14	4,000 00		200 00	
2707	Girard to West Greenville	Erie and Pittsburg, (Battles & Hinds, contractors.)	48		6	2,745 00		35 00	Includes $1,065 for mail messengers and route agent furnished by contractors.

2726	Erie to Warren	Pennsylvania, (lessees of Philadelphia and Erie.)	66		6	3,300 00		50 00	
2730	Bridgeport to Downington	Philadelphia and Reading	22		6	200 00		9 09	
2772	Cresson to Ebensburg	Ebensburg and Cresson	12		12	500 00		41 66	
2773	Chambersburg to Hagerstown	Cumberland Valley, (lessees of Franklin)	22		6	1,100 00		50 00	
2811	Corry to Miller Farm	Oil Creek	34		6	1,457 00		42 86	
2812	Corry to Galion, Ohio	Atlantic and Great Western	222		6	9,514 80		42 86	
2813	Lenni Mills to Oxford	Philadelphia and Baltimore Central	33		12	1,650 00		50 00	
2814	Meadville to Franklin	Atlantic and Great Western, (Franklin Branch.)	30		6	1,500 00		50 00	
2815	Hopewell to Mount Dallas Station	Bedford	12⅓		6	616 00		50 00	
				2,211			201,321 30		
	DELAWARE.								
3101	Wilmington to Saulsbury	Philadelphia, Wilmington, and Balt	47.48		12	10,818 75		125 00	Includes $1,400 for daily mail to Philadelphia.
			55.74		6			62 50	
3111	Harrington to Milford	Junction and Breakwater	9		6	450 00		50 00	
				112.22			11,268 75		
	MARYLAND.								
3201	Baltimore to Philadelphia	Philadelphia, Wilmington, and Balt	102		19	37,500 00		300 00	Includes $6,900 for ferry at night and accommodations for agents on night trains.
3204	Baltimore to Sunbury	Northern Central	86		14	25,450 00		200 00	
			55		14			150 00	
3207	Baltimore to Wheeling	Baltimore and Ohio	179		19	93,900 00		300 00	Service on this route has been very irregular since the war.
3208	Baltimore to Washington	do	201		13			200 00	
3264	Araby to Frederick	do	40		26	12,000 60		300 00	
3281	Grafton to Parkersburg	do	3		7	300 00		100 00	
3282	Annapolis to Annapolis Junction	Annapolis and Elk Ridge	104		6	10,400 00		100 00	
3316	Intersection with Northern Central Railway (3204) to Union Bridge.	Western Maryland	20		13	2,858 00		142 90	
			40		6	1,200 00		30 00	
				830			183,608 60		
	OHIO.								
9004	Bell Air to Columbus	Central Ohio	137⅘		14	27,575 00		200 00	
9005	Steubenville to Newark	Steubenville and Indiana	116		6	8,700 00		75 00	
9009	Means to Cadiz	do	8		6	240 00		30 00	
9051	Pittsburg to Chicago	Pittsburg, Fort Wayne, and Chicago	469½		12	93,900 00		200 00	
9052	Pittsburg to Bell Air	Cleveland and Pittsburg	95		6	7,125 00		75 00	
9095	Erie to Cleveland	Cleveland, Painesville, and Ashtabula	96		13	21,600 00		225 00	
9102	Cleveland to Wellsville	Cleveland and Pittsburg	59¾		12	13,087 50		150 00	
			41¼		6			100 00	
9103	Cleveland to Sandusky	Cleveland and Toledo	61		6	3,050 00		50 00	
9104	Cleveland to Youngstown	Cleveland and Mahoning	67		6	3,350 00		50 00	
9114	Hudson to Millersburg	Cleveland, Zanesville, and Cincinnati	62		6	1,860 00		30 00	
9120	Bayard to New Philadelphia	Cleveland and Pittsburg	32		6	1,372 00		42 86	
9121	Oneidaville to Carrollton	Carrollton and Oneida	12		6	384 00		32 00	

No. 5—C.—*Railroad service as in operation on the 30th of June, 1864*—Continued.

Number of route.	Termini.	Corporate title of company carrying the mail.	Distance.	Total distance in each State.	Number of trips per week.	Annual pay.	Annual pay in each State.	Annual cost per mile on each route.	Remarks.
	OHIO—Continued.		*Miles.*	*Miles.*		*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	
9146	Sandusky to Newark	Sandusky, Mansfield, and Newark	124		6	12,400 00		100 00	
9172	Columbus to Cleveland	Cleveland, Columbus, and Cincinnati	138		13	29,100 00		210 86	
9178	Columbus to Xenia	Columbus and Xenia	55		13	12,375 00		225 00	
9179	Columbus to Richmond	Columbus, Piqua, and Indiana	118½		6	8,887 50		75 00	
9191	Galion to Union City	Bellefontaine and Indiana	119		12	17,850 00		150 00	
9229	Portsmouth to Reed's Mills	Sciota and Hocking Valley	56		6	2,800 00		50 00	
9273	Toledo to Cleveland	Cleveland and Toledo	114		12	22,800 00		200 00	
9274	Toledo to State Line	Toledo and Wabash	243		6	24,300 00		100 00	
9275	Toledo to Elkhart	Michigan Southern and Northern Indiana	133		6	6,650 00		50 00	
9302	Hamilton to Richmond	Eaton and Hamilton	48		6	3,600 00		75 00	
9303	Cincinnati to Dayton	Cincinnati, Hamilton, and Dayton	25		12	10,875 00		225 00	
			35		12			150 00	
9306	Cincinnati to Springfield	Little Miami	19		6	16,525 00		100 00	
			65		13			225 00	
9310	Cincinnati to Parkersburg	Marietta and Cincinnati	197		6	20,150 00		100 00	
			9		6			50 00	
9325	Blanchester to Hillsboro'	do	21		6	787 50		37 50	
9328	Morrow to Zanesville	Cincinnati, Wilmington, and Zanesville	133		6	9,975 00		75 00	
9329	Xenia to Dayton	Columbus and Xenia	17		12	2,125 00		125 00	
9373	Dayton to Union City	Greenville and Miami	48		6	2,400 00		50 00	
9375	Dayton to Toledo	Dayton and Michigan	149		12	22,350 00		150 00	
9393	Springfield to Sandusky	Sandusky, Dayton, and Cincinnati	132		6	13,200 00		100 00	
9394	Springfield to Delaware	Springfield, Delaware, and Lakeville	50		6	2,143 00		42 86	
9396	Springfield to Dayton	Sandusky, Dayton, and Cincinnati	24		6	2,400 00		100 00	
9399	Carey to Finley	do	16		6	480 00		30 00	
9411	Fremont to Finley	Fremont and Indiana	37		6	740 00		20 00	
9300*a*	Hamilton to Connersville	Cincinnati and Indianapolis Junction	42		6	1,764 00		42 00	
				3,424¾			428,920 50		
	MICHIGAN.								
12501	Toledo to Chicago	Michigan Southern and Northern Indiana	242		12	36,300 00		150 00	
12502	Toledo to Detroit	do	65			6,500 00		100 00	Six times a week, or as much oftener as the trains run.
12504	Monroe to Adrian	do	36			1,800 00		50 00	Do.
12505	Adrian to Jackson	do	46			2,300 00		50 00	Do.
12506	Detroit to Chicago	Michigan Central	285¼		12	5,780 427		150 00	

12750	Detroit to Grand Haven	Detroit and Milwaukie	189		12	18,900 00	100 00	
12508	Detroit to Port Huron	Detroit and Port Huron	64¼			3,212 50	50 00	Do.
12720	Saginaw to Flint	Flint and Pere Marquette	36½		6	1,825 50	50 00	
12746	Owasso to Lansing	Amboy, Lansing, and Traverse Bay	28		6	700 00	25 00	
				992			114,325 00	
	INDIANA.							
12001	Indianapolis to Lafayette	Lafayette and Indianapolis	65⅝		12	9,843 75	150 00	
12003	Indianapolis to Peru	Peru and Indianapolis	78		6	3,900 00	50 00	
12004	Union City to Indianapolis	Indianapolis, Pittsburg, and Cleveland	85		12	10,625 00	125 00	
12005	Indianapolis to Dayton	Indiana Central	69		12	8,687 50	125 00	
12007	Indianapolis to Cincinnati	Indianapolis and Cincinnati	113½		12	14,187 50	125 00	
12008	Indianapolis to Madison	Indianapolis and Madison	87		6	4,350 00	50 00	
12010	Indianapolis to Terre Haute	Terre Haute and Richmond	73		12	9,125 00	125 00	
12013	Jeffersonville to Indianapolis	Jeffersonville	108		12	10,800 00	100 00	
12046	Rushville to Columbus	Indianapolis and Madison	46		6	1,840 00	40 00	
12051	Richmond to Logansport	Cincinnati and Chicago Air Line	108		6	8,100 00	75 00	
12090	Cincinnati to Illinoistown	Ohio and Mississippi	341		13	68,200 00	200 00	
12105	New Albany to Michigan City	New Albany and Salem	137		6	25,920 00	90 00	
			151		12			
12159	Evansville to Rockville	Evansville and Crawfordsville	23		6	9,400 00	50 00	
			110		6		75 00	
12199	Logansport to Valparaiso	Cincinnati and Chicago Air Line	62		6	4,650 00	75 00	
12257	State Line to Logansport	Toledo, Logansport, and Burlington	61		6	3,050 00	50 00	
12261	Plymouth to La Porte	Cincinnati, Peru, and Chicago	30		6	900 00	30 00	
				1,748⅛			193,578 75	
	ILLINOIS.							
11501	Chicago to Milwaukie	Chicago and Milwaukie and Milwaukie and Chicago.	87		12	8,700 00	100 00	
11502	Chicago to Freeport	Galena and Chicago Union	121		12	12,100 00	100 00	
11503	Chicago to Clinton	do	138			13,800 00	100 00	Do.
11504	Chicago to Davenport	Chicago and Rock Island	183		12	18,300 00	100 00	
11505	Chicago to Galesburg	Chicago, Burlington, and Quincy	164.70		12	19,764 00	120 00	
	Galesburg to Burlington	do	43		12	4,300 00	100 00	
	Branch, Aurora to Turner	do	13		6	650 00	50 00	
11506	Chicago to St. Louis	Chicago and Alton	284¾			28,475 00	100 00	Do.
11507	Chicago to Centralia	Illinois Central	253				100 00	Do.
	Centralia to Cairo	do	112		12	42,100 00	150 00	
11508	Joliet to Lake Station	Michigan Central	45			2,250 00	50 00	Do.
11510	Elgin to Richmond	Elgin and State Line	33			1,650 00	50 00	Do.
11511	Belvidere to Oregon	Galena and Chicago Union	57.23			2,861 50	50 00	Do.
11512	Dunleith to Centralia	Illinois Central	342		12	34,200 00	100 00	
11513	Bureau Junction to Peoria	Chicago and Rock Island	47			2,350 00	50 00	Do.
11514	Peoria to Gilman	Logansport, Peoria, and Burlington	86			9,850 00	100 00	Do.
	Gilman to State Line	do	25				50 00	Do.
11515	Peoria to Galesburg	Chicago, Burlington, and Quincy	54			5,400 00	100 00	Do.
11517	Galesburg to Quincy	do	100		12	12,000 00	120 00	
11518	Pekin to Virginia	Illinois River	61			2,047 50	35 00	Do.
11519	State Line, Ind., to Meredosia	Great Western	182			18,200 00	100 00	Do.

No. 5—C.—*Railroad service as in operation on the 30th of June*, 1864—Continued.

Number of route.	Termini.	Corporate title of company carrying the mail.	Distance.	Total distance in each State.	Number of trips per week.	Annual pay.	Annual pay in each State.	Annual cost per mile on each route.	Remarks.
	ILLINOIS—Continued.		*Miles.*	*Miles.*		*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	
11520	Quincy to Meredosia	Quincy and Toledo	58			5,800 00		100 00	Six times a week, or as much oftener as the trains run.
11521	Terre Haute, Ind., to St. Louis, Mo	St. Louis, Alton, and Terre Haute	192			19,200 00		100 00	Do.
11539	Courtland Station to Sycamore	Sycamore and Courtland	5		6	250 00		50 00	
11729	Lewistown to Yates City	Chicago, Burlington, and Quincy	31		6	1,550 00		50 00	
11886	Jacksonville to White Hall	Jacksonville, Alton, and St. Louis	24½		6	1,225 00		50 00	
11917	Carthage to Warsaw	Mississippi and Wabash	21½			1,075 00		50 00	Do.
11919	Clayton to Carthage	Illinois and Southern Iowa	30½			1,525 00		50 00	Do.
11926	Petersburg to Jacksonville	St. Louis, Jacksonville, and Chicago	28½			1,425 00		50 00	Do.
				2,822.68			271,048 00		
	WISCONSIN.								
13001	Chicago to Green Bay	Chicago and Northwestern	244		12	24,400 00		100 00	
13002	Kenosha to Rockford	Kenosha, Rockford, and Rock Island, (B. Williamson, trustee, in possession.)	72		6	3,600 00		50 00	
13003	Racine to Savanna	Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, (in possession of operating roads.)	143		12	14,300 00		100 00	
13004	Milton to Monroe	Milwaukie and Prairie du Chien	43.7		6	2,185 00		50 00	
13005	Warren, Ill., to Mineral Point	Mineral Point	33		6	1,650 00		50 00	
13006	Milwaukie to Prairie du Chien	Milwaukie and Prairie du Chien	194		12	19,400 00		100 00	
13007	Milwaukie to Columbus	Milwaukie and St. Paul	65		6	3,262 50		50 00	
13008	Milwaukie to La Crosse	do	201½		12	20,150 00		100 00	
13009	Horicon to Berlin	do	44		6	2,200 00		50 00	
13010	Ripon to Winneconnee	Ripon and Wolf River	16		6	600 00		37 50	
13041 (part.)	Sheboygan to Glenbeulah	Sheboygan and Fond du Lac	20		6	1,000 00		50 00	
13187	Watertown to Sun Prairie	Milwaukie and St. Paul	25		6	1,250 00		50 00	
				1,101.2			93,997 50		
	IOWA.								
10901	Keokuk to Eddyville	Keokuk, Fort des Moines, and Minnesota	92½		12	6,937 50		75 00	
10902	Keokuk to Fort Madison	Keokuk, Mount Pleasant, and Muscatine	25		6	1,250 00		50 00	
10926	Burlington to Ottumwa	Burlington and Missouri River	76		12	5,700 00		75 00	
10940	Muscatine to Washington	Chicago and Rock Island	37.77		6	1,888 50		50 00	
10942	Davenport to Grinnell, and branch	do	134.2		6	6,710 00		50 00	

10954	Clinton to Cedar Rapids	Chicago, Iowa, and Nebraska	82		12	6,150 00	50 00	
10961*a*	Cedar Rapids to Nevada	do	69		12	6,632 50	75 00	
			29.15		6		50 00	
10971	Dubuque to Cedar Falls	Dubuque and Sioux City	100		6	5,000 00	50 00	
10972	Farley to Cedar Rapids	Dubuque, Marion, and Western	55.76		6	2,788 00	50 00	
				701.38		43,056 50		
	MISSOURI.							
10401	St. Louis to Warrensburg	Pacific	207.60			31,140 00	150 00	Daily, and twice daily when the trains run so often.
10402	St. Louis to Macon City	North Missouri	170		12	25,500 00	150 00	
10403	St. Louis to Pilot Knob	St. Louis and Iron Mountain	87.1		7	8,710 00	100 00	
			4		7	200 00	50 00	
10429	Pacific to Rolla	Pacific	76¼		6	5,718 75	75 00	
10463	Quincy, Ill., to St. Joseph, Mo	Hannibal and St. Joseph	222		14	44,400 00	200 00	
10524	St. Joseph to Weston	Platte County	36		6	3,600 00	100 00	
				802.95		119,268 75		
	KENTUCKY.							
9504	Louisville to Nashville	Louisville and Nashville	185		7	27,750 00	150 00	
9506	Louisville to Lexington	Louisville and Frankfort and Lexington and Frankfort.	94			9,400 00	100 00	6 times a week, and 12 times a week when trains run so often.
9512	Junction to Bardstown	Bardstown and Louisville	18		6	900 00	50 00	
9521	Nicholasville to Covington	Kentucky Central	13		6	10,550 00	50 00	
			99		12		100 00	
9686	Paducah to Union City	New Orleans and Ohio	62		6	3,100 00	50 00	
				471		51,700 00		
	CALIFORNIA.							
14793	Sacramento City to Folsom City	Sacramento Valley	23.20		12	4,640 00	200 00	
				23.20		4,640 00		

GEO. WM. McLELLAN, *Second Assistant Postmaster General.*

No. 5—D.

Railroad service as in operation on the 30th of September, 1864.

Number of route.	Termini.	Corporate title of company carrying the mail.	Distance.	Total distance in each State.	Number of trips per week.	Annual pay.	Annual pay in each State.	Annual cost per mile on each route.	Remarks.
	NEW JERSEY.		*Miles.*	*Miles.*		*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	
2002	New York to Piermont	Northern Railroad Company of New Jersey.	26½		6	2,081 00		50 00	Includes $756 per annum for supply of side offices.
2003	New York to Hackensack	Hackensack and New York	15		12	750 00		50 00	
2004	New York to Hackettstown	Morris and Essex	63		12	6,600 00		104 76	
2005	Elizabethport to Easton	Central Railroad Comp'y of New Jersey	64		12	6,400 00		100 00	
2006	New York to New Brunswick	New Jersey Railroad and Transportation Company.	36		19	13,500 00		375 00	Includes $2,700, being 25 per cent. on $300 a mile for night service and extra trips.
2008	Port Monmouth to Jackson	Raritan and Delaware Bay	73¾		6	3,937 50		50 00	
	Branch to Long Branch	(S. W. & W. A. Torry, contractors)	5		6				
2014	Newark to Mont Clair	Newark and Bloomfield	6		12	275 00		45 83	
2028	Waterloo to Newton	Sussex	12		12	900 00		75 00	
2056	Lambertsville to Flemington	Belvidere and Delaware	12.13		6	606 50		50 00	
2062	Trenton to Intersection with Delaware, Lackawanna, and Western Railroad, (at Manunka Chunk.)	do	68.70		12	3,435 00		50 00	
2067	New Brunswick to Philadelphia	Philadelphia and Trenton	54		19	20,250 00		375 00	Includes $4,050, being 25 per cent. on $300 a mile for night service and extra trips.
2071	Jamesburg to Freehold	Freehold, Jamesburg, and Agricultural	11		6	860 00		69 09	Includes $100 for messenger service to Englishtown.
2089	Burlington to Pemberton	Burlington County	14		12	700 00		50 00	
2092	Philadelphia to South Amboy	Camden and Amboy	66		6	7,462 00		103 63	
	Branch to Trenton	do	6		6				
2097	Philadelphia to Bridgeton	West Jersey	19		6	4,315 00		125 00	
			19.40		6			100 00	
2098	Camden to Atlantic City	Camden and Atlantic	60			3,000 00		50 00	Twelve trips a week for four months, and six trips a week for eight months.
2102	Glassboro' to Millville	Millville and Glassboro'	22		6	2,200 00		100 00	
2105	Elmer to Salem	Salem	16.60		6	830 00		50 00	
2111	Millville to Cape Island	Cape May and Millville	41		6	4,160 00		100 00	
				711.08			82,202 00		

	PENNSYLVANIA.								
2201	Philadelphia to Pittsburg	Pennsylvania	357⅘		14	{ 71,525 00 { 1,875 00		200 00	This sum allowed per annum for transportation of railway post office car between Reading Railroad & Philadelphia, Wilmington, and Baltimore Railroad, 5 miles, at $375 a mile.
2202	Philadelphia to Pottsville	Philadelphia and Reading	97		12	{ 14,550 00 { 2,550 00		150 00	This sum allowed per annum for transportation of railway post office car between Philadelphia and Trenton and Pennsylvania Railroad, 6 8-10 miles, at $375 a mile.
2203	Philadelphia to Westchester	Westchester and Philadelphia	29¼		12	1,463 00		50 00	
2204	Philadelphia to Bethlehem	North Pennsylvania	54. 19		6	{ 3,215 00		50 00	
	Branch to Doylestown	do	10. 11		6	{			
2206	Philadelphia to Norristown	Philadelphia, Germantown, and Norristown.	17		6	500 00		29 41	
2208	Philadelphia to Darby	Philadelphia and Darby	8		6	500 00		62 50	
2216	Bridgeport to Downington	Philadelphia and Reading	22		6	550 00		25 00	
2235	Lenni Mills to Oxford	Philadelphia and Baltimore Central	33		12	1,650 00		50 00	
2257	Lancaster to Middletown	Pennsylvania	32½		6	1,490 00		45 84	
2268	Strasburg to Leaman Place	Strasburg. (J. F. & C. W. Herr, contractors.)	4½		6	215 00		47 77	
2281	Reading to Harrisburg	Philadelphia and Reading	54		6	5,400 00		100 00	
2298	Allentown to Reading	East Pennsylvania	36		6	1,800 00		50 00	
2310	Easton to Mauch Chunk	Lehigh Valley	46		6	2,300 00		50 00	
2327	Harrisburg to Chambersburg	Cumberland Valley	52		12	5,200 00		100 00	
2328	Harrisburg to Auburn	Schuylkill and Susquehanna	59		6	2,950 00		50 00	
2334	Port Clinton to Milton	Catawissa	92		12	13,800 00		150 00	
2345	Tamaqua to Ashland	Philadelphia and Reading	21		6	850 00		50 00	Company paid for 17 miles only, 4 miles of the service being covered by No. 2334.
2346	Sunbury to Williamsport	Philadelphia and Erie, (leased by Pennsylvania Railroad Company.)	40		12	6,000 00		150 00	
2347	Sunbury to Mount Carmel	Northern Central	28		6	1,400 00		50 00	
2364	Scranton to Northumberland	Lackawanna and Bloomsburg	{ 17 { 63. 1		12 6	{ 6,007 50		75 00	
2388	Mauch Chunk to Jeansville	Beaver Meadow	23		6	1,150 00		50 00	
2410	Great Bend to New Hampton	Delaware, Lackawana, and Western	133		6	9,975 00		75 00	
2456	Blossburg to Corning	Tioga	40		6	2,000 00		50 00	
2482	Williamsport to Elmira	Northern Central, (lessees of Elmira and Williamsport.)	77		12	11,550 00		150 00	
2483	Williamsport to Benzinger	Pennsylvania, (lessees of Philadelphia and Erie.)	120. 2		6	6,010 00		50 00	
2535	York to Columbia	Northern Central	13		7	650 00		50 00	
2541	Hanover Junction to Hanover	Hanover Branch	13		6	{ 1,050 00		50 00	
	Branch to Littlestown	do	8		6	{			
2542	Hanover to Gettysburg	Gettysburg	17¼		6	862 50		50 00	
2554	Chambersburg to Hagerstown	Cumberland Valley	22		6	1,100 00		50 00	

No. 5—D.—*Railroad service as in operation on the 30th of September, 1864*—Continued.

Number of route.	Termini.	Corporate title of company carrying the mail.	Distance.	Total distance in each State.	Number of trips per week.	Annual pay.	Annual pay in each State.	Annual cost per mile on each route.	Remarks.
	PENNSYLVANIA—Continued.								
			Miles.	*Miles.*		*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	
2576	Huntingdon to Mt. Dallas Station	Huntingdon and Broad Top Mountain	44		6	2,466 00		50 00	
	Branch to Broad Top	do	5.32		6				
2585a	Tyrone to Phillipsburg	Penn., (lessees of Tyrone and Clearfield)	23.8		6	1,190 00		50 00	
2587	Altoona to Hollidaysburg	Pennsylvania	10		7	500 00		50 00	
2615	Washington to Wheeling	Hempfield	32¾		6	3,234 00		100 00	Embraces all messenger service to side offices.
2624	Pittsburg to Uniontown	Pittsburg and Connellsville	73		6	3,650 00		50 00	
2625	Pittsburg to Kittaning	Alleghany Valley	45		6	3,250 00		50 00	Includes $1,000 for supply of side offices.
2644	Branch Junction to Indiana	Pennsylvania	20		7	1,000 00		50 00	
2656	Cresson to Ebensburg	Ebensburg and Cresson	12		12	600 00		50 00	
2760	Meadville to Franklin	Franklin Branch of Atlantic and Great Western.	30		6	1,500 00		50 00	
2770	Corry to Miller Farm	Oil Creek	34		6	1,457 00		42 86	
2771	Corry to Galion	Atlantic and Great Western	222		6	11,100 00		50 00	
2773	Erie to Wilcox	Penn'a, (lessees of Phila. and Erie)	103.7		6	5,185 00		50 00	
2777	Girard to Sharon	Erie and Pittsburg	62		6	3,100 00		50 00	
2779	Northville to Erie	Erie and North East	20		14	4,000 00		200 00	
2782	Columbia to Sinking Spring	Reading and Columbia	39.31		6	1,965 50		50 00	
				2416.185			224,335 50		
	DELAWARE.								
3101	Wilmington to Saulsbury	Philadelphia, Wilmington, and Balt.	47.48		12	10,818 75		125 00	Includes $1,400 for daily mail to Philadelphia.
3117	Harrington to Milford	Junction and Breakwater	55.74		6			62 50	
			9		6	450 00		50 00	
				112.22			11,268 75		
	MARYLAND.								
3201	Baltimore to Philadelphia	Philadelphia, Wilmington, and Baltim'e	102		19	37,500 00		300 00	Includes $6,900 for ferry at night and accommodations for agents on night trains.
3204	Baltimore to Sunbury	Northern Central	86		14	25,450 00		200 00	
3207	Baltimore to Washington	Baltimore and Ohio	55		14			150 00	
3208	Baltimore to Wheeling	do	40		26	12,000 00		300 00	
			179		19	93,900 00		300 00	Service on this route has been very irregular since the war.
			201		13			200 00	

3209	Grafton to Parkersburg	do	104		6	10,400 00		100 00
3214	Intersection with Northern Central Railroad (3204) to Union Bridge.	Western Maryland	40		6	2,000 00		50 00
3237	Annapolis to Annapolis Junction	Annapolis and Elk Ridge	20		13	2,858 00		142 90
3306	Araby to Frederick	Baltimore and Ohio	3		7	300 00		100 00
				830			184,408 00	
	OHIO.							
9004	Bell Air to Columbus	Central Ohio	137⅞		14	27,575 00		200 00
9005	Steubenville to Newark	Steubenville and Indiana	116		6	8,700 00		75 00
9009	Means to Cadiz	do	8		6	240 00		30 00
9051	Pittsburg to Chicago	Pittsburg, Fort Wayne, and Chicago	469½		12	93,900 00		200 00
9052	Pittsburg to Bell Air	Cleveland and Pittsburg	95		6	7,125 00		75 00
9095	Erie to Cleveland	Cleveland, Painesville, and Ashtabula	96		13	21,600 00		225 00
9101	Hudson to Millersburg	Cleveland, Zanesville, and Cincinnati	62		6	1,860 00		30 00
9103	Cleveland to Youngstown	Cleveland and Mahoning	67		6	3,350 00		50 00
9104	Cleveland to Wellsville	Cleveland and Pittsburg	59¾		12	13,087 50		150 00
			40¼		6			100 00
9105	Cleveland to Sandusky	Cleveland and Toledo	61		6	3,050 00		50 00
9125	Bayard to New Philadelphia	Cleveland and Pittsburg	32		6	1,372 00		42 86
9129	Oneidaville to Carrollton	Oneida and Carrollton	12		6	400 00		33 33
9146	Sandusky to Newark	Sandusky, Mansfield, and Newark	124		6	12,400 00		100 00
9168	Xenia to Dayton	Columbus and Xenia	17		12	2,125 00		125 00
9170	Springfield to Sandusky	Sandusky, Dayton, and Cincinnati	132		6	13,200 00		100 00
9171	Springfield to Delaware	Springfield, Delaware, and Lakeville	50		6	2,143 00		42 86
9173	Springfield to Dayton	Sandusky, Dayton, and Cincinnati	24		6	2,400 00		100 00
9197	Columbus to Cleveland	Cleveland, Columbus, and Cincinnati	138		13	29,100 00		210 86
9201	Columbus to Xenia	Columbus and Xenia	55		13	12,375 00		225 00
9202	Columbus to Richmond	Columbus, Piqua, and Indiana	118½		6	8,887 50		75 00
9222	Galion to Union City	Bellefontaine and Indiana	119		12	17,850 00		150 00
9247	Blanchester to Hillsboro'	Marietta and Cincinnati	21		6	787 50		37 50
9266	Portsmouth to Reed's Mills	Sciota and Hocking Valley	56		6	2,800 00		50 00
9343	Toledo to Cleveland	Cleveland and Toledo	114		12	22,800 00		200 00
9344	Toledo to State Line	Toledo and Wabash	243		6	24,300 00		100 00
9345	Toledo to Elkhart	Michigan Southern and Northern Indiana	133		6	6,650 00		50 00
9351	Fremont to Finley	Fremont and Indiana	37		6	740 00		20 00
9370	Carey to Finley	Sandusky, Dayton, and Cincinnati	16		6	480 00		30 00
9378	Dayton to Union City	Dayton and Union	48		6	3,600 00		75 00
9381	Dayton to Toledo	Dayton and Michigan	149		12	22,350 00		150 00
9401	Hamilton to Connersville	Cincinnati and Indianapolis Junction	42		6	1,764 00		42 00
9403	Hamilton to Richmond	Eaton and Hamilton	48		6	3,600 00		75 00
9405	Cincinnati to Dayton	Cincinnati, Hamilton, and Dayton	25		12	10,875 00		225 00
			35		12			150 00
9406	Cincinnati to Springfield	Little Miami	19		6	16,525 00		225 00
			65		13			100 00
9407	Cincinnati to Parkersburg	Marietta and Cincinnati	197		6	20,150 00		100 00
			9		6			50 00
9429	Morrow to Zanesville	Cincinnati, Wilmington, and Zanesville	132.9		6	9,975 00		75 00
				3,423.31			430,136 50	

GEO. WM. McLELLAN, *Second Assistant Postmaster General.*

No. 5—E.

Steamboat service as in operation September 30, 1864.

States.	Number of route.	Termini.	Distance.	Total distance in each State.	Number of trips per week.	Annual pay.	Annual pay in each State.	Remarks.
			Miles.	*Miles.*		*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	
New Hampshire	317	Alton Bay to Wolfboro' and Centre Harbor to Meredith Village.	10 20		6 3	1,000 00		During navigation between Centre Harbor and Meredith Village.
	324	Weir's Bridge to Wolfboro'	30		6	650 00		
				60			1,650 00	
Massachusetts	671	Hyannis to Nantucket	30		3	2,500 00		Mails to be carried six times a week when boats run so often.
	674	New Bedford to Edgartown	30		6	1,800 00		
	684	Fall River to New York	180		6	3,500 00		
				240			7,800 00	
Rhode Island	804	Providence to Newport	28		12	800 00		
				28			800 00	
New York	1108	Whitehall to Plattsburg	95			4,800 00		Eleven times a week eight months.
	1359	Ithaca to Cayuga	40		6	1,713 00		Part of a railroad contract.
				135			6,513 00	
New Jersey	2005	New York to Elizabethport	12		12	1,200 00		Part of railroad contract.
	2007	New York to Keyport	25		12	350 00		
	2008	New York to Port Monmouth	20			500 00		Do.
	2092	South Amboy to New York	27		6	2,338 00		Do.
				84			4,388 00	
Pennsylvania	2626	Pittsburg to Greensboro'	85		6	6,300 00		During navigation.
				85			6,300 00	
Maryland	3210	Baltimore to Queenstown	36		3	547 00		Do.
				36			547 00	
Ohio	9267	Portsmouth to Cincinnati	123		3	2,500 00		Do.
	9413	Cincinnati to Maysville	64		6	4,000 00		Do.
				187			6,500 00	
West Virginia	4102	Wheeling to Parkersburg	96¼		3	3,600 00		
	4109	Parkersburg to Gallipolis	88		3	2,700 00		

	4116	Kanawha C. H. to Point Pleasant	56		3	1,400 00		
Virginia	4182	Old Point Comfort to Baltimore	185		6	18,000 00		
				425¼			25,700 00	
Michigan	12659	Grand Haven to Milwaukie	85			5,578 00		Twelve times a week nine months.
	12712 (part.)	Gena to Green Bay	134			4,550 00		Three times a week eight months.
	12717	Ontonagon to Detroit	640			7,200 00		Three times a week seven months.
		Branch, Ontonagon to Superior	80					Once a week seven months.
				939			17,328 00	
Wisconsin	13068	Oshkosh to New London	67		6	595 00		From May 1 to November 15 in each year.
	13186	Milwaukie to Two Rivers	95		6	200 00		During navigation.
				162			795 00	
Iowa	10906	Fort Madison to Davenport	118			6,240 00		Six times a week eight months.
	11122	Dubuque to Davenport	110			2,704 00		Do.
				228			8,944 00	
Missouri	10404	St. Louis to Keokuk	232		6	15,000 00		During navigation.
	10405	St. Louis to Cairo	200		2	7,350 00		
				432			22,350 00	
Minnesota	13501	St. Paul to Galena	373		6	23,000 00		From April 15 to November 15 in each year, at $100 the round trip; pay estimated.
	13502	La Crosse, Wis., to St. Paul, Minn	175		6	11,000 00		From April 15 to November 15 in each year, at $50 the round trip; pay estimated.
	13570	Prescott, Wis., to Falls of St. Croix	61½		6	1,995 00		
				609½			36,495 00	
Kentucky	9501	Louisville to Evansville	202		4	8,300 00		
	9503	Louisville to Cincinnati	135		7	9,000 00		
	9510	Evansville, Ind., to Cairo, Ill	197		4	8,400 00		
	9650	Bowling Green to Evansville	225		2	7,500 00		
				759			33,200 00	
California	14751	San Francisco to Sacramento City	110		6	20,000 00		
	14752	San Francisco to Stockton	120		6	20,000 00		
	14754	San Francisco to Petaluma	35		6	4,000 00		
	14755	San Francisco to Oakland	9		6	1,500 00		
				274			45,500 00	
Oregon	12723	Portland to Monticello	66		3	4,507 00		
	15002	Astoria to Monticello	55		2	6,990 00		
				121			11,497 00	
Sea service to southern ports.		New York to Newbern, North Carolina	553		1	5,200 00		This service is set down to New York in the report of June 30, 1864.
		New York to New Orleans, Louisiana	1,956		55 trips.	12,000 00		
				2,509			17,200 00	

GEO. WM. McLELLAN, *Second Assistant Postmaster General.*

No. 5

A table showing the increase and decrease of mail transportation and cost in

States and Territories.	CELERITY, CERTAINTY, AND SECURITY.				STEAM-	
	Length of route.		Cost.		Length of route.	
	Increase.	Decrease.	Increase.	Decrease.	Increase.	Decrease.
	Miles.	*Miles.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Miles.*	*Miles.*
Maine		2		143		
New Hampshire		7	16			
Vermont		66		828		
Massachusetts		15		260		
Connecticut	3		170			
New York		14	2,704		*2,469	
New Jersey		146		1,528		
Pennsylvania		115		2,170		
Delaware						
Maryland	3		75			
Ohio		144		1,409		
Michigan		153	720			78
Indiana		162		191		
Illinois		142		546		
Wisconsin		19	†11,408			
Iowa		239		1,864		
Missouri		1,206		14,547		
Minnesota		265		2,496		
Kentucky		531		5,565	227	
California		98		799		¶10
Oregon	305		24,400			130
Kansas		139		804		
New Mexico Territory		56		491		
Utah Territory	248		**15,400			
Nebraska Territory		77	††2,769			
Washington Territory		339		8,507		
Colorado Territory		138		1,562		
Dakota Territory	49		735			
Nevada Territory	167		9,400			
Total	775	4,073	67,797	43,710	2,696	218
Deduct		775	43,710		218	
Decrease		3,298				
Increase			24,087		2,478	

* Sea routes to southern ports.
† This increase arises from putting in operation the service from Green Bay to Hancock.
‡ On the route from Fort Madison to Davenport $30 the round trip allowed in lieu of $22 59.
§ 25 per cent. increase in pay on routes from St. Paul to Galena, and from La Crosse to St. Paul.
‖ Service on 13 miles of the route from Nicholasville to Covington reduced from twelve to six times a week.

—F.

the following States and Territories during the year ended June 30, 1864.

BOAT.		RAILROAD.				TOTAL ANNUAL TRANSPORTATION.		TOTAL ANNUAL COST.	
Cost.		Length of route.		Cost.		Net increase.	Net decrease.	Net increase.	Net decrease.
Increase.	Decrease.	Increase.	Decrease.	Increase.	Decrease.				
Dollars.	*Dollars.*	*Miles.*	*Miles.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Miles.*	*Miles.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,010	.....	.....	143
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,340	.....	16	.....
.....	.....	15	.....	3,285	.....	.....	11,650	2,457	.....
.....	.....	24	.....	967	.....	10,378	.....	707	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9,204	.....	170	.....
*16,900	.....	35	.....	1,750	.....	340,955	.....	21,354	.....
.....	.....	67	.....	2,974	.....	.....	3,808	1,446	.....
.....	.....	230	.....	10,174	.....	115,974	.....	8,004	.....
.....	.....	.....	1	.....	125	.....	1,248	.....	125
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12,006	.....	75	.....
.....	.....	14	.....	1,125	.....	26,841	.....	.....	284
.....	2,648	.....	13	.....	416	10,338	.....	.....	2,344
.....	.....	.....	41	.....	3,675	.....	215,632	.....	3,866
.....	.....	55	.....	7,901	.....	32,098	.....	7,355	.....
.....	.....	1	.....	50	.....	70,616	.....	11,458	.....
‡1,540	.....	62	.....	3,096	.....	.....	63,847	2,772	.....
.....	.....	11	.....	1,767	.....	.....	99,691	.....	12,780
§6,900	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	72,208	4,404	.....
7,500	.....	5	.....	.....	‖400	.....	47,684	1,535	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	18,885	.....	799
.....	4,680	.....	.....	.....	.....	86,634	.....	19,720	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	34,892	.....	804
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,704	.....	491
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	25,792	.....	15,400	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	‡‡1,196	.....	2,769	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	26,156	.....	8,507
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,796	.....	1,562
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20,566	.....	735	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	57,408	.....	9,400	.....
32,840	7,328	519	55	33,089	4,616	823,356	602,131	109,777	31,705
7,328	.....	55	.....	4,616	.....	602,131	.....	31,705	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
25,512	.....	464	.....	28,473	.....	221,225	.....	78,072	.....

¶ Distance corrected by circular.
** Includes $14.850 for the route from Salt Lake City to Bannock City.
†† $2,000 additional allowed for additional stock on the route from Nebraska City to Kearney City.
‡‡ Service increased by additional trips.

GEO. WM. McLELLAN,
Second Assistant Postmaster General.

No. 6.

Statement of the number, kinds, sizes, and cost of mail bags, purchased under contract and put into service during the fiscal year ended 30th June, 1864, viz:

452 leather mail pouches, No. 1,	$8 50.....	$3,842 00	
602.....do .....No. 2,	7 50.....	4,515 00	
702.....do .....No. 3,	6 50.....	4,563 00	
602.....do .....No. 4,	5 25.....	3,160 00	
502.....do .....No. 5,	3 75.....	1,882 50	
12.....do	3 00*.....	36 00	
			$17,998 50
38 leather horse mail bags, No. 1,	7 00*.....	266 00	
2.....do.....	7 75.....	15 50	
21.....do.....No. 2,	6 30*.....	132 30	
2.....do.....	6 85.....	13 70	
41.....do..... No. 3,	4 90*.....	200 91	
2.....do.....	5 50.....	11 00	
			639 41
15,852 jute canvas mail sacks, No. 1,	88.....	13,949 76	
4,702.....do.....No. 2,	65.....	2,656 30	
1,602.....do.....No. 3,	21.....	336 42	
			16,942 48
25,134 mail bags of all kinds and sizes.....			35,580 39
Add cost of repairs, inspection, &c.....			12,510 96
Total expenditure for mail bags.....			48,091 35

Number and cost of mail locks (not yet introduced into the service) purchased under contract during the fiscal year ended 30th June, 1864.

17,759 iron mail locks, at 55 cents each.....	$9,767 45

No. 7,

Showing operations and results of the foreign mail service for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1864.

I.—Postages on United States and European mails.

The aggregate amount of postage (sea, inland, and foreign) on the mails exchanged with the United Kingdom, was.....	$852,474 50
With Prussia, was.....	229,522 67
With France, was.....	191,044 98
With Hamburg, was.....	61,111 02
With Bremen, was.....	53,017 78
With Belgium, was.....	12,434 74
Total postages.....	1,399,605 69

Being an increase over the amount reported for the previous year of $174,930 48.

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* Residue of prior contract received.

The postages on mails *sent* to Europe were as follows, viz:

To Great Britain	$428, 886 64
To Prussia	113, 173 24
To France	97, 410 01
To Hamburg	39, 922 43
To Bremen	31, 541 65
To Belgium	5, 813 64
Total	716, 747 61

The postages on mails *received* from Europe were as follows, viz:

From Great Britain	423, 587 86
From Prussia	116, 349 43
From France	93, 634 97
From Hamburg	21, 188 59
From Bremen	21, 476 13
From Belgium	6, 621 10
	682, 858 08
Postages collected in the United States	881, 730 68
Postages collected in Europe	517, 875 01
Excess of collections in the United States	363, 855 67
Number of letters *sent* from the United States	3, 315, 569
Number of letters *received* from Europe	3, 122, 539
Total	6, 438, 108

Being an increase of 834,977 over the number reported for the previous year.

Number of newspapers *sent* from the United States	2, 247, 278
Number of newspapers *received* from Europe	1, 029, 346
Total	3, 276, 624

Being an increase of 28,437 over the number reported for the previous year

The excess of postages on mails *sent* from the United States to different countries of Europe over that accruing on mails *received* from the same countries, was as follows:

Great Britain	$5, 298 78
France	3, 775 04
Hamburg	8, 733 84
Bremen	10, 065 52
Total	27, 873 18

The excess of postages accruing on mails *received* over those *sent*, was as follows:

Prussia	3, 176 18
Belgium	807 46
Total	3, 983 64

II.—Closed Mails.

Weight of closed letter mails *received* from Prussia, ounces....	121, 764
Weight of closed letter mails *sent* to Prussia, ounces.....	116, 992¾
Total.....	238, 756¾
Weight of British closed mails for Canada, ounces	47, 099¾
Weight of Canada closed mails for Great Britain, ounces.....	36, 263¼
Total.....	83, 363
Weight of British and California closed mails *received*, ounces	22, 428¼
Weight of British and California closed mails *sent*, ounces....	7, 442¼
Total	29, 870½
Weight of British closed mails for Havana, ounces.....	6, 898¼
Weight of British closed mails for Mexico, ounces	33
Total	6, 931¼
Weight of Belgian closed letter mails received, ounces.....	3, 119½
Weight of Belgian closed letter mails sent, ounces	3, 545
Total	6, 664½
Amount paid Great Britain for the sea and territorial transit of closed mails through the United Kingdom.....	94, 820 56¼
Amount received from Great Britain for the sea and territorial transit of closed mails through the United States.....	38, 983 03¾

III.—Ocean Transportation.

The sea transportation of mails to and from Europe was performed as follows:

By foreign steamships employed as United States mail packets,		
Of the Canadian line.....		$145, 562 02
Of the Liverpool, New York, and Philadelphia Steamship Company		332, 559 36
Of the New York and Hamburg Steamship Company		152, 068 06
Of the North German Lloyd Company.....		140, 175 57
		770, 365 01
By British contract mail packets—		
Of the Cunard line.....	$596, 748 49	
Of the Galway line.....	32, 492 19	
		629, 240 68
Total		1, 399, 605 69

IV.—BALANCES ON SETTLEMENT OF ACCOUNTS WITH FOREIGN POST DEPARTMENTS.

Balance due Great Britain, on adjustment of accounts for the year ended December 31, 1863	112, 633 17¾
Balance due France, on adjustment of accounts for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1863	28, 546 62
Balance due Hamburg, on adjustment of accounts for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1864	34, 748 97
Balance due Bremen, on adjustment of accounts for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1864	33, 836 78½
Total balances against the United States	209, 765 55½
Balance due the United States, on adjustment of accounts with Prussia, during fiscal year ended June 30, 1864	19, 279 34
Balance due the United States, on adjustment of accounts with Belgium, during fiscal year ended June 30, 1864	3, 825 27
Total balances in favor of the United States	23, 104 61

No. 8.

Additional articles to the articles agreed upon between the Post Office of the United States of America and the Post Office of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, for carrying into execution the convention of December 15, 1848.

In pursuance of the power granted by article 21 of the convention of December 15, 1848, between the United States of America and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, to the two post offices to settle the matters of detail, which are to be arranged by mutual consent, for insuring the execution of the stipulations contained in the said convention, the undersigned, duly authorized for that purpose by their respective offices, have agreed upon the following articles:

ARTICLE 1.

An exchange of mails shall hereafter take place between the post office of New York and the British packet office at Colon, New Granada, by means of United States mail packets plying between those ports.

ARTICLE 2.

The mails forwarded from New York to Colon shall comprise the correspondence addressed to Colon, Santa Martha, Carthagena, or any other port on the Atlantic coast of the republic of New Granada, as well as the correspondence addressed to any place in the interior of New Granada.

ARTICLE 3.

Reciprocally the mails forwarded from Colon to New York shall comprise the correspondence originating in Colon, Santa Martha, Carthagena, or other port on the Atlantic coast of the republic of New Granada, or in any place in the interior of New Grenada, and addressed to the United States.

ARTICLE 4.

The present articles shall be considered as additional to those agreed upon between the two offices for carrying into execution the convention of December the fifteenth, one thousand eight hundred and forty-eight, signed at Washington the fourteenth of May, one thousand eight hundred and forty-nine.

Done in duplicate, and signed at Washington on the sixth day of August, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, and at London on the tenth day of September, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four.

M. BLAIR, *Postmaster General United States.*
STANLEY, *of Alderley.*

No. 9.

POSTAL CONVENTION BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES AND BREMEN.

Additional article agreed upon between the Post Office Department of the United States and the Post Office Department of the Hanseatic republic of Bremen, providing for the conveyance of the international correspondence in time of war or threatening war.

Whenever, in consequence of war or threatening war, the international correspondence between the United States and Bremen cannot be conveyed by United States or Bremen steamers, it may be conveyed by steamers under neutral flag, subject to all the stipulations, rules, and regulations contained in the several postal conventions heretofore concluded between both countries.

In witness whereof, we have hereto set our names and affixed the seals of our respective offices, this twenty-eighth day of March, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, at the city of Washington.

M. BLAIR, [SEAL.]
Postmaster General United States.
R. SCHLEIDEN, [SEAL.]
Minister Resident of the Hanseatic Republics.

No. 10.

POSTAL CONVENTION BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES AND HAMBURG.

Additional article agreed upon between the Post Office Department of the United States and the Post Office Department of the Hanseatic republic of Hamburg, providing for the conveyance of the international correspondence in time of war or threatening war.

Whenever, in consequence of war or threatening war, the international correspondence between the United States and Hamburg cannot be conveyed by United States or Hamburg steamers, it may be conveyed by steamers under neutral flag, subject to all the stipulations, rules, and regulations contained in the several postal conventions heretofore concluded between both countries.

In witness whereof, we have hereto set our names and affixed the seals of our respective offices, this twenty-eighth day of March, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, at the city of Washington.

M. BLAIR, [SEAL.]
Postmaster General United States.
R. SCHLEIDEN, [SEAL.]
Minister Resident of the Hanseatic Republics

No. 11.

Table showing the increase and decrease of post offices in the several States and Territories; also the number of post offices at which appointments are made by the President and by the Postmaster General.

States and Territories.	Whole number of post offices June 30, 1863.	Increase.	Decrease.	By the President of the United States June 30, 1863.	Increase.	Decrease.	Total by the President of the United States June 30, 1864.	Total by the Postmaster General June 30, 1864.	Whole number of offices in the United States June 30, 1864.
Alabama	875	.....	.....	8	....	....	8	867	875
Arkansas	730	.....	.....	2	....	....	2	728	730
Arizona	1	.....	.....	.....	....	....	.....	1	1
California	398	10	.....	15	....	....	15	393	408
Colorado	59	.....	6	1	1	....	2	51	53
Connecticut	383	.....	2	13	7	....	20	361	381
Dakota	9	2	.....	.....	....	....	.....	11	11
Delaware	69	.....	2	2	....	....	2	65	67
District of Columbia	4	.....	.....	2	....	....	2	2	4
Florida	174	.....	.....	2	....	....	2	172	174
Georgia	893	.....	.....	12	....	....	12	881	893
Idaho	8	9	.....	.....	....	....	.....	17	17
Illinois	1,535	4	.....	36	19	....	55	1,484	1,539
Indiana	1,267	.....	25	26	9	....	35	1,207	1,242
Iowa	1,013	.....	34	15	10	....	25	954	979
Kansas	270	2	.....	4	2	....	6	266	272
Kentucky	782	.....	62	15	4	....	19	701	720
Louisiana	387	.....	.....	5	....	....	5	382	387
Maine	800	1	.....	17	3	....	20	781	801
Maryland	408	5	.....	8	4	....	12	401	413
Massachusetts	657	2	.....	44	14	....	58	601	659
Michigan	837	6	.....	22	9	....	31	812	843
Minnesota	470	8	.....	5	2	....	7	471	478
Mississippi	668	.....	.....	8	....	....	8	660	668
Missouri	1,003	.....	143	12	4	....	16	844	860
Montano	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	....	.....	.....	.....
Nebraska	121	4	.....	2	....	....	2	123	125
Nevada	14	5	.....	2	....	....	2	17	19
New Hampshire	389	3	.....	10	....	....	10	382	392
New Jersey	480	.....	.....	16	5	....	21	459	480
New Mexico	17	.....	2	.....	1	....	1	14	15
New York	2,584	2	.....	82	21	....	103	2,483	2,586
North Carolina	1,185	.....	.....	7	....	....	7	1,178	1,185
Ohio	1,946	.....	14	47	10	....	57	1,875	1,932
Oregon	99	.....	.....	2	....	1	1	98	99
Pennsylvania	2,530	26	.....	43	17	....	60	2,496	2,556
Rhode Island	94	.....	.....	6	1	....	7	87	94
South Carolina	634	.....	.....	4	2	....	6	628	634
Tennessee	1,024	4	.....	5	1	....	6	1,022	1,028
Texas	923	.....	.....	4	....	....	4	919	923
Utah	59	15	.....	1	....	....	1	73	74
Vermont	435	2	.....	9	2	....	11	426	437
Virginia	1,244	3	.....	13	....	....	13	1,234	1,247
Washington	69	.....	2	.....	....	....	.....	67	67
West Virginia	541	5	.....	2	....	....	2	544	546
Wisconsin	959	5	.....	21	8	....	29	935	964
	29,047	123	292	550	156	1	705	28,173	28,878

No. 12.

Total operations of the appointment office for the year ending June 30, 1864.

States and Territories.	Established.	Discontinued.	Names and sites changed.	Appointments on changes of names and sites.	Resigned.	Removed.	Deceased.	Total cases.
Alabama	----	----	------	------	-------	------	------	------
Arkansas	----	----	------	------	-------	------	------	------
Arizona	----	----	------	------	-------	1	------	1
California	33	23	11	6	61	18	2	148
Colorado	7	13	3	3	23	6	1	53
Connecticut	1	3	3	------	32	6	7	52
Dakota	3	1	3	3	-------	2	------	9
Delaware	1	3	1	------	7	------	2	14
District of Columbia	----	----	------	------	-------	------	------	------
Florida	----	----	------	------	-------	------	------	------
Georgia	----	----	------	------	-------	------	------	------
Idaho	11	2	------	------	2	1	------	16
Illinois	44	40	13	8	265	51	15	428
Indiana	34	59	18	8	332	51	27	521
Iowa	39	73	19	13	212	33	13	389
Kansas	18	16	8	6	55	17	2	116
Kentucky	59	121	10	9	115	28	12	345
Louisiana	----	----	------	------	1	------	------	1
Maine	12	11	11	3	95	21	7	157
Maryland	18	13	8	3	72	11	3	125
Massachusetts	3	1	3	2	53	11	9	80
Michigan	26	20	11	7	120	34	14	225
Minnesota	28	20	10	6	90	16	7	171
Mississippi	----	----	------	------	-------	------	------	------
Missouri	39	182	12	6	161	31	8	433
Montano	----	----	------	------	-------	------	------	------
Nebraska	12	8	1	1	20	2	------	43
Nevada	7	2	1	1	6	4	------	20
New Hampshire	3	----	1	1	40	13	9	66
New Jersey	4	4	4	3	35	10	8	65
New Mexico	2	4	------	------	3	3	------	12
New York	24	22	12	9	273	74	33	438
North Carolina	----	----	------	------	-------	------	1	1
Ohio	41	55	17	13	323	87	25	548
Oregon	5	5	------	------	23	4	1	38
Pennsylvania	64	38	13	8	331	59	31	536
Rhode Island	1	1	------	------	7	2	1	12
South Carolina	----	----	------	------	1	------	------	1
Tennessee	4	----	------	------	1	1	------	6
Texas	----	----	------	------	-------	------	------	------
Utah	17	2	------	------	4	2	1	26
Vermont	3	1	1	1	42	12	5	64
Virginia	5	2	1	1	13	4	1	26
Washington	2	4	1	1	10	3	------	20
West Virginia	17	12	2	2	50	5	6	92
Wisconsin	32	27	13	9	150	51	8	281
	619	788	211	133	3,028	674	259	5,579

No. 13.

List of the first, second, and third classes of post offices as classified by the Postmaster General under the act July 1, 1864, with the amount of salary assigned to each.

FIRST CLASS.

Name of office.	State.	Salary.	Name of office.	State.	Salary.
Albany	New York	$4,000	Portland	Maine	$3,600
Auburn	do	3,000	Philadelphia	Penn	4,000
Brooklyn	do	3,400	Pittsburg	do	4,000
Buffalo	do	4,000	Newark	N. J	3,600
Rochester	do	4,000	Baltimore	Maryland	4,000
Troy	do	3,400	Cincinnati	Ohio	4,000
Syracuse	do	4,000	Columbus	do	4,000
Peoria	Illinois	3,500	Dayton	do	3,800
Springfield	do	3,500	Toledo	do	3,900
Quincy	do	3,500	Cleveland	do	4,000
Cairo	do	3,000	New Orleans	Louisiana	4,000
Chicago	do	4,000	Washington	D. C	4,000
Boston	Mass	4,000	Janesville	Wisconsin	3,000
Lowell	do	3,000	Madison	do	3,500
New Bedford	do	3,000	Milwaukie	do	4,000
Worcester	do	3,600	Sacramento City	California	4,000
Dubuque	Iowa	3,500	San Francisco	do	4,000
Davenport	do	3,000	Denver City	Col. Ter	3,100
New Haven	Conn	3,900	Leavenworth City	Kansas	3,400
Hartford	do	4,000	St. Louis	Missouri	4,000
Fort Wayne	Indiana	3,000	Wheeling	W. Virginia	3,100
Lafayette	do	3,000	Louisville	Kentucky	4,000
Indianapolis	do	4,000	Cold Water	Michigan	3,000
Saint Paul	Minnesota	3,500	Detroit	do	4,000
Providence	R. Island	4,000	Memphis	Tennessee	4,000
Bangor	Maine	3,200	Nashville	do	4,000

SECOND CLASS.

Cambridge	Mass	2,500	Ottawa	Illinois	2,900
Cambridgeport	do	2,400	Rockford	do	2,900
Charlestown	do	2,300	Rock Island	do	2,000
Chelsea	do	2,400	Alton	do	2,500
Fall River	do	2,700	Aurora	do	2,600
Fitchburg	do	2,300	Belleville	do	2,200
Gloucester	do	2,200	Bloomington	do	2,500
Greenfield	do	2,200	Decatur	do	2,600
Lawrence	do	2,600	Galena	do	2,900
Lynn	do	2,200	Monmouth	do	2,000
Milford	do	2,100	Batavia	New York	2,200
Newburyport	do	2,400	Dunkirk	do	2,100
Northampton	do	2,200	Elmira	do	2,500
Pittsfield	do	2,500	Geneva	do	2,500
Roxbury	do	2,600	Hudson	do	2,400
Salem	do	2,700	Ithaca	do	2,400
Springfield	do	2,900	Kingston	do	2,100
Taunton	do	2,500	Little Falls	do	2,200
Westfield	do	2,100	Lockport	do	2,700
Haverhill	do	2,800	Newburg	do	2,300
Dixon	Illinois	2,100	Ogdensburgh	do	2,500
Freeport	do	2,800	Oswego	do	2,900
Galesburg	do	2,500	Owego	do	2,400
Jacksonville	do	2,400	Plattsburg	do	2,100
Joliet	do	2,600	Poughkeepsie	do	2,500

Second class—Continued.

Name of office.	State.	Salary.	Name of office.	State.	Salary.
Rome	New York	2,500	Camden	New Jersey	2,100
Saratoga Springs	do	2,400	Jersey City	do	2,500
Schenectady	do	2,600	New Brunswick	do	2,300
Seneca Falls	do	2,500	Paterson	do	2,400
Utica	do	2,900	Trenton	do	2,700
Watertown	do	2,700	Augusta	Maine	2,500
West Troy	do	2,100	Bath	do	2,500
Yonkers	do	2,200	Belfast	do	2,000
Albion	do	2,100	Biddeford	do	2,100
Binghamton	do	2,600	Calais	do	2,200
Canandaigua	do	2,200	Lewiston	do	2,500
Penn Yan	do	2,100	Rockland	do	2,200
Suspension Bridge	do	2,100	Allentown	Penn	2,200
Williamsburg	do	2,200	Carlisle	do	2,300
Newport	R. Island	2,600	Chambersburg	do	2,300
Pawtucket	do	2,700	Chester	do	2,100
Manchester	N. H	2,600	Easton	do	2,400
Nashua	do	2,600	Erie	do	2,400
Portsmouth	do	2,500	Harrisburg	do	2,700
Concord	do	2,600	Johnstown	do	2,000
Dover	do	2,500	Reading	do	2,700
Rolla	Missouri	2,100	Lancaster	do	2,500
Jefferson City	do	2,100	Pottsville	do	2,400
Saint Joseph	do	2,700	Scranton	do	2,300
Springfield	do	2,200	Titusville	do	2,000
Jeffersonville	Indiana	2,000	Williamsport	do	2,600
Madison	do	2,600	York	do	2,200
Richmond	do	2,500	Alleghany	do	2,600
Terre Haute	do	2,900	Altoona	do	2,000
Vincennes	do	2,000	Meadville	do	2,300
Evansville	do	2,400	Norristown	do	2,100
Laporte	do	2,200	Westchester	do	2,700
Logansport	do	2,200	Wilkesbarre	do	2,000
New Albany	do	2,600	Fon du Lac	Wisconsin	2,800
South Bend	do	2,000	La Crosse	do	2,500
Bridgeport	Conn	2,900	Oshkosh	do	2,600
Danbury	do	2,200	Racine	do	2,600
Derby	do	2,300	Beloit	do	2,500
New Britain	do	2,200	Annapolis	Maryland	2,000
New London	do	2,600	Cumberland	do	2,200
Norwich	do	2,700	Frederick	do	2,200
Middletown	do	2,600	Burlington	Vermont	2,500
West Meriden	do	2,300	Montpelier	do	2,300
Waterbury	do	2,500	Rutland	do	2,200
Adrian	Michigan	2,400	Brattleborough	do	2,500
Ann Arbor	do	2,700	Akron	Ohio	2,100
Battle Creek	do	2,500	Chillicothe	do	2,400
Flint	do	2,200	Delaware	do	2,300
Grand Rapids	do	2,900	Hamilton	do	2,600
Kalamazoo	do	2,800	Mansfield	do	2,300
Marshall	do	2,200	Marietta	do	2,100
Niles	do	2,100	Newark	do	2,100
Pontiac	do	2,000	Painesville	do	2,000
Ypsilanti	do	2,100	Piqua	do	2,100
East Saginaw	do	2,400	Sandusky	do	2,500
Jackson	do	2,400	Springfield	do	2,500
Lansing	do	2,400	Steubenville	do	2,400
Burlington	Iowa	2,500	Tiffin	do	2,100
Des Moines	do	2,600	Warren	do	2,100
Iowa City	do	2,500	Wooster	do	2,100
Muscatine	do	2,400	Xenia	do	2,400
Keokuk	do	2,800	Zanesville	do	2,800
Mount Pleasant	do	2,000	Miamisville	do	2,200

Second class—Continued.

Name of office.	State.	Salary.	Name of office.	State.	Salary.
Mount Vernon	Ohio	$2,000	Newport	Kentucky	$2,200
Portsmouth	do	2,200	Paducah	do	2,400
Carson City	Nev. Ter	2,000	Covington	do	2,600
Virginia City	do	2,500	Salt Lake City	Utah	2,200
Omaha City	do	2,200	Beaufort	S. Carolina	2,500
Georgetown	D. C	2,400	Port Royal	do	2,500
Key West	Florida	2,300	Newburn	N. Carolina	2,400
Wilmington	Delaware	2,500	Beaufort	do	2,000
Marysville	California	2,500	Knoxville	Tennessee	2,000
Stockton	do	2,400	Chattanooga	do	2,000
Atchison	Kansas	2,100	Murfreesboro'	do	2,100
Fort Scott	do	2,200	Alexandria	Virginia	2,600
Bowling Green	Kentucky	2,200	Harper's Ferry	do	2,100
Columbus	do	2,200	New Creek Station	do	2,100
Danville	do	2,000	Norfolk	do	2,400
Frankfort	do	2,300	Old Point Comfort	do	2,000
Lexington	do	2,900			

THIRD CLASS.

Name of office.	State.	Salary.	Name of office.	State.	Salary.
Auburn	Maine	$1,000	Lee	Mass	$1,200
Brunswick	do	1,800	Marblehead	do	1,300
Bucksport	do	1,000	Marlborough	do	1,100
Eastport	do	1,700	Medford	do	1,200
Ellsworth	do	1,300	Middleborough	do	1,000
Gardiner	do	1,800	Nantucket	do	1,900
Hallowell	do	1,200	Natick	do	1,000
Saco	do	1,700	North Adams	do	1,400
Skowhegan	do	1,100	North Bridgewater	do	1,300
Thomaston	do	1,100	Plymouth	do	1,800
Waterville	do	1,300	Quincy	do	1,200
Claremont	N. H.	1,500	South Danvers	do	1,400
Exeter	do	1,600	Waltham	do	1,800
Great Falls	do	1,400	Ware	do	1,000
Hanover	do	1,200	Watertown	do	1,000
Keene	do	1,900	Westborough	do	1,000
Brandon	Vermont	1,200	Winchendon	do	1,100
Middlebury	do	1,100	Woburn	do	1,400
Saint Albans	do	1,800	Webster	do	1,100
Saint Johnsbury	do	1,500	Fairhaven	Conn	1,500
Springfield	do	1,000	Litchfield	do	1,600
Windsor	do	1,300	Meriden	do	1,100
Woodstock	do	1,500	Norwalk	do	1,800
Amesbury	Mass	1,200	Rockville	do	1,200
Amherst	do	1,500	South Norwalk	do	1,000
Andover	do	1,800	Stamford	do	1,900
Barre	do	1,000	West Winsted	do	1,000
Beverly	do	1,200	Willimantic	do	1,100
Bridgewater	do	1,000	Bristol	R. Island	1,400
Brookline	do	1,200	Portsmouth Grove	do	1,400
Chicopee	do	1,800	Westerly	do	1,400
Clinton	do	1,300	Woonsocket Falls	do	1,700
Dedham	do	1,400	Amsterdam	New York	1,400
East Cambridge	do	1,900	Ballston	do	1,400
East Hampton	do	1,100	Bath	do	1,600
East Somerville	do	1,200	Brockport	do	1,300
Great Barrington	do	1,200	Canton	do	1,300
Holyoke	do	1,600	Cape Vincent	do	1,200

Third class—Continued.

Name of office.	State.	Salary.	Name of office.	State.	Salary.
Catskill	New York	$1,600	Burlington	New Jersey	$1,700
Cazenovia	do	1,300	Elizabeth	do	1,700
Clinton	do	1,500	Elizabethport	do	1,000
Clyde	do	1,400	Freehold	do	1,200
Cohoes	do	1,800	Hoboken	do	1,500
Cold Spring	do	1,100	Morristown	do	1,900
Cooperstown	do	1,500	Mount Holly	do	1,200
Corning	do	1,900	Newton	do	1,200
Cortland Village	do	1,300	Orange	do	1,600
Cuba	do	1,000	Plainfield	do	1,300
Dansville	do	1,900	Princeton	do	1,600
Flushing	do	1,400	Rahway	do	1,500
Fort Edward	do	1,300	Salem	do	1,200
Fort Hamilton	do	1,200	Ashland	Penn	1,400
Fort Plain	do	1,100	Bedford	do	1,000
Fort Schuyler	do	1,400	Bellefonte	do	1,200
Fredonia	do	1,300	Bethlehem	do	1,800
Fulton	do	1,600	Buchanan	do	1,000
Geneseo	do	1,100	Carbondale	do	1,000
Glen's Falls	do	1,800	Columbia	do	1,500
Gloversville	do	1,100	Danville	do	1,900
Goshen	do	1,200	Franklin	do	1,300
Gouverneur	do	1,000	Gettysburg	do	1,600
Green Point	do	1,500	Greensburgh	do	1,000
Hamilton	do	1,200	Hollidaysburg	do	1,500
Homer	do	1,100	Honesdale	do	1,500
Hornellsville	do	1,100	Huntingdon	do	1,500
Ilion	do	1,100	Kittaning	do	1,100
Jamaica	do	1,200	Lebanon	do	1,700
Jamestown	do	1,800	Lewisburg	do	1,500
Lansingburg	do	1,800	Lewistown	do	1,600
Le Roy	do	1,600	Lock Haven	do	1,900
Lima	do	1,100	Mauch Chunk	do	1,400
Lyons	do	1,900	Mechanicsburg	do	1,100
Malone	do	1,700	Milton	do	1,100
Medina	do	1,200	Minersville	do	1,200
Middletown	do	1,900	Montrose	do	1,200
Mount Morris	do	1,100	New Brighton	do	1,100
Newark	do	1,000	Newcastle	do	1,000
Niagara Falls	do	1,300	Oil City	do	1,400
Norwich	do	1,600	Phœnixville	eo	1,300
Olean	do	1,200	Pittston	do	1,700
Oneida	do	1,400	Pottstown	do	1,100
Oxford	do	1,000	Saint Clair	do	1,000
Palmyra	do	1,500	Shippensburg	do	1,000
Peekskill	do	1,700	Tamaqua	do	1,300
Pelham	do	1,200	Towanda	do	1,200
Port Jervis	do	1,300	Uniontown	do	1,100
Potsdam	do	1,400	Warren	do	1,000
Rondout	do	1,800	Washington	do	1,600
Sag Harbor	do	1,000	Elkton	Maryland	1,100
Saugerties	do	1,100	Ellicott's Mills	do	1,100
Sing Sing	do	1,800	Hagerstown	do	1,700
Tarrytown	do	1,300	Havre de Grace	do	1,200
Warsaw	do	1,100	Point Lookout	do	1,900
Waterford	do	1,000	Port Deposit	do	1,200
Waterloo	do	1,700	Saint Dennis	do	1,100
Waverly	do	1,000	Sandy Hook	do	1,700
Westfield	do	1,100	Delaware City	Delaware	1,900
West Point	do	1,000	Ashland	Ohio	1,200
Whitehall	do	1,400	Ashtabula	do	1,400
Bordentown	New Jersey	1,400	Athens	do	1,000
Bridgeton	do	1,300	Bellefontaine	do	1,500

Third class.—Continued.

Name of office.	State.	Salary.	Name of office.	State.	Salary.
Bucyrus	Ohio	$1,300	Valparaiso	Indiana	$1,400
Canton	do	1,800	Wabash	do	1,400
Circleville	do	1,700	Warsaw	do	1,200
Defiance	do	1,000	Belvidere	Illinois	1,500
Elyria	do	1,400	Canton	do	1,300
Finley	do	1,500	Carlinville	do	1,100
Fremont	do	1,700	Centralia	do	1,300
Gallipolis	do	1,900	Champaign	do	1,500
Hillsborough	do	1,100	Charleston	do	1,300
Ironton	do	1,400	Danville	do	1,300
Jefferson	do	1,300	Elgin	do	1,700
Kenton	do	1,000	Geneseo	do	1,500
Lancaster	do	1,800	Henry	do	1,100
Lebanon	do	1,300	Jerseyville	do	1,100
Lima	do	1,500	Kankakee Depot	do	1,600
Marion	do	1,300	Kewanee	do	1,400
Massillon	do	1,900	Lacon	do	1,200
New Philadelphia	do	1,100	Lasalle	do	1,700
Norwalk	do	1,800	Lincoln	do	1,300
Oberlin	do	1,900	Lockport	do	1,000
Oxford	do	1,300	Macomb	do	1,300
Ravenna	do	1,400	Mattoon	do	1,400
Ripley	do	1,000	Mendota	do	1,400
Salem	do	1,800	Moline	do	1,000
Sidney	co	1,100	Morris	do	1,700
Troy	do	1,500	Morrison	do	1,200
Urbana	do	1,700	Mound City	do	1,300
Youngstown	do	1,600	Olney	do	1,000
Albion	Michigan	1,500	Paris	do	1,400
Allegan	do	1,100	Pekin	do	1,600
Bay City	do	1,300	Peru	do	1,200
Dowagiac	do	1,200	Polo	do	1,100
Hancock	do	1,500	Princeton	do	1,800
Hillsdale	do	1,900	Shelbyville	do	1,200
Houghton	do	1,100	Sterling	do	1,600
Hudson	do	1,500	Sycamore	do	1,200
Ionia	do	1,400	Waukegan	do	1,800
Monroe	do	1,800	Wilmington	do	1,000
National	do	1,300	Appleton	Wisconsin	1,300
Port Huron	do	1,700	Baraboo	do	1,200
Saginaw	do	1,200	Beaver Dam	do	1,400
Saint Joseph	do	1,000	Berlin	do	1,400
Tecumseh	do	1,200	Columbus	do	1,000
Three Rivers	do	1,100	Delavan	do	1,200
Attica	Indiana	1,200	Green Bay	do	1,500
Bloomington	do	1,200	Kenosha	do	1,900
Columbus	do	1,200	Manitowoc	do	2,000
Crawfordsville	do	1,400	Mineral Point	do	3,000
Delphi	do	1,000	Monroe	do	1,000
Elkhart	do	1,200	Platteville	do	1,500
Franklin	do	1,100	Portage City	do	1,100
Goshen	do	1,500	Prairie du Chien	do	1,600
Greensburg	do	1,100	Ripon	do	1,400
Greencastle	do	1,500	Sheboygan	do	1,200
Huntington	do	1,400	Sparta	do	1,900
Kokomo	do	1,100	Watertown	do	1,600
Lawrenceburg	do	1,200	Waukesha	do	1,300
Michigan City	do	1,400	Waupun	do	1,500
Muncie	do	1,100	White Water	do	1,200
Peru	do	1,500	Cedar Falls	Iowa	1,400
Plymouth	do	1,200	Cedar Rapids	do	1,100
Princeton	do	1,000	Clinton	do	1,600
Shelbyville	do	1,000	Council Bluffs	do	1,111

Third class—Continued.

Name of office.	State.	Salary.	Name of office.	State.	Salary.
Eddyville	Iowa	$1,100	Sedalia	Missouri	$1,200
Fairfield	do	1,200	Glasgow	Kentucky	1,300
Fort Madison	do	1,100	Henderson	do	1,100
Independence	do	1,100	Lebanon	do	1,600
Lyons	do	1,500	Maysville	do	1,900
Macgregor	do	1,900	Munfordsville	do	1,200
Marshalltown	do	1,000	Nicholasville	do	1,900
Newton	do	1,000	Owensburg	do	1,100
Oskaloosa	do	1,600	Paris	do	1,500
Ottumwa	do	1,400	Shelbyville	do	1,100
Sioux City	do	1,100	Somerset	do	1,200
Washington	do	1,400	Clarksville	Tennessee	1,900
Waterloo	do	1,300	Clarksburg	Virginia	1,500
Hastings	Minnesota	1,300	Kanawha C. H	do	1,800
Minneapolis	do	1,900	Martinsburg	do	1,600
Red Wing	do	1,300	Parkersburg	do	1,900
Rochester	do	1,300	Washington	N. Carolina	1,000
St. Anthony's Falls	do	1,000	Benicia	California	1,100
Winona	do	1,900	Columbia	do	1,000
Fort Leavenworth	Kansas	1,300	Grass Valley	do	1,100
Lawrence	do	1,600	Los Angelos	do	1,300
Topeka	do	1,100	Nevada City	do	1,300
Boonville	Missouri	1,100	Oroville	do	1,000
Cape Girardeau	do	1,200	Placerville	do	1,300
Columbia	do	1,000	Petaluma	do	1,000
Hannibal	do	1,700	San José	do	1,700
Ironton	do	1,100	Sonora	do	1,000
Jefferson Barracks	do	1,300	Yreka	do	1,000
Kansas City	do	1,800	Portland	Oregon	1,700
Lexington	do	1,600	Nebraska City	Nebr. Ter.	1,300
Pilot Knob	do	1,700	Mountain City	Col. Ter	1,500
Saint Charles	do	1,100	Santa Fé	N. Mex. Ter.	1,100

No. 14.

Post offices at which letter-carriers are employed, with the number and annual aggregate compensation of the latter at each office.

Offices.	Agg'te carriers.	Aggregate pay.	Remarks.
New York, N. Y	150	$108,146 32	
Boston, Mass	49	25,919 28	
Baltimore, Md	27	16,768 00	
Brooklyn, N. Y	24	14,419 87	
Philadelphia, Pa	127	82,014 63	
Cincinnati, Ohio	18	8,376 25	
Washington, D. C	26	9,945 70	
Chicago, Ill	33		No returns.
Detroit, Mich	20		Do.
St. Louis, Mo	16	2,500 90	Incomplete.
Williamsburg, N. Y	6	4,200 00	
Albany, N. Y	5	2,258 99	Incomplete.
Providence, R. I	6	3,029 00	
Newark, N. J	7	3,300 00	
Newport, R. I	2	755 67	
New Haven, Conn	4	1,752 75	

No. 14—Continued.

Offices.	Agg'te carriers.	Aggregate pay.	Remarks.
Salem, Mass	3	1,237 50	
Lowell, Mass	3	1,350 00	
Louisville, Ky	3	2,121 00	
Cleveland, Ohio	19	3,202 98	
Hartford, Conn	3	600 00	Incomplete.
Manchester, N. H	2	960 64	
Germantown, Pa	2	150 00	Incomplete.
Charlestown, Mass	3	1,203 79	
Lawrence, Mass	4	800 00	
New Bedford, Mass	4	1,600 74	
Roxbury, Mass	3	1,418 87	
Fall River, Mass	2	800 00	
Pittsburg, Pa	7	1,023 00	Three quarters.
Troy, N. Y	7	1,200 00	
Syracuse, N. Y	9	558 05	
Utica, N. Y	8	666 66	
Paterson, N. J	2	616 66	Three quarters.
Jersey City, N. J	2	1,050 00	
Trenton, N. J	2	884 56	
Wilmington, Del	3	1,001 00	
Worcester, Mass	5	$1,187 19	Three quarters.
Nashua, N. H	1	500 00	
Reading, Pa	2	450 00	
Lancaster, Pa	1	518 54	
Norristown, Pa	1	337 50	Three quarters.
York, Pa	1	294 23	
Newburyport, Mass	1	308 33	Three quarters.
Cambridgeport, Mass	2	472 50	
Hoboken, N. J	1	262 50	Three quarters.
Poughkeepsie, N. Y	1	337 50	
Allegheny, Pa	3	751 84	
Bath, Me	2	351 75	
Frederick, Md	1	262 49	Three quarters.
Chelsea, Mass	3	524 98	
Marblehead, Mass	1	86 00	Two quarters.
Harrisburg, Pa	3	1,067 00	
Camden, N. J	3	.....	Not adjusted.
Buffalo, N. Y	18	3,247 48	Two quarters.
Portland, Me	2	268 58	Two quarters.
Rochester, N. Y	3	.....	No returns.
Springfield, Mass	3	.....	Do.
Lockport, N. Y	2	.....	Do.
Titusville, Pa	1	.....	Do.
Lynn, Mass	3	.....	Do.
Cambridge, Mass	1	.....	Do.
Morristown, N. J	2	.....	Do.
Auburn, N. Y	2	.....	Do.
Beaver Dam, Wis	2	.....	Do.
Oswego, N. Y	2	.....	Do.

No. 15.

Statement of the operations of the free delivery letter-carrier system at the following offices for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1864.

Names of offices.	No. of letters delivered.	Papers delivered.	Paid for delivery.	Average cost per letter.
				Cts. ms. frac.
New York	8,823,628	1,336,225	$108,146 32	1 0 64
Philadelphia	6,407,328	543,879	82,014 63	1 1 798
Baltimore	1,462,146	16,049	16,768 00	1 1 34
Boston*	1,240,961	60,861	25,919 28	1 1 90
Washington, D. C	1,087,516	144,167	9,945 70	0 8 007

No. 16.

Statement of dead letters returned to foreign countries during the fiscal year 1863–'64.

Countries.	Paid.	Unpaid.	Total.	Amount.
To England	22,523	53,206	75,729	$6,058 72
France	5,390	5,762	11,152	1,147 16
Belgium	139	218	357	15 35
Prussia	1,422	14,081	15,503	1,035 53
Hamburg	1,432	3,391	4,823	412 74
Bremen	1,510	2,798	4,308	492 03
Canada	.....	.....	46,996	.....
New Brunswick	.....	.....	1,254	.....
Nova Scotia	.....	.....	2,071	.....
Prince Edward's Island	.....	.....	398	.....
	32,416	79,456	162,591	9,161 53

Statement of dead letters received from foreign countries during the fiscal year 1863–'64.

Countries.	Paid.	Unpaid.	Total.	Amount.
From England	11,249	18,405	29,654	$1,428 25
France	1,039	1,798	2,837	251 10
Belgium	20	66	86	21 80
Prussia	487	1,329	1,816	343 82
Hamburg	400	527	927	27 55
Bremen	320	423	743	16 05
Canada	.....	.....	22,475	.....
New Brunswick	.....	.....	2,011	.....
Nova Scotia	.....	.....	1,700	.....
Prince Edward's Island	.....	.....	180	.....
	13,515	22,548	62,427	2,088 57

*Returns incomplet.

No. 17.

Table showing the whole number of letters received from and sent to foreign countries, the number of dead letters and the relative percentage thereof, during the last five years, from 1860 *to* 1864, *inclusive.*

Fiscal year ending—	Whole number of letters received.	Number of dead letters returned.	Percentage.	Whole number of letters sent.	Number of dead letters received.	Percentage.
June 30, 1860....	3,072,979	81,247	2.61	3,093,390	.....	.....
1861....	3,059,700	85,969	2.80	3,086,121	.....	.....
1862....	2,456,715	110,952	4.51	2,520,968	22,020	0.87
1863....	2,720,236	100,708	3.70	2,882,795	21,156	0.73
1864....	3,122,539	111,872	3.58	3,315,569	36,063	1.08

This calculation embraces the interchange of correspondence with the European countries only.

No. 18.

Statement showing the disposition of letters received containing money during the year ending June 30, 1864.

	Letters.	Amount.
Number of letters containing money sent out for delivery.....	25,752	
Aggregate contents of the same	.....	$131,611 24
Number of letters delivered	20,059	
Aggregate amount of money restored in letters delivered	.....	104,665 84
Number of letters returned and filed.....	1,743	
Aggregate amount in letters unclaimed and filed.....	.....	7,794 08
Number of letters returned and held for disposition*	2,669	
Aggregate amount contained in same	.....	12,691 41
Number of letters outstanding.....	1,281	
Aggregate amount in same.....	.....	6,459 91

* These letters belong chiefly to soldiers and other transient persons, and are incapable of delivery in the usual way.

No. 19.

Annual statement of dead letters containing papers of value other than money registered and sent out for delivery to the writers or owners thereof during the fiscal year ending on the 30th day of June, 1864.

	Number.	Amount.
Number of letters sent out	12,436	
Number of letters delivered	11,378	$1,615,694 75
Number of letters unclaimed	883	147,054 54
Number of letters outstanding	175	6,683 19
Contents of letters sent out.		
Bills of exchange, drafts, and letters of credit; bonds and notes of hand; checks, orders, and treasury warrants; certificates of deposit, &c		1,769,432 48
Deeds, mortgages, land titles, &c	942	
Powers of attorney, contracts, articles of agreement, &c	374	
Certificates of stock, land warrants, patents, and pension papers	251	
Miscellaneous papers	1,296	

No. 20.

Statement of letters containing miscellaneous articles received during the year ending June 30, 1864.

Number of letters and packages received	45,380	
Number sent out		29,999
Number delivered		18,213
Number unclaimed		8,325
Number outstanding		3,461
Contents of letters and packages sent out.		
Number of packages of jewelry		1,410
Number of miscellaneous articles		1,982
Number of photographs and daguerreotypes		26,607
Reasons assigned why not previously delivered.		
Held for postage		1,216
Misdirected and insufficient address		3,415
Missent		2,916
Mails suspended		104
Refused		180
Not called for; not found; not known		22,168

Amount of postage due the department from 18,213 letters and packages delivered, $1,944 24.

No. 21.

AUDITOR'S REPORT.

OFFICE OF THE AUDITOR OF THE TREASURY
FOR THE POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
November 5, 1864.

SIR: In submitting to you, as I have now the honor to do, my first annual report of the receipts and expenditures of the department, and of the operations of this office, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1864, it is proper to state that the brief period which has elapsed since my appointment as Auditor of this bureau has afforded me but little opportunity to make any extended or satisfactory personal examination into the details of its operations, or decide upon the measures it may be found necessary to adopt to meet the progressive increase in its business.

The following comprehensive analysis, furnished from the records of the office, shows the immense and diversified character of the clerical labor performed.

The subjoined tabular statements exhibit, in detail, the nature and extent of the receipts and expenditures of the department, and the operations of this office, as well as the result of our extensive postal intercourse with foreign nations, during the year.

The tabular statement numbered 1 exhibits the receipts of the department under their several heads.

That numbered 2 exhibits the expenditures under the several heads.

That numbered 3 exhibits the postal receipts and expenditures in the several States and Territories.

That numbered 4 exhibits the operations of the free delivery letter-carrier system, as compared with the letter-carrier system under the old system.

That numbered 5 shows the amount of letter postage on British mails received in and sent from the United States.

That numbered 6 shows the amount of letter postage on Prussian mails received in and sent from the United States.

That numbered 7 shows the amount of letter postage on French mails received in and sent from the United States.

That numbered 8 shows the amount of letter postage on Belgian mails received in and sent from the United States.

That numbered 9 shows the amount of letter postage on Bremen mails received in and sent from the United States.

That numbered 10 shows the amount of letter postage on Hamburg mails received in and sent from the United States.

That numbered 11 shows the number of letters and newspapers exchanged between the United States and the United Kingdom, in British mails.

That numbered 12 shows the numbers of letters and newspapers exchanged between the United States and the Kingdom of Prussia, in closed mails.

That numbered 13 shows the number of letters, and newspapers exchanged between the United States and France.

That numbered 14 shows the number of letters exchanged between the United States and Belgium.

That numbered 15 shows the number of letters and newspapers exchanged between the United States and Bremen.

That numbered 16 shows the number of letters and newspapers exchanged between the United States and Hamburg.

That numbered 17 shows the number of letters and newspapers, with the several postages, conveyed by the West India line of ocean steamers.

That numbered 18 shows the number of letters and newspapers, with the several postages, conveyed by the south Pacific line of ocean steamers.

That numbered 19 shows the number of letters and newspapers exchanged between the United States and foreign countries.

That numbered 20 shows the revenue to the United States, also to the United States post office by the Cunard line.

That numbered 21 shows the amount of postages on mails exchanged between the United States and the British provinces.

That numbered 22 shows the Prussian closed mail account for the year ending December 31, 1863.

That numbered 23 shows the Canadian closed mail account for the year ending December 31, 1863.

That numbered 24 shows the California closed mail account for the year ending December 31, 1863.

That numbered 25 shows the Belgian closed mail account for the year ending December 31, 1863.

That numbered 26 shows the Havana closed mail account for the year ending December 31, 1863.

That numbered 27 shows the Mexican closed mail account for the year ending December 31, 1863.

That numbered 28 shows the account of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland with the United States for the year ending December 31, 1863.

That numbered 29 shows the account of the general post office of France with the United States for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1863.

That numbered 30 shows the account of the Kingdom of Prussia with the United States.

That numbered 31 shows the account of the general post office at Belgium with the general post office of the United States.

That numbered 32 shows the account of the post office at Hamburg, Germany, with the United States.

That numbered 33 shows the account of the post office of Bremen, Germany, with the United States.

That numbered 34 shows the balances due the United States on the adjustment of accounts between the United States and Belgium.

The numbered 35 shows the amount of postage accounted for on foreign letters sent from and returned to the United States.

That numbered 36 shows the amounts reported as due the steamers of the Canadian line, being the sea postages.

That numbered 37 shows the amounts reported as due the steamers of the German Lloyd line, being the sea postages.

That numbered 38 shows the amounts reported as due the steamers of the Hamburg line, being the sea postages.

That numbered 39 shows the amounts reported as due the steamers of the miscellaneous line, being the sea postages.

That numbered 40 shows the amounts reported as due the steamers of the West India line.

That numbered 41 shows the amounts reported as due the steamers of the South Pacific line.

REVENUE ACCOUNT OF THE POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT.

The amounts placed in the Treasury for the service of the department for the fiscal year, being grants by Congress in aid of the revenues under the acts cited below, were as follows:

Under the second section of the act entitled "An act making appropriations for the service of the Post Office Department during the fiscal year ending the 30th of June, 1864," approved February 9, 1863, (12 Statutes at Large, 647).....		$999,980 00
Under a joint resolution entitled "A resolution for the relief of Carlisle Doble," approved July 1, 1864, (Private Laws, 1st session, 38th Congress, 16).....		3,968 46
Total amount of grants drawn from the treasury.....		1,003,948 46
The balance standing on the books of this office to the credit of the revenue account of the Post Office Department on the 30th day of June, 1863, was.....		1,242,723 09
The receipts of the department for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1864, as presented in the tabular statement herewith, numbered 1, were.....		12,438,253 78
Aggregate of grants and revenue.....		14,684,925 33
The expenditures of the department for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1864, together with the arrearages of the previous years, paid during the year 1864, as shown in the statement herewith numbered 2, amounted to.....	$12,644,786 20	
Add amount of accounts closed by being charged to "suspense account".....	21 05	
		12,644,807 25
Leaving to the credit of the revenue account on the 1st day of July, 1864, the sum of.....		2,040,118 08
The excess of expenditures of all kinds over the revenue of the year, inclusive of the receipts and payments for foreign postages, and exclusive of the amount to the credit of the department on the 1st day of July, 1863, and of the sums appropriated by the several acts of Congress out of the general revenues of the United States, was.....		$206,532 42
To which add amount of accounts closed by being charged to the nominal account of "suspense".....		21 05
Total excess of expenditures of all kinds over the revenue of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1864.....		206,553 47

The net revenue of the department from postages, being the aggregate of amount of the balances due the United States by postmasters, on the adjustment of their quarterly accounts for the year, after retaining their compensation and deducting the expenses of their offices, was—

For the quarter ending September 30, 1863	$1, 685, 643 72
For the quarter ending December 31, 1863.....	1, 799, 896 39
For the quarter ending March 31, 1864	2, 119, 177 99
For the quarter ending June 30, 1864	2, 136, 903 05
Total net revenue from postages.....	7, 741, 621 15

The amount of letter postage paid in money, was:

For the quarter ending September 30, 1863	$189,797 90
For the quarter ending December 31, 1863	194,303 93
For the quarter ending March 31, 1864	235,588 08
For the quarter ending June 30, 1864	249,944 80
Total	869,634 71

The number of quarterly returns of postmasters received and audited during the year, and on which the sum of $7,741,621 15 was found due to the United States, was:

For the quarter ending September 30, 1863	19,464
For the quarter ending December 31, 1863	19,638
For the quarter ending March 31, 1864	19,579
For the quarter ending June 30, 1864	19,649
Total number	78,330

The total amount of stamps and stamped envelopes sold during the year was:

For the quarter ending September 30, 1863	$2,374,766 27
For the quarter ending December 31, 1863	2,514,611 85
For the quarter ending March 31, 1864	2,914,713 09
For the quarter ending June 30, 1864	2,972,498 37
	10,776,589 58

The amount used in the prepayment of postage, and cancelled, was:

For the quarter ending September 30, 1863	$2,233,292 21
For the quarter ending December 31, 1863	2,299,126 24
For the quarter ending March 31, 1864	2,624,638 63
For the quarter ending June 30, 1864	2,721,098 53
Total cancelled	9,878,155 61
The amount sold during the year was	10,776,589 58
Leaving in the possession of the purchasers	898,433 97

The gross amount collected as registration fees on valuable letters was:

For the quarter ending September 30, 1863	$10,900 90
For the quarter ending December 31, 1863	13,088 95
For the quarter ending March 31, 1864	14,629 55
For the quarter ending June 30, 1864	13,340 20
	51,959 60

CONTRACTORS' ACCOUNTS.

The average number of accounts of contractors and others engaged in carrying the mails, settled in each quarter of the year, was:

On regular mail routes	3,956
On special mail routes	2,217
Of route and special agents	1,300
Of mail messengers and local agents	1,743
Total number of accounts each quarter	9,216
Aggregate of settlements of such accounts during the year	36,864

MAIL TRANSPORTATION ACCOUNT.

The amount charged to "accrued transportation," and placed to the credit of mail contractors and others, for mail transportation during the year, was:

For the regular service on mail lines		$5,818,573 46
For supply of "special" and "mail messenger" offices		260,510 16
For salaries of route agents		297,841 85
		6,376,925 47
And for foreign mail transportation:		
For New York, Southampton, and Havre mails		90,791 38
For Liverpool, New York, and Philadelphia mails		149,722 39
For Portland and Liverpool mails		99,002 00
For New York and Havana mails		27,132 38
For New York and New Orleans mails		9,027 79
For New York and San Francisco mails *via* Panama		31,098 58
For New York and Jamaica mails		1,798 09
For New York and St. Domingo mails		503 35
For New York, Beaufort, and Port Royal, S. C., mails		7,193 28
For expenses of government mail agent at Aspinwall		600 00
For expenses of government mail agent at Panama		720 00
		6,794,514 71
The amount credited to accrued transportation, and charged to contractors, for overcredits, damages, &c., during the year, was	$13,394 19	
Of fines imposed on contractors	2,951 11	
Of deductions from their pay	41,934 55	
		58,279 85
Net amount to the credit of mail contractors and others		6,736,234 86
The amount actually paid and credited during the year for mail transportation was		$6,897,053 37
Of which sum there was paid for mail transportation of previous years the sum of		160,818 51
		6,736,234 86

COLLECTION OF POST OFFICE REVENUES.

The number of post offices in operation during the year was 19,976, which are thus classified under the regulations adopted for the government of the department, chapter 26, sections 286 to 289, pages 107 and 108.

The following named offices, sixty-five in number, are denominated depositories, and are required by the Postmaster General to receive and retain, subject to the drafts of the department, the funds of certain adjacent offices, as well as the revenues of their own:

List of post offices designated as depositories.

Post office and State.	Postmaster.
Albany, New York	George Dawson.
Baltimore, Maryland	W. H. Purnell.
Bangor, Maine	J. Weeks.
Batavia, New York	George Bowen.
Binghamton, New York	W. Stuart.
Buffalo, New York	A. M. Clapp.
Chicago, Illinois	J. L. Scripps.
Cincinnati, Ohio	F. J. Mayer.
Cleveland, Ohio	E. Cowles.
Columbus, Ohio	J. Graham.
Concord, New Hampshire	R. N. Corning.
Cumberland, Maryland	G. A. Hoffman.
Davenport, Iowa	E. Russel.
Des Moines, Iowa	J. Teesdale.
Detroit, Michigan	W. A. Howard.
Dover, Delaware	J. H. Bateman.
Dubuque, Iowa	E. C. David.
Easton, Pennsylvania	C. C. Jennings.
Eastport, Maine	C. C. Norton.
Evansville, Indiana	J. H. McNeely.
Fort Wayne, Indiana	M. Drake, Jr.
Geneva, New York	W. Johnson.
Grand Rapids, Michigan	N. L. Avery.
Harrisburg, Pennsylvania	G. Bergner.
Hartford, Connecticut	E. S. Cleveland.
Indianapolis, Indiana	A. H. Conner.
Kalamazoo, Michigan	J. A. Walter.
Keene, New Hampshire	T. E. Hatch.
Lafayette, Indiana	J. P. Luse.
Lancaster, New Hampshire	R. Joyslin.
Lexington, Kentucky	L. B. Todd.
Lima, Ohio	C. Parmenter.
Louisville, Kentucky	J. J. Speed.
Lowell, Massachusetts	J. A. Godwin.
Madison, Wisconsin	E. W. Keyes.
Meadville, Pennsylvania	C. Cullum.
Milwaukie, Wisconsin	E. K. Wells.
Montpelier, Vermont	J. G. French.
Newark, New Jersey	D. Price.
New Haven, Connecticut	N. D. Sperry.
Olean, New York	R. L. Page.
Ogdensburg, New York	R. G. Pettibone.
Pittsburg, Pennsylvania	S. F. Von Bonnhorst.
Plattsburg, New York	L. Platte.
Portland, Maine	A. T. Dole.
Portsmouth, Ohio	J. Row.
Providence, Rhode Island	W. C. Simmons.
Quincy, Illinois	Mrs. L. Jonas.
Ripon, Wisconsin	J. Bowen.
Rochester, New York	S. W. Updike.
Rutland, Vermont	M. G. Everts.
Sandusky, Ohio	T. C. McEwen.

Post office and State.	Postmaster.
Scranton, Pennsylvania	A. H. Coursen.
Springfield, Illinois	J. Armstrong.
Springfield, Massachusetts	W. Stowe.
Steubenville, Ohio	G. B. Filson.
Syracuse, New York	P. H. Agan.
Urbana, Ohio	N. Ambrose.
Utica, New York	C. H. Hopkins.
Vincennes, Indiana	H. M. Smith.
Wheeling, West Virginia	A. W. Campbell.
Williamsport, Pennsylvania	J. R. Campbell.
Wooster, Ohio	E. Foreman.
Worcester, Massachusetts	J. M. Earle.
Zanesville, Ohio	W. C. Moorhead.

The following treasury depositaries, and assistant treasurers receive and retain, subject to the warrants of the Post Office Department, the funds of such post offices as are instructed to deposit in them:

Buffalo, New York, C. Metz, jr.
Chicago, Illinois, L. Haven.
Cincinnati, Ohio, E. T. Carson.
Detroit, Michigan, H. H. Sanger.
Louisville, Kentucky, W. D. Gallagher.
Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, C. W. Batchelor.
Saint Paul, Minnesota, Charles Nichols.

ASSISTANT TREASURERS.

New York, New York.
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.
St. Louis, Missouri.
Boston, Massachusetts.
San Francisco, California.

Two hundred and thirty are "draft offices," and, together with the foregoing offices, paid during the year 13,899 drafts, issued by the Postmaster General, and countersigned, entered, and sent out by the Auditor for sums amounting in the aggregate to	$2,470,024	83
One thousand and sixteen are "deposit offices," a portion of which, during the year, deposited with the Treasurer and assistant treasurers of the United States the sum of	2,909,508	05
The remaining offices deposited with the sixty-five "depositories" named above $420,707 81, which is embraced in the sum of $2,470,024 83 paid on the drafts of the department by said "depositories" and "draft offices."		
Fourteen thousand seven hundred and five are "collection offices" and paid on "collection orders" issued to mail contractors	2,003,914	89
Three thousand nine hundred and sixty are special and mail messenger offices, and derive their mail supplies by the payment of the revenues of their offices, amounting to	260,510	16
Showing the amount paid into the treasury for the use and purposes of the Post Office Department by postmasters to have been	7,643,957	93

Revenue and balances uncollected from late postmasters.

Year.	Gross revenue for the fiscal year ending June 30.	Am't still due the United States not in suit.	Am't still due the United States in suit.
1846	$3,487,199 35	$5 32	$3,025 77
1847	3,945,892 98	115 01	728 06
1848	3,371,077 00	6 15	802 16
1849	4,705,176 28	32 42	1,833 37
1850	5,499,984 86	124 58	1,071 47
1851	6,410,604 33	478 46	2,599 71
1852	5,184,526 84	790 35	2,816 90
1853	5,240,724 70	12,622 51	41,794 80
1854	6,255,586 22	12,345 07	11,772 89
1855	6,642,136 13	6,124 48	8,104 65
1856	6,920,821 66	1,935 00	14,904 81
1857	7,353,951 76	15,279 98	10,038 06
1858	7,486,792 86	12,263 81	19,539 59
1859	7,968,484 07	11,920 66	21,148 31
1860	8,518,067 40	34,617 25	201,065 63
1861	8,349,296 40	88,131 63	120,556 05
1862	8,299,820 90	25,773 91	19,449 59
1863	11,163,789 59	65,807 04	1,731 11
1864	12,438,253 78	135,486 49	578 31
Total	129,242,187 11	423,860 12	483,561 24

Total due the United States by late postmasters to June 30, 1863	$771,356 56
Amount due for the last fiscal year	136,064 80
Total amount	907,421 36

COLLECTIONS.

The "collecting division" of this office had charge of the following number of accounts during the fiscal year:

Of postmasters	19,976
Of late postmasters whose terms of service expired between July 1, 1845, and June 30, 1863	24,872
Of late postmasters for the last fiscal year	5,501
Total number	50,349

The number of changes of postmasters reported by the appointment office of the Post Office Department during the year, requiring the final adjustment of their respective accounts, was 5,501, and the balances ascertained to be due the United States thereon amounted to $306,462 42

Brought forward		$306,442 42
Of which there was collected	$155,072 68	
Credited on vouchers	17,481 16	
Charged to "suspense" account	126 13	
		172,679 97
Amount remaining for collection		133,782 45
Of which there is in suit		$578 31
Amount due and not in suit		133,204 14
		133,782 45

The balance due the United States by late postmasters, whose terms of office expired between July 1, 1845, and June 30, 1863, uncollected and *not in suit*, as stated in the last annual report of this office, was		$288,373 63
Which was increased by "estimated postage"		9,228 71
Total for collection during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1864		297,602 34
Of which sum there has been collected	$37,909 37	
Credited on vouchers	28,309 87	
Charged to "suspense" account	14 77	
Charged to "bad debt" account	24 36	
		66,258 37
Amount uncollected June 30, 1864		231,343 97
Of which there has been placed in suit	$20,755 73	
Amount due and not in suit	210,588 24	
		231,343 97

SUMMARY OF DEBTS AND COLLECTIONS.

The aggregate amount due the United States on the 30th of June, 1863, by late postmasters, whose terms of office expired between July 1, 1845, and June 30, 1863, was		$771,356 56
Add amount due by late postmasters for the last fiscal year		306,462 42
Increase by estimated postages, penalties, and other charges		12,838 42
Total for collection during the year		1,090,657 40
The amount collected and credited on accounts due prior to June 30, 1863, which includes the sum of $14,267 55, collected by suit, was	$80,526 22	
On accounts for the last fiscal year	172,679 97	
		253,206 19
Amount remaining due the United States on June 30, 1864		837,451 21
Of which there is in suit	$470,620 75	
And not in suit	366,830 46	
		837,451 21

The above sum of $470,620 75, alleged to be in suit, includes the balance of $170,947 67 due from Isaac Fowler, late defaulting postmaster at New York, N. Y., as well as large sums due by late postmasters at New Orleans, La., a late postmaster at Mobile, Ala., and other late postmasters in the rebellious States.

The Solicitor of the Treasury, under Mr. Buchanan's administration, proceeded on the 12th of May, 1860, with a view of collecting the same, by distress warrant, under the act of May 15, 1820, entitled "An act for the better organization of the Treasury Department;" no suit having been instituted by this officer for the recovery of the said balance of $170,947 67.

BALANCES DUE TO LATE POSTMASTERS.

Balances apparently due to late postmasters whose terms of office expired between July 1, 1845, and June 30, 1863, as stated in the last annual report of this office	$317,381 71
Which has been increased by the allowance of additional vouchers	6,430 97
Total	323,812 68
Amount paid, or closed by adjustment during the year of balances due prior to June 30, 1863	14,330 47
Leaving due to June 30, 1863	309,482 21
Add amount due to late postmasters for the last fiscal year	37,927 43
Total	347,409 64
Amount paid, and closed by adjustment during the year	3,602 90
Amount apparently due to late postmasters, July 1, 1864	343,806 74

SUITS.

The amount due by late postmasters whose terms of office expired between July 1, 1845, and June 30, 1863, for the collection of which suits were instituted prior to July 1, 1863, as stated in the last annual report of this office, was	$337,526 93
Add amount of 129 new cases, commenced during the fiscal year, for the collection of balances due on accounts prior to July 1, 1863	20,546 52
Add, also, amount of three new cases on account of the fiscal year	209 21
Amount in suit during the year	358,282 66
Amount collected during the year	27,835 61
Leaving still due, June 30, 1864	330,447 05

EMOLUMENTS AND COMMISSIONS.

A surplus of emoluments and commissions accrued at the following post offices, after deducting the maximum compensation of $2,000 per annum of the postmasters, and the necessary incidental expenses of the offices during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1864, viz :

Alexandria, Va	$222	90	Freeport, Ill	$62	18
Albany, N. Y	15,113	88	Frederick, Md	456	66
Auburn, N. Y	623	87	Flint, Mich	45	84
Augusta, Me	656	51	Gettysburg, Pa	324	84
Alton, Ill	907	28	Grand Rapids, Mich	172	03
Alleghany City, Pa	836	73	Georgetown, D. C	655	35
Annapolis, Md	237	38	Greenfield, Mass	74	26
Baltimore, Md	6,836	06	Harper's Ferry, Va	1,097	54
Boston, Mass	39,205	57	Hartford, Conn	1,821	28
Brooklyn, N. Y	1,943	50	Harrisburg, Pa	12,856	44
Bangor, Me	43	87	Hamilton, O	348	02
Buffalo, N. Y	13,820	24	Indianapolis, Ind	16,007	55
Bridgeport, Ct	466	64	Iowa City, Ia	451	45
Binghampton, N. Y	294	52	Jersey City, N. J	1,752	53
Burlington, Ia	60	30	Jackson, Mich	331	25
Beaufort, S. C	7	60	Jeffersonville, Ind	118	38
Burlington, Vt	177	52	Kansas City, Mo	42	15
Camden, N. J	20	14	Knoxville, Tenn	3,750	99
Chambersburg, Pa	26	01	Kalamazoo, Mich	61	86
Cumberland, Md	577	27	Kanawha C. H., Va	1,133	32
Cold Water, Mich	145	52	Louisville, Ky	20,699	17
Chattanooga, Tenn	7,024	07	Lowell, Mass	173	07
Columbus, Ky	181	56	Lexington, Ky	443	27
Cleveland, O	14,391	67	Lancaster, Pa	1,201	07
Columbus, O	496	75	Little Falls, N. Y	5	68
Chicago, Ill	56,919	89	Lockport, N. Y	779	01
Cincinnati, O	38,587	19	Lafayette, Ind	174	15
Concord, N. H	262	35	Lynn, Mass	65	39
Charlestown, Mass	726	49	Leavenworth City, Kan	406	38
Cairo, Ill	15,108	72	La Crosse, Wis		92
Cumberland Gap, Tenn	326	49	Laporte, Ind	193	55
Calais, Me	81	91	Logansport, Ind	7	83
Covington, Ky	253	01	Memphis, Tenn	19,463	14
Detroit, Mich	27,056	36	Meadville, Pa	118	68
Davenport, Ia	535	94	Milwaukie, Wis	3,364	29
Des Moines, Ia	875	26	Manchester, N. H	183	04
Delaware city, Del	494	15	Madison, Ind	240	39
Danville, Ky	26	49	Martinsburg, Va	136	03
Erie, Pa	929	26	Murfreesboro', Tenn	676	86
Elmyra, N. Y	665	40	New Bedford, Mass	798	57
Evansville, Ind	384	20	Newark, N. J	1,933	13
Elizabeth, N. J	16	57	Norristown, Pa	192	85
Fall River, Mass	274	87	Nashville, Tenn	37,479	43
Fort Schuyler, N. Y	28	83	New York, N. Y	195,066	87
Fond du Lac, Wis	35	63	New Haven, Conn	1,443	09

Emoluments and commissions—Continued.

Newport, R. I	$1,233 25	Rock Island, Ill	$172 50
Norfolk, Va	1,724 58	Seneca Falls, N. Y	134 74
New Orleans, La	3,557 01	St. Louis, Mo	20,957 73
Norwich, Conn	432 64	Syracuse, N. Y	761 97
Newburyport, Mass	258 71	Salem, Mass	688 87
Newburg, N. Y	11 62	Springfield, Mass	1,145 57
New Brunswick, N. J	537 83	Sacramento, Cal	1,550 69
Newport, Ky	220 22	San Francisco, Cal	111 16
Natchez, Miss	1,255 62	Springfield, Ill	695 57
New Britain, Conn	190 78	Sandusky, O	1,597 87
New Creek Station, Va	918 82	Suspension Bridge, N. Y.	10 06
Newark, O	88 60	Springfield, O	26 76
Oswego, N. Y	1,024 30	Saint Joseph, Mo	4,767 75
Ottawa, Ill	198 14	Salt Lake City, Utah	40 47
Owego, N. Y	74 52	Troy, N. Y	1,585 88
Old Point Comfort, Va	3,128 64	Trenton, N. J	1,770 31
Portsmouth, O	93 86	Terre Haute, Ind	85 75
Portland, Me	8,177 28	Taunton, Mass	156 65
Philadelphia, Pa	27,756 68	Tiffin, O	23 01
Providence, R. I	2,986 82	Vicksburg, Miss	5,917 06
Pittsburg, Pa	15,807 00	Washington, D. C	18,975 85
Portsmouth, N. H	686 66	Wheeling, Va	2,706 12
Poughkeepsie, N. Y	2,177 46	Worcester, Mass	2,088 18
Portsmouth, Va	231 33	Wilmington, Del	1,083 79
Port Royal, S. C	2,372 39	Williamsburg, N. Y	822 94
Painsville, O	70 28	West Chester, Pa	14 35
Point Lookout, Md	259 68	Watertown, N. Y	134 08
Quincy, Ill	334 10	West Meridian, Conn	7 00
Rochester, N. Y	4,292 83	Xenia, O	221 76
Rome, N. Y	17 75	York, Pa	711 12
Rockford, Ill	361 04	Ypsilanti, Mich	133 51
Reading, Pa	519 77		
Roxbury, Mass	351 77	Total	725,167 20

The foregoing surplus of emoluments and commissions exceed, in the aggregate, that which accrued during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1863, in the sum of $132,494 16.

CONCLUSION.

The satisfactory results attained through the operations of the department and this bureau deserve more than ordinary attention.

The success of the Post Office Department, in availing itself of its scattered revenues, may challenge a comparison with any other system of fiscal management now extant. It maintains an expenditure equal to its revenues by a reliance, mainly, upon the fidelity of more than nineteen thousand agents, who collect it from the people, and upon a machinery adapted to reach it in their

hands, under all the difficulties arising from the great extent of our country, and the troubles and embarrassments growing out of the present rebellion.

As the revenue of the past year has been paid over to the use of the department with unexampled punctuality, so it is gratifying to know that it has been disbursed with equal promptitude in the payment of its public creditors.

The systematic and rigid rules adopted by this bureau for the collection of the accruing revenues can only be maintained by a faithful observance of the order of the Secretary of the Treasury, requiring the regular attendance of its officers, and, as nearly as practicable, an equal distribution of duties. For the more convenient government and despatch of business, this office is divided into six sections, or sub-offices, viz: the examiner's, the register's, the pay, the book-keeper's, the collection, and the miscellaneous. So far as the duties of any of these sections are periodic, there is a fixed day upon which the clerks are required to report to me the completion of the work, and I am happy to be able to state, that, whilst there has been no diminution of the business, but rather an increase, corresponding with the continued increase of preceding years, there has been no abatement of application and exertion on the part of a large majority of the clerks to the business in its various branches.

Respectfully submitted.

E. SELLS, *Auditor.*

Hon. WILLIAM DENNISON,
Postmaster General.

MISCELLANEOUS PAYMENTS.

A detailed statement, under the head of the payments made by this Post Office Department for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1864, *exhibiting the following sums placed to the credit of postmasters and others, and charged to miscellaneous account, viz:*

1863.		
Oct. 2.	Allowed C. A. Walborn, postmaster, Philadelphia, Pa., for safe, chandelier, cases, carpets, &c	$4,564 83
Oct. 2.	Allowed same, on account of penny mail service, flag-staff, carpets, &c	1,598 62
Oct. 17.	Allowed S. M. Gilham, late postmaster, Rough and Ready, Cal., for office rent	438 12
Oct. 20.	Allowed A. M. Clapp, postmaster, Buffalo, N. Y., for amount paid by him to railroad company for transportation of blanks	188 56
Oct. 21.	Allowed C. A. Walborn, postmaster, Philadelphia, Pa., for fuel, gas, stationery, &c., in the second quarter of 1863	2,306 73
Nov. 7.	Allowed D. M. Whitney, postmaster, Green Bay, Wis., for transportation of a package of specie from Green Bay to Milwaukie	35
Nov. 11.	Allowed Jessup and Moore, for twine	727 30
Dec. 17.	Allowed J. L. Riddell, postmaster, New Orleans, La., for expenses incurred in completing the interior of post office in the new custom-house building	3,866 17
Dec. 31.	Allowed to various postmasters, being credits omitted in auditing their quarterly returns during the present fiscal year	2,282 24

1864.		
Jan. 2.	Allowed J. L. Riddell, postmaster, New Orleans, La., for expenses in preparing returns	$20 00
Jan. 14.	Allowed H. Brooks, late postmaster, Yreka, Cal., for rent, fuel, gas, &c	806 45
Jan. 14.	Allowed B. Reynolds, late postmaster, Crescent City, Cal., for same items	441 97
Jan. 20.	Allowed C. W. Chapman, postmaster, New Bedford, Mass., for money advanced by him for improvements in his office	675 00
Feb. 1.	Allowed E. Cowles, postmaster, Cleveland, Ohio, for lights, stationery, fuel, &c., in second quarter, 1863.	104 43
Feb. 5.	Allowed Wm. Freeman, postmaster, Bridgewater, N. Y., for blank books in third quarter, 1863	2 50
Feb. 6.	Allowed Melancthon Smith, late postmaster, Rockford, Ill., for stationery, &c., in July, 1863	11 35
Feb. 24.	Allowed George Hawly, postmaster, Poy Sippi, Wis., for repairing letter balances	1 00
Mar. 3.	Allowed Melancthon Smith, late postmaster, Rockford, Ill., for gas, office rent, &c., expended in the 4th quarter, 1861	71 33
Mar. 8.	Allowed Edward F. Bean, late postmaster, Nevada City, Cal., for rent, fuel, gas, &c	716 25
Mar. 4.	Allowed J. M. G. Parker, late postmaster, New Orleans, La., for lights, fuel, stationery, &c., in first quarter, 1863	686 55
Mar. 18.	Allowed H. Cummings, postmaster, Covington, Ky., for a fire-proof safe for his office	125 00
Mar. 22.	Allowed George H. Kling, postmaster, Mansfield, Ohio, for stationery	15 31
Mar. 23.	Allowed Wm. F. Canby, postmaster, Dayton, Ohio, for lights, stationery, &c., in second quarter, 1863	222 15
Mar. 28.	Allowed John Tapley, postmaster, Racine, Wis., for lights, stationery, &c	14 17
April 7.	Allowed W. W. Wing, postmaster, Norfolk, Va., for stationery	7 70
April 9.	Allowed J. J. Chamberlin, postmaster, Brest, Mich., for removing a desk, upon change of site of office	1 50
April 11.	Allowed E. Cowles, postmaster, Cleveland, Ohio, for sundry telegrams on official business	11 93
April 11.	Allowed J. A. Walter, Kalamazoo, Mich., for lights, rent, fuel, stationery, &c., from April 1, 1861, to June 30, 1863	202 42
April 16.	Allowed H. Addison, postmaster, Georgetown, D. C., for lights, stationery, &c	20 01
April 22.	Allowed Benedict Hazel, late postmaster, Fort Madison, Iowa, for expenses incurred in taking charge of the property of the post office at Jeffersonville, Ia.	2 50
April 22.	Allowed C. A. Walborn, postmaster, Philadelphia, Pa., amount paid C. Whiteside, superintendent of letter boxes	400 00
May 3.	Allowed J. W. Jones, late postmaster, Benicia, Cal., for lights, fuel, stationery, &c., from July 9, 1861, to Sept. 30, 1862	64 65
May 3.	Allowed S. M. Cutler, late postmaster, San José, Cal., for same items, same period	16 66

1864.

May 3.	Allowed S. H. Parker, late postmaster, San Francisco, Cal., for gas in fourth quarter, 1863	$17 00
May 5.	Allowed W. H. Bodfish, late postmaster, Coloma, Cal., for rent, fuel, lights, &c., from February 22, 1860, to October 31, 1861	141 99
May 5.	Allowed W. Stevenson, late postmaster, Camplonville, Cal., for rent, fuel, stationery, &c., from July 1, 1860, to June 30, 1861	300 00
May 9.	Allowed A. Wakeman, postmaster, New York, N. Y., for sundry expenses incurred and paid by him in the cases of Carmack & Ramsay and Johnson & Morehan *vs.* The United States	294 50
May 10.	Allowed D. W. C. Gage, postmaster, East Saginaw, Mich., for lights, stationery, &c., on third quarter, 1863.	75 72
May 10.	Allowed A. H. Spence, late postmaster, Placerville, Cal., for rent, fuel, stationery, &c., from July 1, 1860, to June 30, 1861	537 65
May 10.	Allowed T. T. Hooper, late postmaster, Benicia, Cal., for same items, from April 1, 1860, to June 30, 1861.	123 00
May 10.	Allowed H. A. Bostwick, late postmaster, Visalia, Cal., for similar expenses	220 00
May 10.	Allowed N. Mills, late postmaster, Columbia, Cal., for light, stationery, &c., from October 1, 1855, to June 30, 1856	18 00
May 19.	Allowed D. F. Pickering, postmaster, Elmira, N. Y., for rent of office, third quarter, 1863	72 00
May 19.	Allowed J. H. Kimmel, late postmaster, Oroville, Cal., for rent of office from October 2, 1860, to October 1, 1861	144 98
May 27.	Allowed S. H. Parker, late postmaster, San Francisco, Cal., for rent fuel, lights, stationery, &c., during third and fourth quarters, 1863	766 89
June 14.	Allowed J. B. Campbell, postmaster, Williamsport, Penn , for rent of office, second quarter, 1863	66 78
June 14.	Allowed E. Longyear, postmaster, Lansing, Mich., for blank book to record redeemed stamps	1 25
June 15.	Allowed W. W. Dresser, late postmaster, Folsom City, Cal., for rent of office from August 28, 1861, to September 30, 1863	311 72
June 15.	Allowed C. O. Burton, late postmaster, Stockton, Cal., for rent, gas, and fuel from September 10, 1861, to December 31, 1863	506 07
June 15.	Allowed A. J. McKinsey, postmaster, Downieville, Cal., for rent, stationery, fuel, &c.	53 70
June 15.	Allowed J. G. Downer, late postmaster, Oroville, Cal., for rent, fuel, lights, stationery, &c., from October 24, 1861, to September 30, 1862	258 60
June 15.	Allowed Henry Jacobs, postmaster, Georgetown, Cal., for rent of office from July 1, 1861, to September 30, 1863	600 00
June 15.	Allowed W. H. Rogers, late postmaster, Placerville, Cal., for rent fuel, stationery, and gas from October 1, 1862, to June 30, 1863	565 56

1864.

June 15. Allowed A. R. Shipley, late postmaster, Portland, Oregon, for rent of office from September 30, 1860, to November 30, 1861 ..... $255 10

June 17. Allowed E. Cowles, postmaster, Cleveland, Ohio, for thirty-one pounds twine 12 40

June 17. Allowed John Graham, postmaster, Columbus, Ohio, for rent of office for part of first quarter, 1863 ..... 49 94

June 22. Allowed William F. Comby, postmaster, Dayton, Ohio, for rent, fuel, stationery, &c 116 11

June 22. Allowed John Milton Earle, postmaster, Worcester, Mass., for one copy of Lippincott's Gazetteer of the World 5 50

June 25. Allowed J. G. Palfrey, postmaster, Boston, Mass., for twine in fourth quarter, 1863 ..... 45 25

Amounts paid by the department on warrants and charged to miscellaneous account, viz:

1864.

April 15. Paid George F. Nesbitt, for manilla envelopes $855 00

April 15. Paid R. J. Lackey, for services as attorney of the United States for the western district of Missouri, in two cases 40 00

July 5. Paid American Bank Note Company, for furnishing paper, printing drafts, and binding books 171 25

July 9. Paid George F. Nesbitt, for return letter envelopes 1,060 75

July 21. Paid F. G. Adams, for services as clerk of the district court of the United States for the district of Kansas in three cases 17 30

Amount paid by the department on drafts and charged to miscellaneous accounts, viz:

1863.

Oct. 8. Paid R. J. Lackey, for services as attorney of the United States for the western district of Missouri in two cases $40 00

Oct. 14. Paid Jay Cooke & Co., assignees, for jute twine 2,400 00

Oct. 19. Paid George F. Nesbitt, for envelopes, wrappers, wooden cases, return letter envelopes, &c 666 00

Oct. 19. Paid same, for various articles for the use of blank agency, New York 36 12

Nov. 9. Paid American Bank Note Company, for printing drafts, furnishing paper, and binding books 227 50

Nov. 13. Paid Watt J. Smith, for services as clerk of the district court of the United States for the district of Indiana in two cases 24 00

Nov. 19. Paid John B. D. Cogswell, for services as attorney of the United States for the district of Wisconsin in two cases 20 00

Nov. 20. Paid Robert Crozier, for services as attorney of the United States for the district of Kansas in four cases. 20 00

Dec. 5. Paid Benjamin F. Wilkins, for his expenses in going to, returning from, and attendance on, the district court of the United States for the eastern district of Pennsylvania in one case 10 00

Dec. 14. Paid W. H. F. Gurley, for services as attorney of the United States for the district of Iowa in five cases .. 85 00

1863.		
Dec. 23.	Paid John P. Wheeler his expenses as government witness in one case before the district court of the United States for the district of Maryland	$7 00
1864.		
Jan. 4.	Paid John F. Sharretts his expenses as government witness, in one case, before William C. Ruzer, at Syracuse, New York.....	15 70
Jan. 8.	Paid R. Pierson, for money paid Lyman Phillip, as temporary route agent, per order August 3, 1863....	5 00
Jan. 23.	Paid Alfred Russell, for services as attorney of the United States for the eastern district of Michigan in two cases.....	40 00
Jan. 27.	Paid George F. Nesbitt, for returned letter envelopes..	733 00
Mar. 12.	Paid American Bank Note Company, for printing, binding, and furnishing paper.....	171 25
Mar. 14	Paid F. W. Green, for services as clerk of the district court of the United States for the northern district of Ohio in three cases.....	33 45
Mar. 15.	Paid H. E. Mann, for services as clerk of the United States circuit court for the district of Minnesota in four cases.....	30 05
Nov. 22.	Paid J. R. Jones, for services as marshal of the United States for the northern district of Illinois in three cases	85 82
Mar. 22.	Paid George Gorham, for services as clerk of the district court of the United States for the northern district of New York in seven cases.....	58 10
Mar. 25.	Paid Hiram Willey, for services as United States district attorney for Connecticut in one case.....	20 00
April 1.	Paid William R. Lloyd, administrator, for services of David H. Carr, as marshal of the United States for the district of Connecticut in three cases.....	35 09
April 16.	Paid Frederic O. Rogers, for services as attorney of the United States for the western district of Michigan in two cases.....	20 00
April 15.	Paid Adams Express Company, for transfer of silver coin in January and February, 1864.....	77 20
April 16.	Paid John B. D. Cogswell, for services as attorney of the United States for the district of Wisconsin in one case.....	20 00
May 4.	Paid Fairbanks & Co., for marking stamps and letter balances.....	775 60
May 7.	Paid Milton Whitney, for services as attorney in the case of United States *vs.* Carmack & Ramsay.....	2 270 00
June 13.	Paid William Price, for services as attorney of the United States for the district of Maryland in two cases.....	60 00
June 27.	Paid John Hanna, for services as attorney of the United States for the district of Indiana.....	10 00
July 12.	Paid J. M. Miller, for services as clerk of the district court of the United States for the district of Wisconsin in nine cases.....	82 60
July 12.	Paid Horace H. Harrison, for services as clerk of the United States circuit court, in one case, middle district of Tennessee.....	5 35

1864.

July 29.	Paid A. C. Sands, for services as marshal of the United States for the southern district of Ohio in three cases.	$24 37
Aug. 5.	Paid E. C. Larned, for services as attorney of the United States for the northern district of Illinois in two cases	40 00
Aug. 11.	Paid William H. Bradley, for services as clerk of the circuit court of the United States for the northern district of Illinois in two cases	23 40
Sept. 12.	Paid H. C. McDowell, for services as marshal of the United States for the district of Kentucky in twenty-three cases	262 90
Sept. 22.	Paid William A. Dart, for services as attorney of the United States for the northern district of New York in nine cases	180 00

Amount allowed to the postmasters at the principal offices in the United States for incidental expenses of their offices, actually and necessarily incurred, such as rent, fuel, stationery, office repairs, printing, gas-fixtures, &c., viz:

Third quarter, 1863	$38,978 70
Fourth quarter, 1863	58,008 53
First quarter, 1864	53,436 03
Second quarter, 1864	51,660 11
	202,083 37
Total of miscellaneous payments	$239,074 08

E. SELLS, *Auditor.*

OFFICE OF THE AUDITOR OF THE TREASURY,
FOR THE POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
November 5, 1864.

No. 1.

Statement exhibiting the receipts of the Post Office Department, under the several appropriate heads, by quarters, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1864.

Receipts.	Third quarter, 1863.	Fourth quarter, 1863.	First quarter, 1864.	Second quarter, 1864.	Total amount under each head.	Aggregate amount.
Letter postage	$189,797 90	$194,303 93	$235,588 08	$249,944 80	$869,634 71	.....
Newspaper postage, &c	137,373 76	132,876 60	150,659 76	150,652 17	571,562 29	.....
Registered letters	10,900 00	13,088 95	14,629 55	13,340 20	51,959 60	.....
Fines	.....	.....	.....	50 00	50 00	.....
Emoluments	31,638 80	34,628 22	34,040 89	40,314 94	140,622 85	.....
Stamps sold	2,374,766 27	2,514,611 85	2,914,713 09	2,972,498 37	10,776,589 58	.....
Miscellaneous	609 05	15,679 63	4,332 09	7,213 98	27,834 75	.....
	2,745,086 68	2,905,189 18	3,353,963 46	3,434,014 46	.....	$12,438,253 78

E. SELLS, *Auditor.*

OFFICE OF THE AUDITOR OF THE TREASURY
FOR THE POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT, *October* 31, 1864

No. 3.—*Statement of the postal receip's and expenditures of the United States for the fiscal year ending J* 30, 1864.

States and Territories.	Letter postage.	Newspaper postage.	Registered letters.	Stamps sold.	Total receipts.	Compensation of post-masters.	Incidental expenses of post offices.	Total compensation and incidental expenses.	Transportation.	Total expenses.	Excess of expenditures over receipts.	Excess of receipts over expenditures.
Maine	$18,535 56	$17,047 24	$697 10	$261,816 21	$298,096 11	$112,720 54	$26,208 44	$138,928 98	$104,454 40	$243,383 38		$54,712 73
New Hampshire	6,485 26	10,376 31	419 95	149,128 27	166,409 79	71,458 60	7,914 36	79,372 96	54,528 02	133,900 98		32,508 82
Vermont	7,109 97	11,997 01	216 00	153,879 77	173,202 75	81,348 94	4,634 85	85,983 79	92,786 32	178,770 11	$5,567 36	
Massachusetts	65,708 69	33,465 51	2,669 75	886,033 22	987,877 17	222,399 59	134,810 47	357,210 06	198,043 44	555,253 50		432,623 67
Rhode Island	6,684 21	3,263 94	407 70	101,977 87	112,333 72	23,759 72	11,071 70	34,831 42	22,542 24	57,373 66		54,960 06
Connecticut	16,450 89	15,491 62	584 40	280,885 43	313,412 34	101,677 54	25,107 09	126,784 63	114,518 71	241,303 34		72,109 00
New York	253,107 73	99,534 15	9,545 15	2,371,525 33	2,733,772 36	478,091 60	385,350 15	863,441 75	481,781 14	1,345,222 89		1,388,549 47
New Jersey	22,816 10	11,923 43	910 55	217,290 34	252,940 42	90,397 76	12,850 12	103,247 88	100,578 21	203,826 09		49,114 33
Pennsylvania	84,534 21	52,210 49	6,145 70	1,186,435 39	1,329,325 79	328,119 89	147,120 35	475,240 24	380,661 92	855,902 16		473,423 63
Delaware	2,410 83	2,149 99	90 10	35,460 30	40,111 22	13,609 34	2,398 11	16,007 45	19,126 73	35,134 18		4,977 04
Maryland	20,814 66	10,857 74	1,346 05	236,499 39	269,517 84	59,950 73	43,223 39	103,174 12	231,819 94	334,994 06	65,476 22	
District of Columbia	15,162 15	1,941 09	2,109 65	277,719 68	296,932 57	4,335 69	109,048 94	113,384 63		113,384 63		183,547 94
Virginia	3,470 29	2,239 66	876 60	103,559 05	110,136 60	11,619 86	19,153 18	30,773 04		30,773 04		79,363 56
West Virginia	4,619 70	4,769 96	469 45	75,245 47	85,104 58	34,155 43	14,343 80	48,499 23	47,375 82	95,875 05	10,770 47	
North Carolina	667 47	294 16	236 95	19,169 30	20,367 88	4,297 27	3,536 47	7,833 74		7,833 74		12,534 14
South Carolina	1,238 25	179 10	511 40	34,113 96	36,042 71	4,000 00	6,002 63	10,002 63		10,002 63		26,040 08
Georgia												
Florida	341 01	199 70	166 00	8,287 35	8,994 06	4,779 72	320 00	5,099 72		5,099 72		3,894 34
Alabama	04	95		74	1 73	1 89		1 89		1 89	16	
Mississippi	1,148 15	49 99	80 10	35,961 38	37,239 62	338 13	4,512 28	4,850 41		4,850 41		32,389 21
Texas	30	1 22		10 41	11 96	7 69		7 69		7 69		4 27
Kentucky	16,360 77	12,675 58	920 65	227,403 56	257,360 56	83,533 82	30,336 05	113,869 87	185,256 33	297,126 20	41,765 64	
Tennessee	9,447 41	3,731 46	741 75	286,682 73	300,603 35	11,359 41	45,019 20	56,378 61		56,378 61		244,224 71
Missouri	23,984 77	18,006 54	1,441 05	309,433 16	352,865 52	86,329 73	56,586 83	142,916 56	1,279,284 81	1,422,201 37	1,069,335 85	
Arkansas	1 90	1 19			3 09	15 33		15 33		15 33	12 24	
Kansas	3,477 21	3,622 83	249 35	45,209 94	52,559 33	22,391 20	2,700 23	25,091 43	58,644 77	83,736 20	31,176 87	
Michigan	28,523 06	25,360 14	1,623 35	318,900 67	374,407 22	139,593 68	35,783 40	175,377 08	187,447 74	362,824 82		11,582 40
Wisconsin	28,139 50	26,507 04	2,059 50	302,213 44	358,919 48	127,527 22	23,354 81	150,882 03	155,556 01	306,438 04		52,481 44
Minnesota	8,249 46	7,693 51	397 25	70,980 21	87,320 43	38,520 31	4,199 73	42,720 04	117,825 69	160,545 73	73,225 30	
Iowa	18,510 15	22,202 38	1,514 40	256,444 54	298,671 47	119,800 73	16,861 91	136,662 64	180,201 31	316,863 95	18,192 48	
Louisiana	9,500 95	1,461 71	509 60	83,695 89	95,168 15	2,698 62	20,255 78	22,954 40		22,954 40		72,213 75
Ohio	68,663 69	61,363 93	3,905 60	911,746 00	1,045,679 22	334,046 65	101,079 31	435,125 96	551,561 84	986,687 80		58,991 42
Indiana	36,769 25	32,348 07	2,015 65	393,789 63	464,913 60	180,370 57	31,734 15	212,104 72	283,992 45	496,097 17	31,183 57	
Illinois	57,862 03	52,636 19	5,128 25	803,865 48	919,491 95	277,174 25	124,592 92	401,767 17	376,200 03	777,967 20		141,524 75
California	22,980 24	17,877 69	3,164 15	280,670 49	324,692 51	55,841 78	54,154 39	109,996 17	298,073 25	408,069 42	83,376 85	

Oregon	1,528 57	2,234 20	84 80	12,255 50	16,103 07	8,039 13	68 22	8,107 35	50,216 83	58,324 18	42,221 11	
New Mexico Territory	1,278 95	173 54	17 90	2,986 15	4,456 54	2,519 18	77 23	2,596 41	62,327 95	64,924 36	60,467 82	
Utah Territory	1,627 28	456 28	91 90	5,016 52	7,191 98	3,787 28	113 00	3,900 28	17,057 63	20,957 91	13,765 93	
Nebraska Territory	1,212 50	1,358 28	51 50	14,348 24	16,970 52	8,198 83	242 54	8,441 37	37,696 45	46,137 82	29,167 30	
Washington Territory	466 39	384 31	40 65	3,047 17	3 938 52	2,222 00		2,222 00	36,059 11	38,281 11	34,342 59	
Colorado Territory	1,440 27	993 66	93 40	14,253 72	16,781 05	6,865 86	1,329 50	8,195 36	44,669 86	52,865 22	36,084 17	
Dakota Territory	913 14	327 33	18 80	2,379 67	3,638 94	3,092 20		3,092 20	3,617 47	6,709 67	3,070 73	
Nevada Territory	2,116 07	2,607 73	398 10	9,965 24	15,087 14	10,847 61	1,811 85	12,659 46		12,659 46		2,427 68
Idaho Territory	160 76	31 09	6 15	573 37	771 37	796 74		796 74		796 74	25 37	
Montana Territory	166 29	6 27	1 20	30 00	203 76	230 97		230 97		230 97	27 21	
	874,737 08	572,054 21	51,957 55	10,790,881 21	12,289,630 05	3,172,873 06	1,507,907 33	4,680,780 44	5,773,906 42	10,454,686 86	1,649,255 24	3,484,198 43
Deduct miscellaneous items	5,102 37	491 92		14,291 63	19,883 87							
Add miscellaneous items			2 05			1,452 62		1,452 62	44,667 04	66,003 53	66,003 53	
	869,634 71	571,562 29	51,959 60	10,776,589 58	12,269,746 18	3,174,325 68	1,507,907 38	4,682,233 06	5,818,573 46	10,520,690 39	1,715,258 77	3,484,198 43
On account of route agents, mail messengers, special transportation, foreign mails, &c									1,078,479 91			
									6,897,053 37			
Deduct excess of expenditures												1,715,258 77
												1,768,639 96

NOTE.—The following items of *expenditure* and *revenue* are not embraced in the above statement, viz:

Amount paid for foreign mails and expenses of government mail agents	$417,589 24
Route agents	297,841 85
Supply of special offices and mail messengers	260,510 16
Ship, steamboat, and way letters	5,597 20
Compensation to letter-carriers	317,591 41
Wrapping paper	72,013 99
Office furniture	206 40
Advertising	15,968 17
Mail bags	37,749 82
Blank agents and assistants	6,062 29
Mail locks, keys, and stamps	8,423 70
Mail depredations and special agents	49,932 62
Clerks for offices	34,500 28
Amount carried forward	1,522,987 13

Amount brought forward		$1,522,987 13
Postage stamps and stamped envelopes		88,185 16
Foreign postage collected and returned to foreign governments		375,351 56
Miscellaneous payments		53,917 17
Total expenditures		2,041,441 02
Excess of receipts over expenditures	$1,768,939 66	
Receipts on account of emoluments	140,622 85	
Receipts on account of fines	50 00	
Miscellaneous receipts	27,834 75	
		1,937,447 26
		103,993 76
Add difference between *accrued* and *paid* transportation		102,538 66
Total excess of *expenditures* over *receipts*		206,532 42

OFFICE OF THE AUDITOR OF THE TREASURY FOR THE POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT, *November* 5, 1864.

E. SELLS, *Auditor.*

No. 2.

Statement exhibiting the expenditures of the Post Office Department, under their several appropriate heads, by quarters, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1864.

Expenditures.	Third quarter, 1863.	Fourth quarter, 1863.	First quarter, 1864.	Second quarter, 1864.	Total amount under each head.	Aggregate amount.
Compensation to postmasters	$741,943 49	$740,673 55	$836,224 62	$855,484 02	$3,174,325 68	
Compensation to letter-carriers in third and fourth quarters of 1863		140,494 18	88,547 19	88,550 04	317,591 41	
Ship, steamboat, and way letters	1,675 07	1,515 99	760 07	1,646 07	5,597 20	
Transportation of the mails	1,740,754 47	1,670,813 24	1,834,364 21	1,651,121 45	6,897,053 37	
Wrapping paper	8,108 31	23,724 78	33,225 00	6,956 90	72,014 99	
Office furniture	140 06	227 50	131 53	132 37	631 46	
Advertising	10,558 53	19,920 13	13,634 96	12,710 45	56,824 07	
Mail bags	6,580 44	13,977 37	16,969 36	10,748 49	48,275 66	
Blank agents and assistants	1,515 24	1,478 70	1,557 53	1,510 82	6,062 29	
Mail locks, keys, and stamps	1,721 20	616 25	4,992 90	1,093 35	8,423 70	
Mail depredations and special agents	9,681 73	12,821 18	15,038 43	12,391 28	49,932 62	
Clerks for offices	294,258 95	295,413 14	343,693 03	355,151 37	1,288,516 49	
Postage stamps and stamped envelopes	20,619 78	21,738 78	23,245 91	22,580 69	88,185 16	
Miscellaneous	61,614 02	67,001 75	69,885 13	57,499 64	256,000 54	
Miscellaneous account of Hamburg mails *		48,224 71			48,224 71	
Miscellaneous account of British mails †		144,988 11			144,988 11	
Miscellaneous account of Bremen mails ‡				70,262 59	70,262 59	
Miscellaneous account of French mails §				111,876 15	111,876 15	
	2,899,171 29	3,203,629 36	3,282,269 87	3,259,715 68		$12,644,786 20

* For balance of postages due Hamburg in third and fourth quarters, 1862, and first, second, and third qutarters, 1863. Chargeable to previous year, $42,935 88.

† For balance of postages due Great Britain in third and fourth quarters, 1862, and first and second quarters, 1863.

‡ For balance of postages due Bremen in first, second, third, and fourth quarters, 1863. Chargeable to previous year, $13,394 15.

§ For balance of postages due France in first, second, third, and fourth quarters, 1862, and first and second quarters, 1863.

E. SELLS, *Auditor.*

OFFICE OF THE AUDITOR OF THE TREASURY FOR THE POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT, *October* 31, 1864.

No. 4.

Statement of the operation of the free-delivery (letter-carrier) system at the following offices for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1864.

Names of post offices.	No. letters delivered.	Papers delivered.	Paid for delivery.
New York	8,823,628	1,336,125	$108,146 32
Philadelphia	6,407,328	543,879	82,014 63
Baltimore	1,462,146	16,049	16,768 00
Boston*	1,240,961	60,861	25,919 28
Washington, D. C	1,081,516	144,167	9,945 70
Total	19,015,579	2,101,081	242,793 93

*Returns of delivery not complete.

Statement of the operation of the letter-carrier system for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1863, *at the above offices.*

Names of post offices.	No. letters delivered.	Papers delivered.	Paid for delivery.
New York	8,896,321	2,982,969	$116,267 91
Philadelphia	3,243,074	299,360	33,927 54
Baltimore	1,052,376	112,190	11,084 70
Boston	1,863,334	121,809	19,433 66
Washington, D. C	722,299	91,552	7,680 74
Total	15,777,404	3,607,880	188,394 55

Statement of the operation of the letter-carrier service for the second quarter of 1862, *in comparison with the corresponding quarter of* 1864, *at the following offices.*

Names of post offices.	No. letters delivered.	Papers delivered.	Paid for delivery.
New York.... 1862	2,033,440	509,264	$26,071 20
Do 1864	2,731,742	226,944	28,674 66
Philadelphia.. 1862	717,728	78,008	7,567 32
Do 1864	1,798,301	132,886	22,238 56
Baltimore 1862	230,628	26,332	2,437 94
Do 1864	407,667	49,519	4,501 50
Boston..... 1862	377,886	30,181	3,973 72
Do 1864	749,931	52,262	8,927 89
Washington.. 1862	158,790	23,776	1,706 78
Do 1864	275,625	46,639	3,368 11

E. SELLS, *Auditor.*

OFFICE OF THE AUDITOR OF THE TREASURY
FOR THE POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT, *October* 31, 1864.

No. 5.

Amount of letter postage on British mails received in and sent from the United States during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1864.

Received.	Unpaid.	Unpaid distributed.	Paid.	Paid distributed.	Total.
Cunard line	$35,405 07	$42,865 55	$47,108 84	$45,725 76	$171,105 22
Canadian line	7,217 24	24,462 92	10,116 82	25,105 44	66,902 42
Miscellaneous line	19,027 67	56,155 30	25,765 66	36,171 38	137,120 01
Galway line	1,830 56	6,133 82	1,365 06	3,693 97	13,023 41
German Lloyd line	2,241 35	5,499 27	2,814 26	4,498 88	15,053 76
Hamburg line	2,873 71	7,970 85	3,638 64	5,899 84	20,383 04
Total	68,595 60	143,087 71	90,809 28	121,095 27	423,587 86
Amount received	211,683 31	.....	211,904 55	.....	.....

Sent.	Paid,	Paid distributed.	Paid stamps.	Unpaid.	Total.
Cunard line	$803 90	$91,401 20	$60,979 30	$53,140 32	$206,324 72
Canadian line	.....	19,623 84	7,815 67	5,224 81	32,664 32
Miscellaneous line	604 15	60,765 27	31,400 39	25,275 37	118,045 18
Galway line	.....	7,315 22	2,152 48	2,099 00	11,566 70
German Lloyd line	215 79	13,182 88	9,719 86	8,859 92	31,978 45
Hamburg line	145 26	12,412 63	8,220 06	7,529 32	28,307 27
Total	1,769 10	204,701 04	120,287 76	102,128 74	428,886 64
Amount sent	326,757 90	.....	.....	102,128 74	.....

Amount collected in the United States	$538,441 21
Amount collected in the United Kingdom	314,033 29
Total	852,474 50
Excess collected in the United States	$224,407 92
Increase of postage over last fiscal year	118,957 12

E. SELLS, *Auditor.*

OFFICE OF THE AUDITOR OF THE TREASURY
FOR THE POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT, *October* 31, 1864.

No. 6.

Amount of letter postage on Prussian mails received in and sent from the United States during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1864.

Received.	Unpaid.	Unpaid distributed.	Paid.	Paid distributed.	Total.
Cunard line	$10,313 15	$26,132 86	$5,053 97	$7,887 01	$49,386 99
Canadian line	773 66	12,350 22	207 03	2,132 51	15,463 42
Miscellaneous line	3,498 01	16,105 10	1,615 02	3,551 11	24,769 24
Galway line	687 09	2,341 43	346 92	629 06	4,004 50
German Lloyd line	1,510 44	6,883 67	740 32	1,411 39	10,545 82
Hamburg line	1,717 98	7,839 21	900 76	1,721 51	12,179 46
Total	18,500 33	71,652 49	8,864 02	17,332 59	116,349 43
Amount received	90,152 82	.....	26,196 61	.....	.....

Sent.	Paid.	Paid distributed.	Paid stamps.	Unpaid.	Total.
Cunard line	.....	$24,718 09	$10,942 28	$29,536 34	$65,196 71
Canadian line	.....	5,109 00	1,185 13	5,339 88	11,634 01
Miscellaneous line	.....	9,151 84	2,946 30	5,871 10	17,969 24
German Lloyd line	.....	5,617 15	1,478 48	1,975 20	9,070 83
Hamburg line	.....	5,952 68	1,365 77	1,984 00	9,302 45
Total	.....	50,548 76	17,917 96	44,706 52	113,173 24
Amount sent	68,466 72	.....	.....	44,706 52	.....

Amount collected in the United States	$158,619 54
Amount collected in Prussia	70,903 13
Total	229,522 67
Excess collected in the United States	$87,716 41
Increase of postage over last fiscal year	16,812 19

E. SELLS, *Auditor.*

OFFICE OF THE AUDITOR OF THE TREASURY
FOR THE POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT, *October* 31, 1864.

No. 7.

Amount of letter postage on French mails received in and sent from the United States during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1864.

Received.	Unpaid.	Unpaid distributed.	Paid.	Paid distributed.	Total.
Cunard line	$10,113 48	$10,477 97	$12,406 45	$14,655 47	$47,653 37
Canadian line	2,466 50	4,283 68	3,633 15	5,356 43	15,739 76
Miscellaneous line	2,706 45	3,899 44	2,976 71	3,700 97	13,283 57
German Lloyd line	1,332 43	1,922 93	1,708 94	1,854 33	6,818 63
Hamburg line	1,550 52	2,230 26	1,842 60	2,198 55	7,821 93
Galway line	408 48	740 94	454 47	713 82	2,317 71
Total	18,577 86	23,555 22	23,022 32	28,479 57	93,634 97
Amount received	42,133 08		51,501 89		

Sent.	Paid.	Paid distributed.	Paid stamps.	Unpaid.	Total.
Cunard line	$334 77	$14,480 67	$12,901 00	$23,302 83	$51,019 27
Canadian line		862 64	751 30	904 25	2,518 19
Miscellaneous line	177 03	5,892 14	4,329 47	8,099 88	18,498 52
German Lloyd line	100 47	3,641 86	2,988 41	5,555 02	12,285 76
Hamburg line	59 73	3,750 07	2,746 00	5,074 91	11,630 71
Galway line		758 97	183 79	514 80	1,457 56
Total	672 00	29,386 35	23,899 97	43,451 69	97,410 01
Amount sent	53,958 32			43,451 69	

Amount collected in the United States	$96,091 40
Amount collected in France	94,953 58
Total	191,044 98
Excess collected in the United States	1,137 82
Increase of postage over last fiscal year	$21,938 93

E. SELLS, *Auditor.*

OFFICE OF THE AUDITOR OF THE TREASURY
FOR THE POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT, *October* 31, 1864.

No. 8.

Amount of letter postage on Belgian mails received in and sent from the United States during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1864.

Received.	Unpaid.	Unpaid distributed.	Paid.	Paid distributed.	Total.
Cunard line	$638 82	$525 15	$813 41	$795 42	$2,772 80
Canadian line	123 93	115 02	156 60	173 88	569 43
Miscellaneous	487 35	440 37	430 91	455 22	1,813 85
German Lloyd line	160 65	158 76	142 83	164 97	627 21
Hamburg line	180 36	200 07	150 66	184 41	715 50
Galway line	27 81	23 76	35 10	35 64	122 31
Total	1,618 92	1,463 13	1,729 51	1,809 54	6,621 10
Amount received	3,082 05		3,539 05		

Sent.	Paid.	Paid distributed.	Paid stamps.	Unpaid.	Total.
Cunard line		$619 92	$692 01	$1,977 48	$3,289 41
Canadian line		21 87	23 22	25 38	70 47
Miscellaneous line		238 14	232 74	588 87	1,059 75
German Lloyd line		166 59	177 39	433 35	777 33
Hamburg line		150 93	135 54	330 21	616 68
Total		1,197 45	1,260 90	3,355 29	5,813 64
Amount sent	$2,458 35			3,355 29	

Amount collected in the United States	$5,540 40
Amount collected in Belgium	6,894 34
Total	12,434 74
Excess collected in Belgium	1,353 94
Increase of postage over last fiscal year	$1,202 91

E. SELLS, *Auditor.*

OFFICE OF THE AUDITOR OF THE TREASURY
FOR THE POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT, *October* 31, 1864.

No. 9.

Amount of letter postage on Bremen mails received in and sent from the United States during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1864.

Received.	Unpaid.	Unpaid distributed.	Paid.	Paid distributed.	Total.
German Lloyd line	$2,546 80	$10,354 28	$2,393 10	$6,181 95	$21,476 13
Amount received	12,901 08		8,575 05		

Sent.	Paid.	Paid distributed.	Paid stamps.	Unpaid.	Total.
German Lloyd line	$50 95	$17,801 73	$6,974 55	$6,714 42	$31,541 65
Amount sent	24,827 23			6,714 42	

Amount collected in the United States	$37,728 31
Amount collected in Bremen	15,289 47
Total	53,017 78
Excess collected in the United States	22,438 84
Increase of postage over last fiscal year	13,535 97

E. SELLS, *Auditor.*

OFFICE OF THE AUDITOR OF THE TREASURY
FOR THE POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT, *October* 31, 1864.

No. 10.

Amount of letter postage on Hamburg mails received in and sent from the United States during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1864.

Received.	Unpaid.	Unpaid distributed.	Paid.	Paid distributed.	Total.
Hamburg line	$2,971 09	$10,430 41	$2,424 70	$5,362 39	$21,188 59
Amount received	13,401 50		7,787 09		

Sent.	Paid.	Paid distributed.	Paid stamps.	Unpaid.	Total.
Hamburg line	$40 90	$23,571 57	$8,295 85	$8,014 11	$39,922 43
Amount sent	31,908 32			8,014 11	

Amount collected in the United States	$45,309 82
Amount collected in Hamburg	15,801 20
Total	61,111 02
Excess collected in the United States	29,508 62
Increase of postage over last fiscal year	2,483 36

E. SELLS, *Auditor.*

OFFICE OF THE AUDITOR OF THE TREASURY
FOR THE POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT, *October* 31, 1864.

No. 11.

Number of letters and newspapers exchanged between the United States and the United Kingdom in British mails during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1864.

Lines.	Number of letters.		Number of newspapers.	
	Received.	Sent.	Received.	Sent.
Cunard line	755,013	870,464	505,464	686,459
Canadian line	271,930	132,216	75,987	75,192
Miscellaneous line	576,158	487,049	176,643	367,885
Galway line	57,006	48,775	30,893	46,422
German Lloyd line	62,440	128,876	37,485	134,752
Hamburg line	85,455	113,063	40,954	127,513
Total	1,808,002	1,780,443	867,426	1,438,223
Increase over last fiscal year	245,675	259,200	101,509	149,403

E. SELLS, *Auditor.*

OFFICE OF THE AUDITOR OF THE TREASURY
FOR THE POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT, *October* 31, 1864.

No. 12.

Number of letters and newspapers exchanged between the United States and the kingdom of Prussia, in closed mails, during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1864.

Lines.	Number of letters.		Number of newspapers.	
	Received.	Sent.	Received.	Sent.
Cunard line	163,599	218,716	10,842	40,301
Canadian line	50,390	36,354	2,338	3,456
Miscellaneous line	81,563	62,835	7,074	26,607
Galway line	13,152	.....	1,548	.....
German Lloyd line	34,261	31,748	2,689	16,877
Hamburg line	40,106	32,534	3,372	15,655
Total	383,071	382,187	27,863	102,896
Increase over last fiscal year	28,436	33,335	.....	.....

E. SELLS, *Auditor.*

OFFICE OF THE AUDITOR OF THE TREASURY
FOR THE POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT, *October* 31, 1864.

No. 13.

Number of letters and newspapers exchanged between the United States and France during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1864.

Lines.	Number of letters.		Number of newspapers.	
	Received.	Sent.	Received.	Sent.
Cunard line	292,182	326,681	37,602	130,134
Canadian line	95,162	14,786	13,320	4,617
German Lloyd line	41,396	77,283	7,901	32,161
Hamburg line	46,938	73,428	10,359	31,310
Miscellaneous line	78,504	116,467	17,844	48,679
Galway line	13,694	9,786	4,389	3,526
Total	567,876	618,431	91,415	250,427
Increase over last fiscal year	71,334	67,097	5,340	Decrease 110

E. SELLS, *Auditor.*

OFFICE OF THE AUDITOR OF THE TREASURY
FOR THE POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT, *October* 31, 1864.

No. 14.

Number of letters and newspapers exchanged between the United States and Belgium during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1864.

Lines.	Number of letters.		Number of newspapers.	
	Received.	Sent.	Received.	Sent.
Cunard line	10,266	12,183	6,269	1,980
Canadian line	2,058	261	690	117
Miscellaneous line	6,718	3,925	2,442	966
Bremen line	2,323	2,879	863	642
Hamburg line	2,650	2,284	918	453
Galway line	453	.....	350	.....
Total	24,468	21,532	11,472	4,158
Increase over last fiscal year	3,970	520	1,704	1,989

E. SELLS, *Auditor.*

OFFICE OF THE AUDITOR OF THE TREASURY
FOR THE POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT, *October* 31, 1864.

No. 15.

Number of letters and newspapers exchanged between the United States and Bremen during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1864.

Line.	Number of letters.		Number of newspapers.	
	Received.	Sent.	Received.	Sent.
German Lloyd line	175,413	228,036	15,811	195,161
Increase over last fiscal year	38,348	61,233	5,663	55,193

E. SELLS, *Auditor.*

OFFICE OF THE AUDITOR OF THE TREASURY
FOR THE POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT, *October* 31, 1864.

No. 16.

Number of letters and newspapers exchanged between the United States and Hamburg during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1864.

Line.	Number of letters.		Number of newspapers.	
	Received.	Sent.	Received.	Sent.
Hamburg line	163,709	284,940	15,359	256,413
Increase over last fiscal year	14,540	11,389	85	19,288

E. SELLS, *Auditor.*

OFFICE OF THE AUDITOR OF THE TREASURY
FOR THE POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT *October* 31, 1864.

No. 17.

Statement of letters and newspapers, with the several postages, conveyed by the West India line of ocean steamers during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1864.

Name of line.	Letters.	Newspapers.	Postage on letters received.	Postage on letters sent.	Total postages.
West India line	477,943	168,561	$29,110 90	$27,508 06	$56,618 96
Add newspaper postage, at 2 cents					3,371 22
Total postages					59,990 18
Increase over last fiscal year	41,294	5,441			$4,992 94

E. SELLS, *Auditor.*

OFFICE OF THE AUDITOR OF THE TREASURY
FOR THE POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT, *October* 31, 1864.

No. 18.

Statement of letters and newspapers, with the several postages, conveyed by the South Pacific line of ocean steamers during the fiscal ended June 30, 1864.

Name of line.	Letters.	Newspapers.	Postage on letters received.	Postage on letters sent.	Total postages.
Vanderbilt line	108,379	101,382	$3,668 02	$10,663 30	$16,731 32
Add newspaper postage					2,027 64
Total postages					18,758 96

E. SELLS, *Auditor.*

OFFICE OF THE AUDITOR OF THE TREASURY
FOR THE POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT, *October* 31, 1864.

No. 19.

Number of letters and newspapers exchanged between the United States and foreign countries during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1864.

Countries.	Number of letters.		Number of newspapers.	
	Received.	Sent.	Received.	Sent.
Great Britain	1,808,002	1,780,443	867,426	1,438,223
France	567,876	618,431	91,415	250,427
Prussia	383,071	382,187	27,863	102,896
Belgium	24,468	21,532	11,472	4,158
Hamburg	163,709	284,940	15,359	256,413
Bremen	175,413	228,036	15,811	195,161
West Indies	247,310	230,633	45,099	123,462
South Pacific	56,125	52,254	14,281	87,101
Total	3,425,974	3,598,456	1,088,726	2,457,841

Total number of letters 7,024,430
Total number of newspapers 3,546,567

E. SELLS, *Auditor.*

OFFICE OF THE AUDITOR OF THE TREASURY
FOR THE POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT, *October* 31, 1864.

No. 20.

Revenue to the United States, also to the United States Post Office Department, by the Cunard line, for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1864.

Total postage on British mails by the Cunard line		$377,429 94
United States portion, being $\frac{5}{24}$ for the United States inland	$78,631 24	
Add postage on 1,191,923 newspapers, at 2 cents each	23,838 46	
		102,469 70
The Post Office Department pays commissions to postmasters on above, viz:		
For distribution on unpaid distributed received, $42,865 55, at 12½ per cent	5,358 19	
For commissions to postmasters at offices where delivered, $42,865 55, at 40 per cent	17,146 20	
For distribution on paid distributed received, $45,725 76, at 12½ per cent	5,715 72	
For commissions to postmasters at offices where delivered, $45,725 76, at 40 per cent	18,290 30	
For distribution on unpaid sent, $53,140 32, at 12½ per cent	6,642 54	

For commissions to postmasters at New York, Boston, and Philadelphia on—		
Unpaid received, $35,405 07, at 15 per cent	$5,310 76	
Paid sent, $803 90, at 15 per cent	120 58	
Paid stamps sent, $60,979 30, at 15 per cent	9,146 89	
Newspaper postage, $23,838 46, at 50 per cent	11,919 23	
For distribution on paid distributed sent, $91,401 20, at 12½ per cent	11,425 15	
		$91,075 56
Revenue to the Post Office Department		11,424 14
Deduct United States inland		78,631 24
Deficit to the Post Office Department		67,207 10

E. SELLS, *Auditor.*

OFFICE OF THE AUDITOR OF THE TREASURY
FOR THE POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT, *October* 31, 1864.

No. 21.

Amount of postages on mails exchanged between the United States and the British provinces during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1864.

Amount on unpaid received	$35,086 19½	
Amount on paid received	104,085 75½	
		$139,171 95
Amount on unpaid sent	34,529 89	
Amount on paid sent	133,669 55	
		168,199 44
Total		307,371 39
Amount collected in the United States		168,755 74½
Amount collected in the British provinces		138,615 64½
Balance in favor of the United States		30,140 10
Increase of postages over last fiscal year		81,628 09

E. SELLS, *Auditor.*

OFFICE OF THE AUDITOR OF THE TREASURY
FOR THE POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT, *October* 31, 1864.

No. 22.

Prussian closed mail account for the year ended December 31, 1863.

Steamer.	Quarter.	Unpaid	Paid.	News-papers.	Am't paid Great Britain.
MAILS RECEIVED.					
	1863.	*Ounces.*	*Ounces.*	*Number.*	
British packets	1st quarter	8,603	3,197½	1,806	$7,133 55¼
	2d quarter	8,297	3,201	2,510	6,961 42
	3d quarter	9,124	3,969	3,024	7,914 22½
	4th quarter	11,187¾	4,529	3,237	9,504 66¾
	Total	37,211¾	14,896½	10,577	31,513 26½
American packets	1st quarter	17,109¼	4,321½	4,233	4,476 19¾
	2d quarter	13,802	3,785¾	4,310	3,678 19½
	3d quarter	11,903	3,958½	4,091	3,294 42¾
	4th quarter	11,265¾	3,510	3,352	3,068 32½
	Total	54,080	15,575¾	15,986	14,517 14½
MAILS SENT.					
British packets	1st quarter	10,881½	7,393	11,167	10,361 52¾
	2d quarter	7,731½	7,399	9,355	8,517 19
	3d quarter	8,078	8,646½	11,395	9,412 16¼
	4th quarter	7,596	8,677	8,713	9,097 38½
	Total	34,287	32,115½	40,630	37,388 26½
American packets	1st quarter	8,871¼	7,703¼	17,182	2,859 05
	2d quarter	4,095	6,950½	16,809	1,921 61¾
	3d quarter	2,966	7,755	16,515	1,818 72½
	4th quarter	3,701	8,548¼	15,375	2,023 69½
	Total	19,633¼	30,957	65,881	8,623 08¾

	Ounces.	*Newspapers.*
Total received	121,764	26,563
Total sent	116,992¾	106,511
Grand total	238,756¾	133,074

Total amount paid Great Britain, $92,041 76¼.

E. SELLS. *Auditor.*

OFFICE OF THE AUDITOR OF THE TREASURY
FOR THE POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT, *October* 31, 1864.

No. 23.

Canadian closed mail account for the year ended December 31, 1863.

Steamers.	Quarters.	RECEIVED.		SENT.		Am't received by the U. States.
		Ounces of letters.	Number of newspap's.	Ounces of letters.	Number of newspap's.	
	1863.					
British packets ..	1st quarter..	11,205	74,721	6,553¾	21,197	$4,154 20½
	2d quarter ..	11,295	70,144	7,890½	21,232	4,225 71
	3d quarter ..	12,582¼	71,959	12,353¾	22,720	5,010 70½
	4th quarter .	11,311	75,961	9,274	18,626	4,464 86½
	Total....	46,393¼	292,785	36,072	83,775	17,855 48¼
American packets	1st quarter..	230	54	107¾	163	181 66
	2d quarter ..	141¾	19	53	37	103 36½
	3d quarter ..	115¼	21	10¼	1,124	88 79¼
	4th quarter .	219½	58	20¼	21	127 44
	Total....	706½	152	191¼	1,345	501 25¾

	Ounces.	*Newspapers.*
Total received	47,099¾	292,937
Total sent	36,263¼	85,120
Grand total	83,363	378,057

Total amount received by the United States, $18,356 74.

E. SELLS, *Auditor.*

OFFICE OF THE AUDITOR OF THE TREASURY
FOR THE POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT, *October* 31, 1864.

No. 24.

California closed mail account for the year ended December 31, 1863.

Steamers.	RECEIVED.		SENT.		VIA PANAMA.		Fees on registered letters.	Amount received by the United States.
	Ounces of letters.	Number of newspapers.	Ounces of letters.	Number of newspapers.	Ounces of letters.	Number of newspapers.		
British steamers	12,977¾	36,884	3,576¾	716	.....	.....	.....	$4,890 62½
American steamers	9,450½	27,800	3,865¾	855	7,169	6,228	$60 30	12,937 79½
Total	22,428¼	64,684	7,442½	1,571	7,169	6,228	60 30	17,828 42

	Ounces.	*Newspapers.*
Total received and sent	37,039¾	72,483

Total amount received by the United States, $17,888 72.

E. SELLS, *Auditor.*

OFFICE OF THE AUDITOR OF THE TREASURY
FOR THE POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT, *October* 31, 1864.

No. 25.

Belgian closed mail account for the year ended December 31, 1863.

Cunard line.	RECEIVED.		SENT.		Amount paid G. Britain.
	Letters.	Newspapers.	Letters.	Newspapers.	
	Ounces.	*Number.*	*Ounces.*	*Number.*	
1st quarter 1863	660	1,195	925½	245	$663 60
2d quarter 1863	743½	1,147	828½	222	656 08
3d quarter 1863	912¼	1,289	952	278	777 04
4th quarter 1863	803¾	1,444	839	246	690 90
Total	3,119½	5,075	3,545	991	2,787 02

	Ounces.	*Newspapers.*
Total received and sent	6,664½	6,066

E. SELLS, *Auditor.*

OFFICE OF THE AUDITOR OF THE TREASURY
FOR THE POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT, *October* 31, 1864.

No. 26.

Havana closed-mail account for the year ended December 31, 1863.

Steamers.	Quarters.	Received.		Amount received by the United States.
		Ounces of letters.	Number of newspapers.	
British packets	1st quarter 1863	1,444¾	3,111	$423 40¾
	2d quarter 1863	1,298	3,375	392 00
	3d quarter 1863	1,242½	3,391	378 44½
	4th quarter 1863	1,210	3,215	366 80
Total		5,195¼	13,092	1,560 65¼
American packets	1st quarter 1863	505¾	589	$340 51¾
	2d quarter 1863	415¼	615	282 21¼
	3d quarter 1863	360¾	618	246 84¾
	4th quarter 1863	421½	746	288 89½
Total		1,703¼	2,568	1,158 47¼

	Ounces.	*Newspapers.*
Total received	6,898½	15,660

Total amount received by the United States $2,719 12½.

E. SELLS, *Auditor.*

OFFICE OF THE AUDITOR OF THE TREASURY
FOR THE POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT, *October* 31, 1864.

No. 27.

Mexican closed-mail account for the year ended December 31, 1863.

Steamers	Received.		Amount received by the United States.
	Ounces of letters.	Number of newspapers.	
British packets	21¾	60	$9 35½
American packets	11¼	20	9 12
Total	33	80	18 47½

E. SELLS, *Auditor.*

OFFICE OF THE AUDITOR OF THE TREASURY
FOR THE POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT, *October* 31, 1864.

No. 28.

The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland in account with the United States of America for the year ended December 31, 1863, (service of the Post Office Department.)

Dr.			Cr.		
MAILS SENT.			MAILS RECEIVED.		
For postage on (1) unpaid letters from United States for United Kingdom	$51,090 19		For postage on (1) unpaid letters from United Kingdom for United States	$77,261 10	
For postage on (2) unpaid letters from foreign countries in transit through United States for United Kingdom	5,453 63		For postage on (2) unpaid letters from foreign countries, &c., in transit through United Kingdom for United States	4,173 66	
For postage on (3) newspapers in transit through United States for United Kingdom	45 32		For postage on (3) newspapers in transit through United Kingdom for United States	1,053 66	
For postage on (4) missent, redirected, and returned letters	52 45		For postage on (4) missent, redirected, and returned letters	104 03	
For postage on (5) closed mails for United Kingdom in transit through United States	14,243 88		For postage on (5) closed mails for United States in transit through United Kingdom	47,715 10½	
		$70,885 47			$130,307 55½
MAILS RECEIVED.			MAILS SENT.		
For postage on (6) paid letters from United Kingdom for United States	96,616 45		For postage on (6) paid letters from United States for United Kingdom	117,012 66	
For postage on (7) paid registered letters from United Kingdom for United States, &c.	3,497 47		For postage on (7) paid registered letters from United States for United Kingdom	2,858 31	
For postage on (8) paid letters from foreign countries for United States upon which sea rate has been paid	10,287 58		For postage on (8) paid letters for foreign countries, &c., in transit through United Kingdom	19,475 72	
For postage on (9) paid letters for foreign countries, &c., in transit, &c	6 18		For postage on (9) paid newspapers for foreign countries, &c., in transit through United Kingdom	4,165 47	
For postage on (10) paid newspapers for foreign countries, &c., in transit, &c	10		For postage on (10) closed mails from United States in transit through United Kingdom	47,105 46	
For postage on (11) closed mails from British office in transit through United States	24,739 15¾				190,617 62
		135,146 93¾	Foreign ports' packet-postage account		6,790 92
For postage on "loose letters," (collected on the ships)		3,309 41	For postage on "loose letters," (collected on the ships)		
For postage on dead letters returned		7,130 91	For postage on dead letters returned		1,203 21
For overcharges		23 59	For overcharges		191 90
For discrepancies		3 13¾	For discrepancies		21 43
Balance		112,633 17¾			329,132 63½
		329,132 63½	Balance due the United Kingdom		112,633 17¾

OFFICE OF THE AUDITOR OF THE TREASURY FOR THE POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT, *October* 31 1864.

E. SELLS, *Auditor.*

No. 29.

The General Post Office of France in account with the United States of America for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1863, *(service of the Post Office Department.)*

Dr.			Cr.		
MAILS SENT.			MAILS RECEIVED.		
For postage on (1) unpaid letters from the United States for France and Algeria	$8,983 70		For postage on (1) unpaid letters from France and Algeria for the United States	$14,439 98	
For postage on (2) unpaid letters from the United States for countries beyond France	4,003 58		For postage on (2) unpaid letters from France and Algeria for countries beyond the United States	2,741 51	
For postage on (3) letters not prepaid, &c., for France and Algeria	3,365 89		For postage on (3) letters not prepaid, &c., for the United States	13,469 57	
For postage on (4) letters not prepaid, &c., for countries beyond France	751 98		For postage on (4) letters not prepaid, &c., for countries beyond the United States	----------	
For postage on (5) letters badly directed by French post offices and returned, &c.	12 57		For postage on (5) letters badly directed by the United States post offices and returned, &c	3 67	
For postage on (6) letters resent, &c	5 49		For postage on (6) letters resent, &c	103 89	
		$17,123 21			$30,758 62
MAILS RECEIVED.			MAILS SENT.		
For postage on (7) letters for United States prepaid, &c., from France and Algeria	9,975 59		For postage on (7) letters for France and Algeria from the United States	20,628 72	
For postage on (8) letters for United States prepaid, &c., from countries beyond France	2,349 05		For postage on (8) letters for France and Algeria from countries beyond the United States	1 08	
For postage on (9) prepaid letters for countries beyond the United States from France and Algeria	1,386 46		For postage on (9) prepaid letters for countries beyond France from the United States	8,919 43	
For postage on (10) prepaid letters for countries beyond the United States from countries beyond France	17 84		For postage on (10) prepaid letters from countries beyond France from countries beyond the United States	1 08	
For postage on "loose letters," (collected on the ships)	----------		For postage on "loose letters," (collected on the ships)	----------	
		13,728 94			29,550 31
For postage on dead letters returned to France	----------	1,085 37	For postage on dead letters returned to Washington	----------	158 72
For overcharges on various letters, &c	----------	2 97	For overcharges on various letters, &c	----------	3 94
Balance	----------	28,546 62	For discrepancies	----------	15 52
		60,487 11			60,487 11
			Balance	----------	28,546 62

OFFICE OF THE AUDITOR OF THE TREASURY FOR THE POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT, *October* 31, 1864.

E. SELLS, *Auditor.*

No. 30.

The Kingdom of Prussia in account with the United States of America for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1864, (service of the Post Office Department.)

Dr.			Cr.		
MAILS SENT.			MAILS SENT.		
For postage on (1) unpaid letters	$32,574 21		For postage on (4) paid letters for Prussia	$15,119 51	
For postage on (2) unpaid letters in transit through the United States	2,657 89		For postage on (5) paid letters for States beyond the German-Austrian Postal Union	5,173 36	
For postage on (3) missent, returned, and redirected letters	41 61		For postage on (6) paid newspapers for Prussia	2,179 23	
		$35,273 71			$22,472 10
MAILS RECEIVED.			MAILS RECEIVED.		
For postage on (4) paid letters	22,276 68		For postage on (1) unpaid letters from Prussia	12,830 25	
For postage on (5) paid newspapers	1,264 38		For postage on (2) unpaid letters from states beyond the German-Austrian Postal Union	5,662 07	
For postage on (6) paid letters for foreign countries, &c., in transit	872 32		For postage on (3) missent, returned, and redirected letters	49 16	
		24,413 38			18,541 48
For discrepancies		3 10	For postage on dead letters returned to Washington		369 41
For postage on dead letters returned to Berlin		972 14	Balance		19,279 34
		60,662 33			60,662 33
Balance due the United States		19,279 34			

OFFICE OF THE AUDITOR OF THE TREASURY FOR THE POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT, *October* 31, 1864.

E. SELLS, *Auditor.*

No. 31.—*The General Post Office of Belgium in account with the General Post Office of the United States of America for the fiscal year ended June* 30, 1864.

DR. CR.

THE BELGIAN OFFICE DEBTOR TO THE UNITED STATES OFFICE.				THE UNITED STATES OFFICE DEBTOR TO THE BELGIAN OFFICE.			
Number of the articles composing the credit of the United States.	Origin and destination of the correspondence.	Number of single rates, (letters and printed matter.)	Sums due to the United States office.	Number of the articles composing the credit of Belgium.	Origin and destination of the correspondence.	Number of single rates, (letters and printed matter.)	Sums due to the Belgian office.
	TRANSMITTED BY THE UNITED STATES OFFICE.				TRANSMITTED BY THE BELGIAN OFFICE.		
1	Unpaid letters from the United States, for Belgium, at 20 cents per single rate	12,672	$2,534 40	1	Unpaid letters from Belgium, for the United States, at 7 cents per single rate	11,768	$823 76
2	Unpaid letters from the United States, for countries to which Belgium serves as an intermediate point, at — cents per single rate			2	Unpaid letters from Belgium, for countries to which the United States serves as an intermediate point, at — cents per single rate		
3	Letters not prepaid or charged with the price of transit, sent from countries to which the United States serves as an intermediate point, for Belgium			3	Letters not prepaid or charged with the price of transit, sent from countries to which Belgium serves as an intermediate point, for the United States		38
4	Letters not prepaid or charged with the price of transit, sent from countries to which the United States serves as an intermediate point, for countries to which Belgium serves as an intermediate point			4	Letters not prepaid or charged with the price of transit, sent from countries to which Belgium serves as an intermediate point, for countries to which the United States serves as an intermediate point		
5	Newspapers and printed matter of every kind, not prepaid, &c., sent from countries to which the United States serves as an intermediate point, for Belgium			5	Newspapers and printed matter of every kind, not prepaid, &c., sent from countries to which Belgium serves as an intermediate point, for the United States		
6	Newspapers and printed matter of every kind, not prepaid, &c., sent from countries to which the United States serves as an intermediate point, for countries to which Belgium serves as an intermediate point			6	Newspapers and printed matter of every kind, not prepaid, &c., sent from countries to which Belgium serves as an intermediate point, for countries to which the United States serves as an intermediate point		
7	Unpaid letters badly directed by the Belgian office		1 68	7	Unpaid letters badly directed by the U. States post office		60
	Unpaid letters resent		28	8	Unpaid letters resent		68

No. 31.—*The General Post Office of Belgium in account with the General Post Office of the United States of America*—Continued.

Dr.				Cr.			
THE BELGIAN OFFICE DEBTOR TO THE UNITED STATES OFFICE.				THE UNITED STATES OFFICE DEBTOR TO THE BELGIAN OFFICE.			
Number of the articles composing the credit of the United States.	Origin and destination of the correspondence.	Number of single rates, (letters and printed matter.)	Sums due to the United States office.	Number of the articles composing the credit of Belgium.	Origin and destination of the correspondence.	Number of single rates, (letters and printed matter.)	Sums due to the Belgian office.
	TRANSMITTED BY THE BELGIAN OFFICE.				TRANSMITTED BY THE UNITED STATES OFFICE.		
9	Letters for the United States, prepaid to destination, and proceeding from Belgium, at 20 cents per single rate	13,371	$2,674 20	9	Letters for Belgium, prepaid to destination, and proceeding from the United States, at 7 cents per single rate	9,221	$645 47
10	Letters for the United States, prepaid to destination, and proceeding from countries to which Belgium serves as an intermediate point, at — per single rate	.....	.....	10	Letters for Belgium, prepaid to destination, and proceeding from countries to which the United States serves as an intermediate point, at — cents per single rate	2,446	73 38
11	Newspapers and periodicals for the United States, prepaid to destination, and proceeding from Belgium, at 2 cents per single rate	8,128	162 56	11	Newspapers and periodicals for Belgium, prepaid to destination, and proceeding from the United States, at 3 cents per single rate	.....	.....
12	Newspapers and periodicals for the United States, prepaid to destination, and proceeding from countries to which Belgium serves as an intermediate point, at — cents per single rate	.....	.....	12	Newspapers and periodicals for Belgium, prepaid to destination, and proceeding from countries to which the United States serves as an intermediate point, at — cents per single rate	.....	.....
13	Printed matter other than newspapers and periodicals for the United States, prepaid to destination, and proceeding from Belgium, at 2 cents per single rate, per American packets	2,295	45 90	13	Printed matter other than newspapers and periodicals for Belgium, prepaid to destination, and proceeding from the United States per American packets, at 3 cents per single rate	1,017	30 51
	Printed matter other than newspapers and periodicals for the United States, prepaid to destination, and proceeding from Belgium, at 1 cent per single rate, per British packets	1,642	16 42		Printed matter other than newspapers and periodicals for Belgium, prepaid to destination, and proceeding from the United States by British packets, at 4 cents per single rate	800	32 00
14	Printed matter other than newspapers and periodicals for the United States, prepaid to destination, and proceeding from countries to which Belgium serves as an intermediate point, at — cents per single rate	.....	.....	14	Printed matter other than newspapers and periodicals for Belgium, prepaid to destination, and proceeding from countries to which the United States serves as an intermediate point, at — cents per single rate	.....	.....

No. 31.—*The General Post Office of Belgium in account with the General Post Office of the United States of America.*—Continued.

DR.

THE BELGIAN OFFICE DEBTOR TO THE UNITED STATES OFFICE.			
Number of the articles composing the credit of the United States.	Origin and destination of the correspondence.	Number of single rates, (letters and printed matter.)	Sums due to the United States office.
15	Prepaid letters for countries to which the United States serves as an intermediate point, and proceeding from Belgium		
16	Prepaid letters for countries to which the United States serves as an intermediate point, and proceeding from countries to which Belgium serves as an intermediate point		
	Discrepancies		3 46
17	Prepaid newspapers and printed matter of every kind for countries to which the United States serves as an intermediate point, and proceeding from Belgium		
18	Prepaid newspapers and printed matter of every kind for countries to which the United States serves as an intermediate point, and proceeding from countries to which Belgium serves as an intermediate point		
	Dead letters returned to Belgium during fiscal year		18 48
19	Prepaid letters badly directed by the United States post office		07
	Total		5,457 45

CR.

THE UNITED STATES OFFICE DEBTOR TO THE BELGIAN OFFICE.			
Number of the articles composing the credit of Belgium.	Origin and destination of the correspondence.	Number of single rates, (letters and printed matter.)	Sums due to the Belgian office.
15	Prepaid letters for countries to which Belgium serves as an intermediate point, and proceeding from the United States		
16	Prepaid letters for countries to which Belgium serves as an intermediate point, and proceeding from countries to which the United States serves as an intermediate point		
17	Prepaid newspapers and printed matter of every kind for countries to which Belgium serves as an intermediate point, and proceeding from the United States		
18	Prepaid newspapers and printed matter of every kind for countries to which Belgium serves as an intermediate point, and proceeding from countries to which the United States serves as an intermediate point		
	Dead letters received from Belgium during fiscal year		25 20
19	Prepaid letters badly directed by the Belgian office		20
	Total		1,632 18

BALANCE.

The office of Belgium debtor to the United States	$5,457 45
The office of United States debtor to Belgium	1,632 18
Balance due to the United States for fiscal year	3,825 27

OFFICE OF THE AUDITOR OF THE TREASURY FOR THE POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT, *October* 31, 1864.

E. SELLS, *Auditor.*

No. 32.

The post office of Hamburg, Germany, in account with the United States of America for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1864, (service of the Post Office Department.)

DR. CR.

MAILS SENT.			MAILS RECEIVED.		
For postage on unpaid letters from United States for Hamburg	$2,245 90		For postage on unpaid letters from Hamburg for United States	$8,844 63	
For postage on unpaid letters from United States for states beyond Hamburg	280 31		For postage on unpaid letters from states beyond Hamburg	1,673 79	
For postage on unpaid letters from foreign countries in transit through United States for Hamburg, &c	90 86		For postage on unpaid letters for countries beyond United States		
For postage on missent, redirected, returned, &c., letters	94		For postage on missent, redirected, returned, &c., letters		$10,518 42
		$2,618 01	MAILS SENT.		
MAILS RECEIVED.			For postage on paid letters from United States for Hamburg	1,310 10	
For postage on paid letters from Hamburg for United States	2,528 08		For postage on paid letters from United States for states beyond Hamburg	23,653 53	
For postage on paid letters from states beyond Hamburg for United States			For postage on paid letters from countries beyond United States for Hamburg		
For postage on paid letters for countries beyond United States	302 28		For postage on paid newspapers from United States for Hamburg	4,900 13	
For postage on paid newspapers from Hamburg for United States	146 29		For postage on paid pamphlets and magazines from Hamburg for United States	101 45	
For postage on paid pamphlets and magazines from Hamburg for United States	22 07				29,974 21
		2,998 72	For postage on registered letters		294 12
For postage on registered letters		97 84	For postage on loose letters collected on ships		
For postage of loose letters collected on ships			For postage on dead letters returned		26 68
For postage on dead letters returned		349 89			
Balance		34,748 97			40,813 43
		40,813 43	Balance due Hamburg		34,748 97

OFFICE OF THE AUDITOR OF THE TREASURY FOR THE POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT, *October* 31, 1864.

E. SELLS, *Auditor.*

No. 33.

The post office of Bremen, Germany, in account with the United States of America for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1864, (service of the Post Office Department.)

Dr.			Cr.		
MAILS SENT.			MAILS RECEIVED.		
For postage on unpaid letters from United States for Bremen	$2,132 31		For postage on unpaid letters from Bremen for United States	$12,268 57	
For postage on unpaid letters from United States for states beyond Bremen	210 39		For postage on unpaid letters from states beyond Bremen		
For postage on unpaid letters from foreign countries in transit through United States for Bremen, &c	153 13		For postage on unpaid letters for countries beyond United States		
For postage on missent, redirected, returned, &c., letters	2 90		For postage on missent, redirected, returned, &c., letters	1 28	
		$2,498 73			$12,269 85
MAILS RECEIVED.			MAILS SENT.		
For postage on paid letters from Bremen for United States	2,926 38		For postage on paid letters from United States for Bremen	1,329 85	
For postage on paid letters from States beyond Bremen for United States			For postage on paid letters from United States for states beyond Bremen	22,089 72	
For postage on paid letters for countries beyond United States	300 40		For postage on paid letters from countries beyond United States for Bremen		
For postage on paid newspapers from Bremen for United States	163 89		For postage on paid newspapers from United States for Bremen	4,363 43	
For postage on paid pamphlets and magazines from Bremen for United States	33 00½		For postage on paid pamphlets and magazines from Bremen for United States	87 58	
		3,423 67½			27,870 58
For postage on registered letters		122 44	For postage on registered letters		321 95
For postage on loose letters collected on ships			For postage on loose letters collected on ships		
For postage on dead letters returned		496 66	For postage on dead letters returned		19 91
For discrepancies		104 00			40,482 29
Balance		33,836 78½			
		40,482 29	Balance due Bremen		33,836 78½

OFFICE OF THE AUDITOR OF THE TREASURY FOR THE POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT, *October* 31, 1864.

E. SELLS, *Auditor.*

No. 34.

Balances due the United States on the adjustment of accounts between the United States and Belgium during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1864.

Third quarter 1863	$1,086 87
Fourth quarter 1863	885 49
First quarter 1864	931,94
Second quarter 1864	920 97
Total	3,825 27

Balances due the United States on the adjustment of accounts between the United States and Prussia during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1864.

Third quarter 1863	$5,053 93
Fourth quarter 1863	4,911 37
First quarter 1864	5,538 71
Second quarter 1864	3,775 33
Total	19,279 34

Balances due Bremen on the adjustment of accounts between the United States and Bremen for the five quarters ended June 30, 1864.

Second and third quarters 1863	$13,378 02½
Fourth quarter 1863	7,050 16
First quarter 1864	6,525 79
Second quarter 1864	6,882 81
Total	33,836 78½

Balances due Hamburg on the adjustment of accounts between the United States and Hamburg during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1864.

Third quarter 1863	$5,288 83½
Fourth quarter 1863	8,805 60½
First quarter 1864	10,762 05½
Second quarter 1864	9,892 47½
Total	34,748 97

Balances due the United Kingdom on the adjustment of accounts between the United States and the United Kingdom during the year ended December 31, 1863.

First quarter 1863	$30,148 94½
Second quarter 1863	26,717 11½
Third quarter 1863	27,079 54¼
Fourth quarter 1863	28,687 57½
Total	112,633 17¾

Balances due France on the adjustment of accounts between the United States and France during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1863.

Third quarter 1862	$6,951 93
Fourth quarter 1862	7,326 10
First quarter 1863	7,782 04
Second quarter 1863	6,486 55
Total	28,546 62

E. SELLS, *Auditor.*

OFFICE OF THE AUDITOR OF THE TREASURY
FOR THE POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT, *October* 31, 1864.

No. 35.

Amount of postage accounted for on foreign dead letters sent from and returned to the United States.

United Kingdom to United States, year ended December 31, 1863.	$1,203 21
Prussia to United States, year ended June 30, 1864	369 41
Bremen to United States, five quarters ended June 30, 1864	19 91
Hamburg to United States, year ended June 30, 1864	26 68
France to United States, year ended June 30, 1863	158 72
Belgium to United States, year ended June 30, 1864	25 20
United States to United Kingdom, year ended December 31, 1863.	7,130 91
United States to Prussia, year ended June 30, 1864	972 14
United States to Bremen, five quarters ended June 30, 1864	496 66
United States to Hamburg, year ended June 30, 1864	349 89
United States to France, year ended June 30, 1863	1,085 37
United States to Belgium, year ended June 30, 1864	18 48
Total	11,856 58

E. SELLS, *Auditor.*

OFFICE OF THE AUDITOR OF THE TREASURY
FOR THE POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT, *October* 31, 1864.

No. 36.

Amounts reported as due the steamers of the Canadian line, being the sea-postage for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1864.

Steamers.	Trips.	Amounts.
Bohemian	Outward trip..July 2, 1863	$390 04½
North American	Round trip....July 3 and July 9, 1863	812 14¼
Hibernian	... do .....July 8 and July 16, 1863	1,453 42½
Jura	....do.....July 16 and July 23, 1863	1,141 13¾
Nova Scotian	....do .....July 23 and July 30, 1863	1,358 39
Damascus	... do.....July 30 and Aug. 7, 1863	981 14
America	....do.....Aug. 6 and Aug. 14, 1863	1,362 72¾
Bohemian	....do.....Aug. 12 and Aug. 21, 1863	886 45¼
Hibernian	....do.....Aug. 19 and Aug. 28, 1863	1,699 91¼
North American	... do.....Aug. 28 and Sept. 4, 1863	945 73
Jura	....do.....Sept. 3 and Sept. 11, 1863	1,415 17¾
Nova Scotian	....do.....Sept. 11 and Sept. 18, 1863	1,161 72½
Damascus	....do.....Sept. 19 and Sept. 25, 1863	1,107 99½
America	....do.....Sept. 26 and Oct. 2, 1863	976 21
Bohemian	....do.....Oct. 3 and Oct. 9, 1863	1,221 73¼
North American	....do.....Oct. 12 and Oct. 16, 1863	1,018 16¼
Jura	....do.....Oct. 14 and Oct. 23, 1863	1,421 25¼
Hibernian	....do.....Oct. 20 and Oct. 30, 1863	933 43¾
Damascus	....do.....Oct. 29 and Nov. 6, 1863	1,566 31¼
Nova Scotian	....do.....Nov. 10 and Nov. 13, 1863	881 48¼
Bohemian	....do.....Nov. 15 and Nov. 20, 1863	1,367 38½
North American	....do.....Nov. 19 and Nov. 28, 1863	1,518 80
America	....do.....Dec. 3 and Dec. 5, 1863	2,427 28¾
Hibernian	....do.....Dec. 4 and Dec. 12, 1863	1,668 00
Damascus	....do.....Dec. 13 and Dec. 19, 1863	1,506 20¾
Nova Scotian	....do.....Dec. 22 and Dec. 26, 1863	1,406 58
Jura	....do.....Dec. 23, '63, and Jan. 2, '64	1,636 65
North American	....do.....Dec. 31, '63, and Jan. 9, '64	1,473 27¾
Bohemian	....do.....Jan. 9 and Jan. 16, 1864	1,421 36¼
Hibernian	....do.....Jan. 14 and Jan. 23, 1864	1,660 95
Damascus	....do.....Jan. 26 and Jan. 30, 1864	1,636 15¼
Nova Scotian	...do.....Feb. 2 and Feb. 6, 1864	1,802 55¾
Jura	....do.....Feb. 4 and Feb. 13, 1864	1,791 44¼
North American	....do.....Feb. 15 and Feb. 20, 1864	1,581 00½
Bohemian	Inward trip...Feb. 23, 1864	1,290 62
Hibernian	Round trip...Feb. 25 and Feb. 27, 1864	1,779 49½
Damascus	....do.....Mar. 2 and March 5, 1864	2,227 02¾
St. Andrew	Outward trip..Mar. 12, 1864	782 99
Nova Scotian	Round trip...Mar. 9 and Mar. 19, 1864	1,897 40¾
Jura	....do.....Mar. 15 and Mar. 26, 1864	1,857 86¼
America	....do.....Mar. 26 and April 2, 1864	1,764 25¾
North American	....do.....Mar. 31 and April 9, 1864	2,120 22
Hibernian	...do.....Apr. 4 and April 16, 1864	1,690 72¾
Peruvian	....do.....Apr. 13 and April 23, 1864	1,782 84¾
Nova Scotian	....do.....Apr. 24 and April 30, 1864	2,066 98¼
Damascus	....do.....Apr. 30 and May 7, 1864	1,590 32
Belgian	....do.....May 5 and May 13, 1864	1,051 76¼

Amounts reported as due the steamers of the Canadian line—Continued.

Steamers.	Trips.	Amounts.
North American..	Round Trip...May 13 and May 20, 1864	$1,502 42¾
Hibernian	....do.... ...May 19 and May 27, 1864	1,171 02½
Peruvian	....do.....May 24 and June 3, 1864	1,935 21
Nova Scotian ...	....do.....June 3 and June 10, 1864	958 90
Damascus..... ..	... do .....June 10 and June 17, 1864	1,484 54
Belgian	.. .do..... June 17 and June 24, 1864	1,219 19¼
North American..	... do..... June 23 and June 30, 1864	1,369 24½
Total	.....	77,175 30¾

E. SELLS, *Auditor.*

OFFICE OF THE AUDITOR OF THE TREASURY
FOR THE TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *October* 31, 1864.

No. 37.

Amounts reported as due the steamers of the German Lloyd line, being the sea postages for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1864.

Steamers.	Trips.	Amounts.
America.....	Outward trip..Aug. 15, 1863.....	$291 81
Bremen.....	Round trip....Aug. 17 and Aug. 28, 1863	3, 273 74½
Hansa.	....do.....Sept. 15 and Sept. 25, 1863	2, 534 30¼
America	....do.....Sept. 28 and Oct. 10, 1863	2, 538 32¾
Bremen.....	....do.....Oct. 13 and Oct. 24, 1863	2, 588 92½
Hansa.	....do.....Nov. 14 and Nov. 21, 1863	2, 838 76½
America.....	...do .....Nov. 23 and Dec. 5, 1863	2, 418 26¼
Bremen	....do.....Dec. 11 and Dec. 19, 1863	2, 477 09½
New York.....	....do.....Jan. 12 and Jan. 16, 1864	2, 094 67¼
America	....do.....Feb. 3 and Feb. 13, 1864	3, 206 74¾
Bremen	....do.....Mar. 1 and Mar. 12, 1864	3, 409 70½
Hansa....	Outward trip..Mar. 26, 1864.....	2, 225 30
America	Round trip...Mar. 27 and April 9, 1864	3, 856 01¼
Bremen	....do..... .Apr. 27 and May 7, 1864	3, 833 47¾
Hansa.....	....do.....May 10 and May 21, 1864	3, 455 16
America	....do.....May 22 and June 4, 1864	3, 538 42¾
Hansa.....	Inward trip...June 23, 1864.....	1, 568 98
Total.....	.....	46, 149 61½

E. SELLS, *Auditor.*

OFFICE OF THE AUDITOR OF THE TREASURY
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No. 38.

Amounts reported as due the steamers of the Hamburg line, being the sea postages for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1864.

Steamers.	Trips	Amounts.
Borussia	Outward trip..July 24, 1863	$122 34
Saxonia	Round trip....Aug. 16 and Aug. 21, 1863	3,132 68½
Germania	....do.....Sept. 6 and Sept. 26, 1863	3,447 07¾
Saxonia	....do.....Oct. 6 and Oct. 16, 1863	3,430 63½
Germania	....do.....Nov. 2 and Nov. 14, 1863	3,615 47½
Saxonia	....do.....Dec. 6 and Dec. 12, 1863	3,465 76¼
Hammonia	....do.....Dec. 29, '63, and Jan. 9, '64	3,917 96¼
Germania	...do.....Jan. 30 and Feb. 5, 1864	3,884 25¼
Hammonia	...do.....Feb. 26 and Mar. 14, 1864	3,701 92¼
Germania	....do.....Mar. 24 and April 4, 1864	3,734 86½
Saxonia	....do.....April 19 and April 30, 1864	4,374 01¼
Germania	....do.....May 18 and May 28, 1864	4,516 68½
Saxônia	....do.....June 14 and June 25, 1864	4,157 51¼
Total		45,501 18¾

E. SELLS, *Auditor.*

OFFICE OF THE AUDITOR OF THE TREASURY
FOR THE POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT, *October* 31, 1864.

No. 39.

Amounts reported as due the steamers of the Miscellaneous line, being the sea postages for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1864.

Steamers.	Trips.	Amounts.
City of Baltimore	Round trip....July 1 and July 10, 1863	$6,117 84¼
City of Manchester	Outward trip..July 3, 1863	566 56
City of Washington	Round trip....July 6 and July 18, 1863	5,435 34
Edinburgh	....do.....July 16 and July 24, 1863	2,244 16
City of London	....do.....July 20 and July 31, 1863	2,015 86
City of New York	....do.....July 26 and Aug. 7, 1863	5,600 66½
City of Manchester	....do.....Aug. 4 and Aug. 14, 1863	1,916 27
Glasgow	....do.....Aug. 12 and Aug. 21, 1863	2,054 18
City of Washington	....do.....Aug. 18 and Aug. 28, 1863	2,333 21
City of Baltimore	....do.....Aug. 25 and Sept. 12, 1863	5,863 22¾
City of London	....do.....Sept. 1 and Sept. 5, 1863	5,017 55¼
City of New York	....do.....Sept. 7 and Sept. 19, 1863	2,174 93
City of Manchester	Inward trip...Sept. 16, 1863	1,143 74
Etna	Round trip...Sept. 22 and Sept. 26, 1863	3,607 56¼
City of Washington	....do.....Sept. 30 and Oct. 3, 1863	3,922 26
City of London	....do.....Oct. 5 and Oct. 17, 1863	2,197 45

Amounts reported as due the steamers of the Miscellaneous line—Continued.

Steamers.	Trips.	Amounts.
City of Manchester	Outward trip..Oct. 10, 1863.....	$732 16
City of Baltimore.	Round trip...Oct. 12 and Oct. 24, 1863	2,017 00
City of New York.	....do.....Oct. 19 and Oct. 31, 1863	5,694 99¼
Etna.....	....do.....Oct. 27 and Nov. 7, 1863	4,784 27¾
City of Washington	....do.....Nov. 2 and Nov. 14, 1863	2,159 66
Edinburgh.....	....do.....Nov. 15 and Nov. 21, 1863	2,266 09
City of London...	....do.....Nov. 16 and Nov. 28, 1863	5,538 88¾
City of Baltimore.	....do.....Nov. 24 and Dec. 4, 1863	3,199 09½
City of New York.	....do.....Dec. 1 and Dec. 12, 1863	2,392 98
Etna.....	....do.....Dec. 10 and Dec. 18, 1863	2,142 74
City of Washington	....do.....Dec. 18 and Dec. 26, 1863	5,511 98½
Edinburgh.....	....do.....Dec. 24, '63, and Jan. 2, '64	4,067 77¼
City of Manchester	....do.....Dec. 29, '63, and Jan. 9, '64	2,168 22
City of Baltimore.	....do.....Jan. 7 and Jan. 16, 1864	2,167 98¾
City of London...	....do.....Jan. 14 and Jan. 23, 1864	7,067 69¾
Etna.....	....do.....Jan. 24 and Jan. 30, 1864	5,100 66½
City of New York.	....do.....Jan. 28 and Feb. 6, 1864	3,006 00
Edinburgh.....	....do.....Feb. 6 and Feb. 13, 1864	2,374 56
City of Washington	....do.....Feb. 11 and Feb. 20, 1864	6,979 00
City of Manchester	....do.....Feb. 19 and Feb. 27, 1864	7,535 37¼
City of London...	....do.....Feb. 24 and Mar. 5, 1864	3,151 15
Etna.....	....do.....Mar. 2 and Mar. 12, 1864	2,837 17¼
City of New York.	....do.....Mar. 7 and Mar. 19, 1864	7,118 94
Edinburgh.....	....do.....Mar. 17 and Mar. 26, 1864	4,425 96½
City of Washington	....do.....Mar. 23 and Apr. 2, 1864	2,599 69
City of Manchester	....do.....Mar. 28 and Apr. 9, 1864	2,171 05
City of London...	....do.....Apr. 4 and Apr. 16, 1864	6,830 07¼
Etna.....	....do.....Apr. 13 and Apr. 23, 1864	6,238 69½
Kangaroo.....	Inward trip...Apr. 21, 1864.....	1,605 10
City of Baltimore.	Round trip...Apr. 27 and Apr. 30, 1864	2,264 16
City of Washington	....do.....May 2 and May 14, 1864	6,206 37½
Edinburgh.....	Outward trip..May 7, 1864.....	787 84
City of Manchester	Round trip...May 11 and May 21, 1864	2,503 60
City of London...	....do.....May 16 and May 28, 1864	2,850 02
Glasgow.....	Inward trip...May 25, 1864.....	1,425 99
City of Baltimore.	Round trip...May 30 and June 4, 1864	4,018 52¼
Etna.....	....do.....June 6 and June 11, 1864	6,420 80½
City of Washington	....do.....June 15 and June 25, 1864	2,352 63
Edinburgh.....	Outward trip..June 18, 1864.....	3,159 86
City of Manchester	Inward trip...June 26, 1864.....	1,323 89
City of London...	Inward trip...June 28, 1864.....	3,504 86
Total.....	.....	202,914 34

E. SELLS, *Auditor.*

OFFICE OF THE AUDITOR OF THE TREASURY
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No. 40.

Amounts reported as due the steamers of the West India line for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1864.

Steamers.	Trips.	Amounts.
	TO AND FROM NEW YORK.	
Roanoke	Round trip....July 5 and July 11, 1863	$1,378 33
Plantagenet	....do.....July 14 and July 21, 1863	171 85
Evening Star	Inward trip...July 15, 1863	101 92
Eagle	Outward trip..July 22, 1863	643 49
Roanoke	Round trip....July 31 and Aug. 29, 1863	1,028 23
Eagle	Outward trip..Aug. 5, 1863	602 82
Plantagenet	Round trip....Aug. 14 and Aug. 21, 1863	168 14
Eagle	Outward trip..Sept. 2, 1863	264 00
Tubal Cain	....do.....Sept. 12, 1863	56 07
Corsica	....do.....Sept. 12, 1863	291 74½
Roanoke	Round trip....Sept. 14 and Sept. 19, 1863	956 45
Plantagenet	Inward trip...Sept. 15, 1863	83 44
Eagle	Round trip....Sept. 16 and Sept. 24, 1863	810 01
Creole	Inward trip...Sept. 29, 1863	226 66
Corsica	Round trip....Oct. 2 and Oct. 12, 1863	205 10
Roanoke	....do.....Oct. 5 and Oct. 10, 1863	707 59
Creole	....do.....Oct. 6 and Oct. 21, 1863	1,133 21½
Eagle	....do.....Oct. 7 and Oct. 14, 1863	579 96½
Saladin	....do.....Oct. 16 and Oct. 20, 1863	146 93
Evening Star	Outward trip..Oct. 17, 1863	125 00
Columbia	....do.....Oct. 24, 1863	474 23¾
Morning Star	Round trip....Oct. 25 and Oct. 31, 1863	156 44
Roanoke	....do.....Oct. 27 and Nov. 2, 1863	400 86
Melville	Outward trip..Oct. 29, 1863	125 00
Eagle	Round trip....Oct. 30 and Nov. 4, 1863	665 89½
Corsica	....do.....Oct. 31 and Nov. 9, 1863	111 93
Tubal Cain	....do.....Nov. 6 and Nov. 17, 1863	78 33
Evening Star	....do.....Nov. 7 and Nov. 14, 1863	250 00
Columbia	....do.....Nov. 15 and Nov. 19, 1863	721 27
Saladin	....do.....Nov. 16 and Nov. 20, 1863	167 16
Roanoke	....do.....Nov. 18 and Nov. 21, 1863	388 57½
Eagle	... do.....Nov. 18 and Nov. 25, 1863	587 30
Morning Star	....do.....Nov. 20 and Nov. 28, 1863	250 00
Corsica	....do.....Nov. 27 and Dec. 7, 1863	324 85
Evening Star	....do.....Dec. 6 and Dec. 12, 1863	250 00
Roanoke	Inward trip...Dec. 9, 1863	231 66
Eagle	Round trip....Dec. 11 and Dec. 16, 1863	591 80
Saladin	....do.....Dec. 16 and Dec. 22, 1863	183 26
Morning Star	....do.....Dec. 20 and Dec. 26, 1863	250 00
Corsica	....do.....Dec. 26, '63, and Jan. 4, '64	167 46
Roanoke	Inward trip...Dec. 29, 1863	265 34
Tubal Cain	....do.....Dec. 29, 1863	58 59
Oriole	Outward trip..Dec. 31, 1863	125 00
Eagle	Round trip....Dec. 29, '63, and Jan. 6, '64	797 32
Columbia	Outward trip..Dec. 19, 1863	269 29¾
Columbia	Round trip....Jan. 10 and Jan. 16, 1864	834 11

Amounts reported as due the steamers of the West India line—Continued.

Steamers.	Trips.	Amounts.
	TO AND FROM NEW YORK.	
Evening Star	Round trip....Jan. 3 and Jan. 9, 1864	$250 00
Roanoke	Outward trip..Jan. 12, 1864	260 92
Havana	....do.....Jan. 20, 1864	125 00
Morning Star	Round trip....Jan. 20 and Jan. 24, 1864	250 00
Eagle	....do.....Jan. 20 and Jan. 27, 1864	825 83
Corsica	....do.....Jan. 22 and Feb. 1, 1864	254 11
Saladin	....do.....Jan. 23 and Feb. 5, 1864	185 43
Roanoke	....do.....Jan. 28 and Feb. 3, 1864	645 39½
Evening Star	....do.....Jan. 30 and Feb. 6, 1864	250 00
Matanzas	Outward trip..Feb. 10, 1864	125 00
Columbia	Round trip....Feb. 6 and Feb. 13, 1864	673 35¾
Eagle	....do.....Feb. 10 and Feb. 17, 1864	842 10¼
Morning Star	....do.....Feb. 15 and Feb. 20, 1864	250 00
Roanoke	....do.....Feb. 19 and Feb. 24, 1864	685 29
Havana	....do.....Feb. 19 and Feb. 25, 1864	250 00
Corsica	....do.....Feb. 20 and Feb. 29, 1864	177 32
Evening Star	....do.....Feb. 26 and March 6, 1864	250 00
Eagle	....do.....Mar. 2 and Mar. 9, 1864	1,015 84
Matanzas	....do.....Mar. 4 and Mar. 10, 1864	250 00
Columbia	....do.....Mar. 6 and Mar. 12, 1864	416 42
Roanoke	....do.....Mar. 10 and Mar. 23, 1864	697 92
Morning Star	....do.....Mar. 13 and Mar. 19, 1864	250 00
Saladin	....do.....Mar. 15 and Mar. 21, 1864	175 77
Corsica	....do.....Mar. 18 and Mar. 27, 1864	109 80
Havana	....do.....Mar. 19 and Mar. 25, 1864	250 00
Eagle	....do.....Mar. 25 and Mar. 31, 1864	928 63¾
Evening Star	....do.....Mar. 26 and Apr. 2, 1864	250 00
Matanzas	....do.....Apr. 2 and Apr. 11, 1864	250 00
Columbia	....do.....Apr. 4 and Apr. 9, 1864	495 05¼
Roanoke	Inward trip...Apr. 10, 1864	456 76
Morning Star	Round trip....Apr. 10 and Apr. 16, 1864	250 00
Eagle	....do.....Apr. 13 and Apr. 20, 1864	891 74
Corsica	....do.....Apr. 15 and Apr. 23, 1864	139 30
Havana	....do.....Apr. 18 and Apr. 25, 1864	250 00
Evening Star	....do.....Apr. 23 and Apr. 30, 1864	250 00
Columbia	Inward trip...May 1, 1864	456 38
Eagle	Round trip....May 4 and May 11, 1864	1,208 01¾
Matanzas	Inward trip...May 4, 1864	125 00
Morning Star	Inward trip...May 8, 1864	125 00
Corsica	Round trip....May 13 and May 21, 1864	382 69½
Eagle	....do.....May 25 and June 1, 1864	1,832 46½
Evening Star	Inward trip...May 27, 1864	125 00
Havana	Round trip....May 30 and June 8, 1864	250 00
Morning Star	Inward trip...June 4, 1864	125 00
Corsica	Round trip....June 10 and June 18, 1864	381 96
Eagle	....do.....June 16 and June 22, 1864	985 90
Havana	....do.....June 23 and June 29, 1864	250 00
Liberty	Outward trip..June 28, 1864	315 78

Amounts reported as due the steamers of the West India line—Continued.

Steamers.	Trips.	Amounts.
	TO AND FROM NEW ORLEANS.	
Columbia	Outward trip..Jan. 3, 1864	$22 15
Morning Star	Round trip....Jan. 5 and Jan. 12, 1864	79 23
Evening Star	....do.....Jan. 17 and Jan. 24, 1864	107 47
Columbia	....do .....Jan. 25 and Jan. 30, 1864	54 21
Havana	....do.....Jan. 30 and Feb. 9, 1864	20 78
Morning Star	....do.....Feb. 3 and Feb. 7, 1864	105 55
Evening Star	....do.....Feb. 15 and Feb. 20, 1864	117 83
Matanzas	....do.....Feb. 20 and Feb. 25, 1864	33 65
Columbia	....do.....Feb. 22 and Feb. 27, 1864	44 94
Morning Star	....do.....Feb. 29 and Mar. 6, 1864	106 23
Havana	....do.....Mar. 5 and Mar. 11, 1864	82 20
Evening Star	....do.....Mar. 13 and Mar. 19, 1864	143 14
Matanzas	Inward trip...Mar. 19, 1864	36 20
Columbia	Round trip....Mar. 20 and Mar. 26, 1864	62 66
Morning Star	....do.....Mar. 29 and Apr. 2, 1864	126 18
Havana	....do.....Apr. 7 and Apr. 10, 1864	77 08
Evening Star	....do.....Apr. 11 and Apr. 16, 1864	97 50
Columbia	....do.....Apr. 18 and Apr. 23, 1864	61 60
Matanzas	Inward trip...Apr. 21, 1864	36 50
Morning Star	....do.....Apr. 25, 1864	79 80
Havana	Round trip....May 7 and May 21, 1864	101 40
Evening Star	....do.....May 10 and May 19, 1864	75 10
Morning Star	Outward trip..May 28, 1864	20 00
Matanzas	....do.....June 25, 1864	48 80
Total		40, 337 03¼

E. SELLS, *Auditor.*

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No. 41.

Amounts reported as due the steamers of the South Pacific line for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1864.

Steamers.	Trips.	Amounts.
	TO AND FROM NEW YORK.	
Champion	Outward trip..July 3, 1863	$159 92
Northern Light	Round trip....July 5 and July 13, 1863	300 07
Ocean Queen	....do.....July 16 and July 23, 1863	395 90
Champion	....do.....July 26 and Aug. 3, 1863	215 49
Northern Light	... do.....Aug. 5 and Aug. 13, 1863	296 71
Ocean Queen	... do.....Aug. 13 and Aug. 24, 1863	317 49
Northern Light	Inward trip...Aug. 26, 1863	161 52
North Star	Outward trip..Sept. 3, 1863	163 80
Champion	Round trip....Sept. 6 and Sept. 14, 1863	332 74
Ocean Queen	....do.....Sept. 14 and Sept. 23, 1863	366 15
North Star	....do.....Sept. 26 and Oct. 3, 1863	251 99
Champion	Inward trip...Oct. 7, 1863	160 96
Ariel	Outward trip..Oct. 13, 1863	185 96
Ocean Queen	Round trip....Oct. 15 and Oct. 23, 1863	391 73
North Star	....do.....Oct. 26 and Nov. 3, 1863	223 88
Ariel	....do.....Nov. 5 and Nov. 13, 1863	311 47
Champion	....do.....Nov. 16 and Nov. 23, 1863	379 00
North Star	....do.....Nov. 23 and Dec. 3, 1863	274 47
Ariel	Outward trip..Dec. 12, 1863	140 54
Ocean Queen	Inward trip...Dec. 14, 1863	148 45
Champion	Round trip....Dec. 17 and Dec. 23, 1863	340 27
North Star	....do.....Dec. 28, '63, and Jan. 4, '64	302 38
Ocean Queen	....do.....Jan. 5 and Jan. 13, 1864	373 78
Ariel	....do.....Jan. 17 and Jan. 23, 1864	416 81
Champion	....do .....Jan. 28 and Feb. 3, 1864	249 97
Ocean Queen	... do.....Feb. 6 and Feb. 13, 1864	384 62
Ariel	....do.....Feb. 15 and Feb. 23, 1864	312 13
Champion	....do.....Feb. 28 and Mar. 3, 1864	210 76
Ocean Queen	....do.....Mar. 6 and Mar. 14, 1864	332 14
Ariel	....do.....Mar. 15 and Mar. 23, 1864	353 48
Champion	....do.....Mar. 27 and Apr. 4, 1864	263 54
Ocean Queen	....do.....Apr. 6 and Apr. 13, 1864	322 46
Ariel	....do.....Apr. 14 and Apr. 23, 1864	370 58
Champion	....do.....Apr. 28 and May 3, 1864	288 02
Ocean Queen	....do.....May 5 and May 13, 1864	338 91
Ariel	....do.....May 16 and May 23, 1864	353 20
Champion	....do.....May 27 and June 3, 1864	298 15
Ocean Queen	....do.....June 5 and June 13, 1864	410 75
Northern Light	....do.....June 14 and June 23, 1864	325 40
Ariel	Inward trip...June 26, 1864	96 44
	TO AND FROM SAN FRANCISCO.	
Golden Age	Outward trip..July 3, 1863	38 76
St. Louis	Round trip....July 9 and July 13, 1863	48 84
Constitution	....do.....July 18 and July 23, 1863	72 60

Amounts as reported due the South Pacific line—Continued.

Steamers.	Trips.	Amounts.
	TO AND FROM SAN FRANCISCO.	
Orizaba	Round trip...July 30 and Aug. 3, 1863	$82 06
Golden Age	....do.....Aug. 7 and Aug. 13, 1863	58 06
St. Louis	....do.....Aug. 17 and Aug. 12, 1863	56 60
Constitution	....do.....Aug. 28 and Sept. 4, 1863	86 54
Orizaba	....do.....Sept. 8 and Sept. 12, 1863	62 44
Golden Age	....do.....Sept. 18 and Sept. 23, 1863	71 20
St. Louis	....do.....Sept. 28 and Oct. 3, 1863	77 10
Constitution	....do.....Oct. 11 and Oct. 14, 1863	103 30
Orizaba	Inward trip...Oct. 21, 1863	29 26
Sonora	Outward trip..Oct. 23, 1863	41 94
Golden Age	Round trip...Oct. 27 and Nov. 3, 1863	74 40
St. Louis	....do.....Nov. 8 and Nov. 13, 1863	92 78
Constitution	....do.....Nov. 16 and Nov. 23, 1863	59 20
Golden City	Inward trip...Nov. 27, 1863	45 14
Orizaba	Outward trip..Dec. 3, 1863	31 18
Golden Age	Inward trip...Dec. 9, 1863	48 44
Golden City	Outward trip..Dec. 12, 1863	39 94
St. Louis	Round trip...Dec. 20 and Dec. 23, 1863	67 12
Constitution	Inward trip...Dec. 27, 1863	47 28
Golden Age	Outward trip..Jan. 4, 1864	51 26
Orizaba	Round trip...Jan. 10 and Jan. 13, 1864	77 72
Golden City	....do.....Jan. 17 and Jan. 23, 1864	68 66
St. Louis	....do.....Jan. 31 and Feb. 3, 1864	84 80
Golden Age	Inward trip...Feb. 8, 1864	53 20
Constitution	Outward trip..Feb. 13, 1864	42 54
Orizaba	Inward trip...Feb. 18, 1864	17 38
Golden Age	Outward trip..Feb. 22, 1864	39 76
Golden City	Round trip...Feb. 29 and Mar. 3, 1864	79 94
St. Louis	Inward trip...Mar. 11, 1864	36 12
Orizaba	Outward trip..Mar. 12, 1864	28 76
Constitution	Round trip...Mar. 18 and Mar. 23, 1864	90 44
Golden Age	....do.....Mar. 29 and Apr. 2, 1864	79 18
Golden City	....do.....Apr. 9 and Apr. 13, 1864	59 54
Orizaba	Inward trip...Apr. 17, 1864	8 58
St. Louis	Outward trip..Apr. 23, 1864	37 54
Constitution	Round trip....Apr. 30 and May 4, 1864	86 56
Golden Age	....do.....May 7 and May 13, 1864	65 70
Golden City	....do.....May 17 and May 23, 1864	48 18
St. Louis	....do.....May 29 and June 3, 1864	93 34
Constitution	....do.....June 8 and June 13, 1864	114 34
Uncle Sam	Outward trip..June 23, 1864	38 42
Golden Age. Golden City.	Inward trip...June 29, 1864	50 34
Total		$14,208 51

E. SELLS, *Auditor.*

OFFICE OF THE AUDITOR OF THE TREASURY
FOR THE POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT, *October* 31, 1864.
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